THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,416. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FORM THE ACQUAINTance of the two young ladies dressed in black who accompanied a gentleman and female friend dressed in brown linen to Amboy on the boat on Wednesday afternoon, August 17, 1870, and came back by return boat same evening and took Broadway and Twenty-third street omnibus from foot of Broadway. If agreeable please address B. O. E., Herald office.

BLEECKER STREET.—OBLIGED TO LEAVE TOWN. Meet me Monday evening. JOHN.

BEAUTIFUL BLONDE, FIFTH AVENUE STAGE, about half-past twelve yesterday morning, noticed gents who left the stage at Eleventh street and Broadway—Please address HARRY, station E. Describe dress to avoid mistake.

COLLEGE PLACE, 5 P. M.—WILL THE TWO YOUNG ladies, dressed nearly alike, who recognized a gentleman at a window, send address to HERMAN, Herald office?

CLARA FOSTER, OF SAVANNAH, GA.—IF IN THE city send address to 421 Sixth avenue. IDA B.

EIGHTH STREET STAGE, THURSDAY, 3 P. M.—WILL handsome brunette, with fan, send address to E. F. G., Herald office?

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PAT. CORNELL; WHEN last heard from was in Wilkesbarre, Pa., by his sister, Third avenue, between President and Carroll streets, Gowanus.

IF JACOB RICHTER RETURNS NO QUESTIONS WILL be asked. F. B. HAUCK & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

JERSEY.—WILL GIVE YOU $150 FOR RETURN OF guns, marine glass, &c. Appoint your own time and place for interview. B. D., Post office box 3,436.

LUCY—PLEASE CALL AT OFFICE TO-MORROW AT usual hour. S.

NELLIE ARRIVED THURSDAY EVENING. SAME place Friday, 19th, 3 P. M. If impossible send address. H. H. S.

PATERSON TO NEW YORK, 5:50 TRAIN—BOWED IN cars, corner Chambers street. Address, appointing interview, in strictest confidence, HOPE, box 115 Herald office.

VIC—HAVE RETURNED FROM LONG BRANCH. Send parcel to 143 West Twenty-sixth street. MAUD HARDING.

WHITE DRESS, IN CAR, VESEY STREET, WEDNESday.—Address SALUTE, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

DR. J. W. POWELL CONTINUES THE PRACTICE of his profession at 167 East Thirty-fourth street, northwest corner of Third avenue. Especial attention, as heretofore, to diseases of the eye and ear.

FORGERY OF NOTES.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Having just been informed that certain alleged promissory notes, purporting to have been made by me, have been recently offered for negotiation or sale, or have been negotiated, discounted or sold in this city, I hereby notify all parties and persons to whom the said alleged notes may be presented for negotiation or sale, or who may have purchased or discounted the same, that the said notes are forgeries; that I have made no such notes, and that there are no promissory notes of mine now outstanding or in circulation, and I caution all parties from discounting, purchasing or in any manner dealing with the same.
GEORGE A. HEARN, 126 East Seventeenth street.
NEW YORK, August 18, 1870.

FOR PAPER BOXES OF ANY DESCRIPTION GO TO KING'S mammoth factory, 20 and 22 Wooster street. Cheapest place in the city.

FOR SALE—A FULL SIZED BURIAL LOT, ON BATtle Hill, at Greenwood Cemetery. For particulars inquire of L. B. HALSEY, 151 Broadway, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL Beautifier. 48 Bond street. Verb. Sap.

JOHN LOCKETT & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in and shippers of
HAMS, LARD AND BACON.
Orders received for their CELEBRATED CURE OF HAMS, at their stores,
164 Fulton street, 179 Myrtle avenue,
147 Fulton avenue, 105 Atlantic street,
Corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues, and at their Packing House, Raymond street, Brooklyn.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Royal Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 513—AUGUST 18, 1870.
17, 44, 46, 42, 51, 72, 22, 25, 63, 27, 16, 73.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 514—AUGUST 18, 1870.
19, 19, 62, 66, 25, 28, 7, 9, 13, 3, 31, 12.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 489—AUGUST 18, 1870.
64, 3, 17, 69, 39, 65, 42, 36, 67, 57, 74, 31.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 490—AUGUST 18, 1870.
19, 32, 55, 65, 14, 18, 15, 62, 30, 64, 29, 73.
Information furnished and circulars sent in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

$34.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHed in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. A. L. MARCY & CO., Brokers, 10 Wall street, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT MINNIE, 24 FEET LONG, 9 feet beam; in good order, with refrigerator, awning, colors, &c., &c.; price $250. Apply to JAMES SMITH, foot of Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY FAST SLOOP YACHT, 30X12 feet. Address PLUTO, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—CHEAP; NEW, 40 FEET long, 10 H. P.; or would exchange for a small keel yacht. Apply to J. M., room 32 at 31 Nassau street, corner Cedar.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TWO TEN TONS CRANES, AT KEYSER Stove Works, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND SILVER SAFE. Address, with price, box 1,993 Post office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought for cash. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S building).—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

EXPRESSES.

A.—F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGgage Express 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Furniture families moved, city or country. Furniture, pianos, packed, shipped, stored.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c.; Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—QUAILS AND ENGLISH PHEASANTS, BY the dozen or pair. Address R. L. MAITLAND, Jr., box No. 5 Post office, Red Bank, N. J.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK,
MORRISANIA,
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1870.
PREMIUMS $9,500.
SEPTEMBER 20, 21, 22 and 23.
TUESDAY, September 20.
Purse No. 1.—$1,000, for horses that never beat 2:40; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second, $100 to the third.
WEDNESDAY, September 21.
Purse No. 2.—$2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $300 to the third.
THURSDAY, September 22.
Purse No. 3.—$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
FRIDAY, September 23.
Purse No. 4.—$1,500, for horses that never beat 2:34; two miles and repeat, in harness; $900 to the first horse, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.
Purse No. 5.—$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:22; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
All the above races mile heats, three in five, in harness, except Purse No. 4, which will be two miles and repeat, in harness.
Entrance ten per cent, three to enter and two to start, to close at George W. Jenkins' Fleetwood Park Club House, 1,434 Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, New York, at 9 o'clock P. M. Sept. 6. All entries by mail to be addressed to box 123 Morrisania Post office. By order.
HENRY DATER, President.

MONMOUTH PARK,
LONG BRANCH.
Trotting Meeting, August 27, 30 and 31.
SATURDAY, August 27.
First Race—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:33; $1,500 to first, $750 to second and $250 to third.
Second Race—Purse $1,500, for double teams; $1,000 to first, $500 to second.
TUESDAY, August 30.
First Race—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third.
Second Race—Narragansett Steamboat Company's purse ($2,500), for horses that never beat 2:23; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third.
WEDNESDAY, August 31.
First Race—Purse $5,000, for all horses; $3,500 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.
Second Race Silver Punchbowl, donated by W. M. Fliess, Esq., (valued at $500) for gentlemen's horses that never trotted for money.
Entrance ten per cent, three or more to enter.
Purses close at Continental Hotel on Tuesday, the 23d of August.
The steamers Plymouth Rock and Jesse Hoyt will run extra trips to the races. W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE—12 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA FINE DARK BAY FAMILY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 7 years; very prompt, stylish driver; warranted sound, kind and true; together with a no top Wagon, in good order, by J. R. Lawrence; also set of Harness, &c.
VERY FINE BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 6 years; an all day traveller; cannot put her in the wrong place; stylish, prompt driver; warranted sound, kind and true.
DUN PONY, 14½ hands, 7 years; warranted sound and true; very gentle, can be driven by any one.
DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 7 years, very stylish; good traveller; not afraid of a locomotive or anything else; warranted sound, kind and true; a superior family animal.
DARK BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 7 years; stylish and warranted sound, kind and true; fears nothing; unsurpassed for family use.
TRUCK ESTABLISHMENT—BROWN HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years; warranted kind and true, and believed to be sound; an excellent work horse, together with SINGLE TRUCK, in good order, Harness, &c.
SORREL HORSE, 15 hands, 9 years; a very stylish and true work horse; sold for want of use.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 7 years; kind and true; sold for account of whom it may concern to close a litigation.
GERMANTOWN ROCKAWAY for six persons.
TWO-SEAT DEPOT WAGON in good order.
COUPE ROCKAWAY, shifting front, Pole and Shafts.
BASKET PONY CHAISE.
TOP AND NO TOP PONY PHAETONS.
NEW AND SECOND HAND TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS.
PARK PHAETONS, city made, in perfect order.
Single and Double Harness, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., &c.
Weather never interferes with our sales.

A PERFECT SADDLE HORSE,
One of the finest in the country,
15½ hands high, 8 years old; kind in double harness; has neither vice, trick nor fault; raised by Ward Macy, of Versailles, Ky., and has a pedigree that will satisfy the most fastidious; has every gait known to a saddle horse. Only parties in search of a first class saddle horse are invited to apply at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S
HORSE AUCTION BRANCH,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.
A rare chance to buy contents of private stable, 142 West Thirty-seventh street, as possession has to be given on the 1st of month to other parties, consisting of one black Horse, 15½ hands, can trot in 2:35; one sorrel Horse, 15 hands, can trot in 2:40; one black Mare, 15 hands, can trot in 2:45; one brown Horse, can trot in 2:50—all young, sound and kind; one Top Wagon, Pole and Shafts, nearly new; one Jagger Wagon, nearly new; one light Road Wagon, one new Park Phaeton, 1 Basket Pony Phaeton, two sets single Harness, one set double Harness, Sheets, Blankets, Robes, &c. This stock must be seen to be appreciated.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.—FOR POSITIVE AND peremptory sale, a gentleman's complete Turnout, consisting of handsome, superior, highly bred and fast crossmatched pair of TROTTING MARES, about 15½ high, 6 and 8 years old; the bay mare sired by LEXINGTON, dam a MESSENGER MARE; the gray mare sired by TRUSTEE, dam an ABDALLAH MARE; are extra fine, stylish, game and handy drivers; the gray mare has trotted this season in 2:35, the bay mare in 2:41, and they are warranted to trot
IN 2:50 TOGETHER, OR NO SALE.
THEY FEAR NO LOCOMOTIVE, and can be driven by a lady at full speed; do not lug or fret, and are without vice or tricks; are positively the most promising pair of trotting mares in the State, and are warranted sound and kind. Also fine light top ROAD WAGON, made by BEARDSLEY, in first class order. Set of fine DOUBLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, Robe, Whip, &c. If not sold at private sale they will then be offered at public auction ON WEDNESDAY, August 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where they can now be seen and examined and a trial given.

ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE CARRIAGES AND Harness on hand and to order. Purchasers invited to examine stock, save money and get goods as represented.
HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

ASSORTMENT PATENT CLARENCE COUPE ROCKaways, the most popular carriage ever made. We solicit a call from parties in pursuit of fine carriages. Sell 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A BAROUCHE FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.—CITY make and in good order.
BROWN & GOODWIN, 1,404 Broadway.

ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Carriages and Harness selling off cheap to close up; now is the time to buy cheap. Call and see.
TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A BASKET RUMBLE PONY, $200; PANEL PONY, $130; open Buggy, $110; Jogger Wagon, $110; Depot Wagon, $150; top Buggy, $125, and all styles of road Buggies and family Carriages at reduced prices. Large assortment of Harness. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A TOP WAGON, $160; ROAD WAGON, $65; PONY Phaetons, $125 up. We are closing out our stock of Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Pony Phaetons, &c., at a great reduction, to make room for our fall stock.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 24 Wooster street.

A SUPERIOR FRESH MILCH COW, 6 YEARS, A FINE milker and gentle, for sale. Apply at POST & NICHOLS', 160 East Twenty fourth street.

A.—HARNESS SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES; TOP and Open Wagons, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Expresses; Lap Robes, Blankets, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., at the corner of Hudson and Spring streets, at very low prices.
LITTLE & TURNER.

CARRIAGES, SECOND HAND.—AN ASSORTMENT OF road and top Wagons, Phaetons, Cabriolets, Dog Carts, Rockaways, &c., &c., at R. M. STIVERS', 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

FIVE FINE FAMILY HORSES,
Four good business Horses,
One two seat Sundown Phaeton,
One good order Coupe Rockaway,
One Basket Pony Chaise,
One J. R. Lawrence no top Road Wagon,
One Miner Stevens top Wagon,
One Park Phaeton; good order,
at auction this day,
at 12 o'clock, at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S Mart,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS; SUPErior style and action; 7 years old; quiet in all harness, and a good saddle horse; warranted sound. 129 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF NICE BAY HORSES, LIGHT Dog Cart, Wagon, new double Harness, &c.; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going South to spend the winter. Can be seen at KETCHAM'S stable, Raymond street, between Fulton and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HORSES, TRUCK AND STEADY WORK of two stores; reasons for selling. Apply between 11 and 4 at 212 Front street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE ROAN MARE, VERY stylish, stands 15.3 hands high, nine years old, and can show 2:35. For particulars inquire of DANIEL PFIFER, Prospect Trotting Park, Long Island.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD WORK HORSE, SUITABLE for light wagon or carriage. Can be seen at the stables at 319 West Seventeenth st., between Eighth and Ninth avs.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A CONTRACTOR, nine valuable work horses and dirt carts. At 84 New Chamber street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 6 years old; a good family horse; perfectly safe. GORETON'S Stables, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high; warranted sound and kind, and suitable for a doctor or a family, and will stand without tying; will be sold reasonable, as the gentleman has no further use for him. Apply at 23 West Thirteenth street, Astor stables.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LIGHT EXPRESS OR BUSIness Wagons, one doctor's Gig, one down town Truck, crooked body; one light Jagger Wagon. At 226 Spring street, corner Clarke.

JUST ARRIVED—A SUPERIOR LOT OF HEAVY Work Horses from Ohio and Canada West; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. 19 Vestry street.

LIGHT BRETT, LIGHT COACH, TWO SIX-SEAT PASsenger Wagons and second hand Park Phaeton at bargains. Carriages and Harness of all styles at reduced prices.
WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SOUTHERN STYLES CARRIAGES, IN GREAT VAriety, at low prices, comprising Barouches, side spring Buggies, Rockaways, Victorias, extension top Phaetons, slide seats, &c.; large assortment Harness.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S ROAD ESTABLISHment; it must be a Box Wagon, in good order. Address, stating price and particulars, ROAD, station A.

WANTED—A FINE HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, short stepper, very showy, to trot in about 3:30, suitable for a gentleman's two wheel cart. Address W. F. M., box 2,624 Post office.

WANTED—PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE HORSES, also good single Horse, in exchange for Farm Lands in Illinois or Missouri or Lots at Chicago.
F. SWIFT, Attorney, 258 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TOP PHAETON, WITH side curtains, low, for single horse. Address R. W. SMITH, 498 Broadway.

$75.—BLACK HORSE, 9 YEARS, 16 HANDS; SOUND and kind; fine driver; must be sold to close business. 418 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000,
received, and interest thereof allowed at the rate of
Six per Cent, free of tax.
Interest commences quarterly, January, April, July and October.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on property in New York, New Jersey, &c.; Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Bonds and Securities negotiated; first and second Mortgages wanted; advances made.

A.—$32,000 WANTED, IN TWO SUMS, ON IMPROVED property, in Westchester county, worth three times the amount. Apply to T. Y. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, paying
10 per cent,
all of a high order and first class character, interest and principal payable in the city of New York, suitable for permanent, safe and profitable investments. For sale below par for the present only. Also New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, for profitable investments at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN improved and desirable unimproved Real Estate. First and second mortgages promptly cashed at lowest market rates. Principals only dealt with. WILLIAM SINCLAIR Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK AND HUDSON county, N.J., property.
R. WILSON, No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City.

RAILWAY AND CORPORATION BONDS BOUGHT AND sold; money on bond and mortgage; money on collaterals; Mortgages purchased.
JAMES L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

WANTED—TO BORROW, ON FIRST MORTGAGE, $10,000 on real estate valued at $35,000, lying in the city of Paterson, N. J. Address B, box 116 Herald office.

$500.—FIRST MORTGAGE ON A HOUSE AND 16 Lots, 11 months to run; will take half in furniture, balance cash. Apply to VAN VECHTEN & LAWRENCE, 82 Cedar street.

$10.000 LOAN WANTED ONE YEAR—UNdoubted real estate security; 10 per cent interest; is legal; trust deed given. For particulars address JOHN BRAINERD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$50.000 TRUST FUNDS—TO PURCHASE FIRST mortgages on city property; three to seven years to run; also $10,000 to loan.
HEBBERD & DOTY, 29 East Fourteenth street.

$200.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit, on first class Real Estate in this city. Mortgages bought.
JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale, staple business, or would be exchanged for merchandise; eligible location. Apply to owner, 126 Maiden lane.

A ROOT BEER, SODA WATER AND PATENT MEDIcine Store, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the city, doing a capital business, for sale, cheap, to a cash buyer; reason for selling the owner wishes to go to Europe. Address F., box 106 Herald office.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURCHASE A FIRST class corner Liquor Store, with five years' lease of whole house; cheap rent. A chance seldom offered. Address JIMMY, Herald office.

A DRUG STORE ON A LEADING AVENUE FOR sale; does a large cash business and will be sold at a fair price. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

A VERY NICE WINE AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, with fixtures; good reasons for selling; owner has other business to attend to in Cuba. Apply at 934 Broadway, in the store.

A LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE—ON easy terms. 19 William street.

A FIRST CLASS BAR AND CLUB ROOM FOR SALE on Sixth avenue; doing a good business. Apply to GEORGE F. GREEN, Grocer, 102 West Thirtieth street, one door from Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A BUTTER STORE on Eighth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; best location on the avenue; doing a good cash trade and rent low; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at store 384 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-ninth st.

A COOPERAGE BUSINESS DOWN TOWN FOR sale cheap. Also Half Interest in a wholesale Drug Store. Corner Liquor Stores, Sample Rooms, Cigar Stores, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Bakeries, French Confectioneries on Broadway, Country Hotels, Kindling Wood Yards, Silver Plating Business.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER AND ICE Cream Saloon for sale, on a great thoroughfare, unsurpassed for business; A No. 1 stand; unquestionably a very rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE—SPLENDID location; business $40 to $50 a day; undoubtedly a rare chance. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.

A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—Location unsurpassed for business. This is an excellent chance to make money. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.

A LIGHT AND PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING business may be purchased for $500; well established and sales cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call at 33 John street, front office.

A LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY FITTED up and in the central business part of the city; terms easy. For particulars inquire at 217 Fifth street, near Third avenue, carpenter's shop.

BARROOM FOR SALE—AND FOUR YEARS' LEASE; best location on Eighth avenue; cheap rent. Inquire in furniture store 204 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

BAKERY FOR SALE—1,544 THIRD AVENUE, NOW doing a nice business over the counter; reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED UP town Bakery, doing a business now of from 45 to 50 barrels per week; the proprietor desiring to go to Europe the reason for selling; belonging to the business are three wagons and five horses and everything complete belonging to a large business. Inquire of GEO. H. BEYER & SON, 267 Sixth avenue.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NO. 5 OAK STREET, CORNER New Bowery, with Horse, Cart, Scales and everything suitable for the business, with a five years' lease from May last; will be sold cheap. Established 18 years. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON THIRD AVENUE, NOW doing a good business; cheap, for cash. Address DRUGS, Herald office.

DESIRABLE LEASE AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—AN old established first class Restaurant, in the most central location, one door west of Broadway; in complete running order, and with the best class of customers. Apply on the premises, 60 East Tenth street.

FOR SALE—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes; a fine line of new and second hand Safes; a large sized Jeweller's Safe, in perfect order, at a bargain, at 35 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL GROCERY: LOCATION FIRST class; cash sales over $100 per day. For particulars apply to HENRY WELSH, wholesale grocer, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, New York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING CIGAR STAND; LARGest up town hotel; owner leaving city cause of selling. Corner Broadway and Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—ONE 80 BARREL STILL, WITH CONNECtions; one small Engine and Boiler; one Foster Rotary Pump, one Crude Oil Pump, 4 Oil Tanks. Apply at 303 South Second street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTORY, IN FULL OPERAtion and doing a good business. A good chance for a person with only a few thousand dollars. Satisfactory reasons for selling given. Address E., box 128 Herald office.

FOR SALE—TWO STANDS IN FULTON MARKET, one inside and one outside. Inquire at the fruit stand, corner of Fulton and Front streets.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE, A wholesale and retail Milk Business, selling forty cans. Address MILK, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER SALOON, SITUated between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, convenient to Irving Hall, Academy of Music, the New York Circus, and the new Tammany; sold in consequence of the death of the proprietor. Inquire of E. COOK, 130 Third avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, NEAR THIS CITY, DOing good business, cheap for cash; a great bargain. Inquire at 236 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAR AND BILLIARD Room, situated on a prominent corner down town; must be sold in two days. Apply at J. CAMPBELL'S office, 350 Bowery.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A CANDY AND ICE CREAM Saloon.—500½ Grand street; Machinery and cheap rent. Good reasons given for selling.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, doing a nice business. Call on L. S. KARNER, 207 South Second street, Jersey City.

GREENPOINT HORSESHOEING AND REPAIR SHOP for sale cheap, as the owner has no use for the shop; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 42 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

IRON FOUNDRY, 231 ELIZABETH STREET, NOW IN operation, for sale cheap. Apply to ROBERT DUNCAN, 70 Frankfort street.

SAFES AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE OUT.—LARGE and small sizes of Herring's, Marvin's, Wilder's and Valentine & Butler's make. O. C. QUIRK, No. 3 Park place.

$200 WILL BUY THE LEASE, STOCK AND GOODwill of the Liquor Store at 411 Cherry street; rent $360 a year; good reason for selling.

$350 WILL BUY A PAYING MEAT AND VEGETAble Market; good location; cheap rent; three years' lease. Apply in the store, 310 Grove street, Jersey City.

$800.—AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE AN established Real Estate Business, near City Hall, Brooklyn; eligible office and cheap rent. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A STEAM BAKERY, WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED machinery, all new, the oven being McKenzie's improved patent reel oven, with a capacity of 100 barrels of crackers daily. This bakery has a large lake, inland and home trade; with capital can be largely increased; a partner with some capital is wanted to take one-half interest; or if preferred the whole interest will be sold. For particulars address drawer 132 East Saginaw, Michigan.

A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE OLDEST AND best paying Printing Establishments in this city will dispose of his interest in the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, for full particulars, W. X. A., box 199 Herald office.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, LOW RENT, SUITAble for a man or woman, will be sold at a bargain. J. B. GIBBS, corner Eleventh st. and University place.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN WANTED—TO take an interest and have exclusive charge of the renting department. Apply in writing only.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

AN ASSISTANT OR PARTNER WANTED—IN A MEDIcal office, immediately, with $1,000, in a very respectable and lucrative business; no one without means need apply. Address W. M. M., Herald office.

A PARTNER—FOR PUBLISHING A NEW WORK OF great benefit to the commercial community. Its merits can be learned by addressing J. F., 323 Broadway.

A GOOD MAN WANTED—WITH $1,000, AT WESTBROOK Table Syrup Manufactory, 40 Chatham street; $10,000 can be cleared this fall and winter. Everything in working order.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURing Business, in perfect running order; stock and fixtures complete; a splendid opportunity for an enterprising merchant. Principals only may address S., box 5,244 Post office.

PARTIES WITH CAPITAL (ESPECIALLY MANUFACturers) desiring lucrative business should apply at once to HOPKINS & BENNETT, dealers in Patents and introducers of Patented Articles, 258 Broadway. Agents wanted.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST MANUfacturing and importing businesses in this city; capital required about $10,000; constant demand. Inquire of CHARLES W. KLINE, 78 Nassau street, room No. 1.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN EQUAL INTERest in a manufacturing business, now in successful operation; capital required $600.
HALL & CO., 53 Fulton street, up one flight.

PARTNER WANTED.—ANY STRICTLY RELIABLE person, with $1,000, wishing to join the advertiser, with like sum, in Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods business in Brooklyn (excellent location), may hear of a good investment by addressing K. M. J., Herald office. N. B.—One acquainted with the business preferred.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $10,000, in a manufacturing business established October, 1869, doing a fair business, with every prospect of increasing; particulars furnished at an interview. Address MANUFACTURE, Herald office.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED IN A MOST PROFITable business.—$5,000 to $10,000 capital; no competition; security by mortgage and patent right. Address W. QUANTMEYER, 85 Nassau street, room No. 5.

TO THOSE SEEKING A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—The undersigned having lately received Letters Patent for an Automatic or Self-lighting Kerosene Lamp (instantaneously lighted without the application of fire), will sell a limited number of State and county Rights for the same. The Automatic attachment can be used on every kind of lamp now in use. It costs very little and is perfectly safe. No article patented since the telegraph has attracted so much scientific and popular attention. As it will speedily supersede every other burner now in use, it is evident that a competence will be realized in every populous locality. The attachment may be seen in use at my office, or specimens will be sent on receipt of $1. Circulars free.
W. H. WEEKS, 232 Pearl street, second floor.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A MANUFACTURING BUSIness. Apply in the store 892 Third avenue, southwest corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, New York.

$200.—PARTNER WANTED, A SINGLE YOUNG MAN to travel in a light business, which pays a good weekly income; one understanding German preferred; if the party suits, after three months, a still finer opening will be given. Address, with name and residence, box 178 Herald office, for three days.

$300.—PARTNER IN A VERY FINE PAYING business; a fine chance for a young man to commence business; the fullest investigation courted. Call at 102 West Forty-ninth street, after 10 A. M.

$3.000 TO $5,000.—A MACHINIST OR METAL worker can join a concern offering an excellent chance for profitable business. For particulars apply to H. G. AVERY, 325 West Twenty-first street.

$6.000.—PARTNER WANTED, FOR EXTENDING a working capital in a well established and very profitable manufacturing business, and to enable owner to fill large standing orders; best reference given and required. Address C. R., Herald office.

$30.000 PER ANNUM,—PROPRIETARY MEDIcine business, established several years, extensively advertised; sales may be extended to an unlimited amount by perseverance; owner desires to sell on liberal terms or make arrangements with a competent party with means to take entire management. Address FORTUNE, Herald office.

$30.000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO INVEST this amount in an old established and good paying manufacturing establishment. A safe and profitable investment. Address, for full particulars, G., box 199 Herald office.

$50.000.—A PARTY OF CHARACTER AND INtegrity, who can command $50,000 cash secured on real estate, that will bear close investigation, can be placed in a position to double the amount. Principals only treated with. For an interview address box 364 Post office, New York.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY—EVENING LINE—NO COMBInation.—Great reduction of fare and staterooms, commencing September 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50c., deck; first class, including stateroom accommodations, $1 50; also with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, west or north. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 staterooms, splendidly furnished), leave their new depot, pier 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton streets, daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock; Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Passengers by Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue horse cars will get out at Charlton street. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion ticket to Saratoga $5.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—ON AND after Wednesday, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall and Pine Plains at 10:03 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New York via Hudson River Railroad at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Returning,
leaves Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New York at 11 A. M. and 9:50 P. M.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad; fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

FOR CATSKILL, DAILY.—STEAMBOATS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave pier 35 North river, foot of Franklin street, at 5 P. M., and Saturday, at 2 P. M., making their usual landings, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR CATSKILL AND HUDSON, LANDING AT NEW Hamburg, Rhinebeck, &c.—The new, fast steamboat NEVERSINK, Captain W. H. Mellen, leaves foot Warren street every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. Fare $1.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND PECK SLIP.
Summer arrangement.
Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GLEN,
on and after Monday, July 11,
leave Harlem for Astoria and Peck slip at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.
Leave Peck slip for Astoria and Harlem at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Landing at Eleventh and 120th streets each way.
Fare, 10c., or 12 tickets for $1. On Sunday fare 15c.
First boat leaves Harlem 9 A. M.; last boat leaves Peck slip 7 P. M., not landing at Astoria or 120th street.
Steamer SYLVAN GROVE can be chartered for excursions. Apply at the office, foot of 130th street, Harlem.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10:30 A. M., Rutland Express.
3:45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York and St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Vestry street pier at 8:45 and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, commencing June 15, for Sharon Springs (fare $4 from New York) and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy. Tickets on sale and baggage checked by Dodds' Express, office 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
IDAHO .... Wednesday, August 17
THE QUEEN .... Saturday, August 20
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels .... Saturday, August 20, 12 noon.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax). Tuesday, August 23, 1 P. M.
City of Washington .... Saturday, August 27, 2 P. M.
City of Paris .... Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 noon.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin, single berth	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVRE.
The first class side wheel American steamship GUIDING STAR, 2,595 tons, will be despatched from pier 46 North river, on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, $75, currency.
Second cabin, $60, currency.
Steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie .... Saturday, August 20
PEREIRE, Duchesne .... Saturday, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE, Roussau .... Saturday, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, October 1
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:—
To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
To Paris, including railway ticket—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave pier No. 50, North river, foot of Morton street, on Saturday, August 20, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYing the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green .... August 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Freeman .... August 31, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Passages booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Wednesday and Saturday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded at reduced rates to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
EUROPA	Aug. 20	CALEDONIA	Aug. 24
CAMBRIA	Aug. 27	BRITANNIA	Sept. 14
ANGLIA	Sept. 3	IOWA	Sept. 21
INDIA	Sept. 10	CALEDONIA	Oct. 5
AUSTRALIA	Sept. 17	BRITANNIA	Oct. 26
COLUMBIA	Sept. 24	IOWA	Nov. 2

—and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.
From pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Palmyra, Thursday, August 18 — Batavia, Thursday, Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday, August 20 — Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Aug 24 — Calabria, Thursday, Sept. 8
Samaria, Thursday, August 25 — Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednesday, August 31 — Nemesis, Thursday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage:—
First cabin, $130, gold. Second cabin .... $80, gold
First cabin, to Paris .... 145, gold
Return tickets .... 250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage:—
First cabin, $80, gold. Steerage .... $30, currency
Return tickets .... 150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
TARIFA sails Saturday, August 20.
SAMARIA sails Thursday, August 25.
Cabin passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre or Paris at reduced rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamers sail direct to London
from pier No. 3 North river
PARAGUAY, Williams .... August 27
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage $25.
Passengers booked for Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thomson .... Saturday, August 20, 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, Grigs .... Saturday, August 27, 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas .... September 3, 10 A. M.
ERIN, Bragg .... September 10, 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON,
every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
DENMARK .... Saturday, August 27, 4 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Steamship DENMARK, from Havre, will discharge, under general order, at pier 49 North river, on Friday, 19th inst., at 7 A. M. Consignees are requested to remove their goods as soon as landed.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—PASSPORTS procured in 24 hours by A. H. NONES, Notary and Commissioner for all the States, 484 Broadway, room No. 4.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
August 20—ARIZONA, Captain Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Captain Parker.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco September 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, August 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, August 18, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river. For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line,
sailing every twenty days, from pier 17 East river.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. M. Greene, August 25.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, September 1.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards (via Nassau), September 8.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers, touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer RAPIDAN, Captain Whitehurst, at pier 20 East river, will sail Saturday, August 20, or sooner if full.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, August 20.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. H. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier No. 36 North river, on Saturday, August 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
88 Liberty street.
The steamship VICTOR will follow, and sail Saturday, August 27, from pier 20 East river.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
ST. LOUIS, Whitehead .... August 20
MARIPOSA, Kemble .... August 27
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida ports.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
on Saturday, August 20, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 8 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The ASHLAND will follow and sail on Wednesday, August 24.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—NEW, FIRST CLASS STEAMER PLEASANT VALLEY for Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side, from Spring street, at 10, 2, 5:15 and 7 P. M., Sunday included, landing at Thirty-fourth street both ways.

A.—A.—THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURDAYS excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:30 A. M., Christopher street at 8 A. M., and pier No. 4 North river at 8:45 A. M. Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board. Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, HIGH Bridge and Karle's Park.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and GLEN will leave Peck slip every hour from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., landing at Eleventh street each way. Fare on Sundays 15 cents.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR NEW ROCHELLE and Glen Cove, landing at College Point, Whitestone, City Island and Sands' Point. The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Peck slip every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, rain or shine, touching at Eleventh and Thirty-seventh streets each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3 and New Rochelle at 3:30, arriving at the city at 6 P. M.

A.—ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE ONLY REGULAR boat, the fast and safe steamer POPE CATLIN, Captain H. G. Farris, makes regular daily trips during the entire season, leaving Peck slip, 7:45; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:15; Warren street, New York, 9; Pier 8, North river, 9:15. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:45; New York at 6. Connecting with sail boats for Far Rockaway. Fare 50 cents each way, or 75 cents the round trip.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEASHORE.—North and East River Lines.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West Tenth st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day leaving Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONISTS, NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NEW CHAMPION, with accommodations for 800 passengers, has forty state rooms, will be chartered to Sunday schools, societies, clubs, &c., for Excursions, on reasonable terms. Apply to CORNELL, HORTON & CO., Catskill, N. Y., or to ROBERT CHISHOLM, 224 West street, corner North Moore, New York.

EXCURSIONS FOR BLUE FISH.—SATURDAY AND Sunday, August 20 and 21.—Around the Lightship and off Far Rockaway.—A large and commodious Steam Yacht will leave each of the above days, foot Canal street, at 9 A. M.; Morris street dock, Jersey City, at 9:30, and Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. Fare for the trip, $3. Free chowder served on board. All persons expected to furnish their own lines.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands and Red Bank, N. J.—The steamboat SEA BIRD leaves pier No. 29, foot of Warren street, Sunday morning, 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. for the above places. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 3 o'clock P. M., affording passengers plenty of time to bathe and enjoy the sea breeze.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—Steamer SETH LOW, Captain Bloodgood, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks Sunday morning, August 21, 1870, leaving as follows:—Harrison street, North river, 4:45 A. M.; Eleventh street, East river, 5 A. M.; Peck slip, 5:30 A. M., and pier No. 4 North river at 6 A. M. Anderson Colwell, Pilot. Refreshments by Captain Ross. Bait and lines by Tom Shadwick. Fare, $1 50. Captain R. YATES.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Ninth Grand Sunday Excursion up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only, on SUNDAY, August 21, 1870. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, will leave pier 28 North river, foot of Murray street, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely; Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens', 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New York at 8 o'clock P. M.
Fares—To Cozzens', $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens' to Newburg, 25c.; to Poughkeepsie, 50c. Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50c. Excursion tickets for round trip, to Cozzens', $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, LANDing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL, on and after May 14, will leave Vestry street pier at 3:30 P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEWBURG, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison street, daily at 4 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher street, North river, at 8:30; Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion one dollar.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE—CAPTAIN GEORGE W. Annett—leaves Christopher street 10, 2 and 5, landing at Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee. Leaves Fort Lee 7, 12, 3½ and 6, landing at Thirty-fourth street each way. Sundays included. Music on board.

STEAMBOATS FORT LEE, PALISADE AND OTHER first class Steamers to charter for Sunday schools, picnics and other private parties, with Groves. Apply to
CRARY HOLLENBECK,
156 Maiden lane, up stairs.

SATURDAYS.—FISHING BANKS.—THE NEW AND stanch steamboat FLORENCE will leave Warren street, pier 29, on August 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M., returning at 4 P. M.; bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE STEAMER ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison street, at 8 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry), Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

THE LARGE, COMFORTABLE SALOON STEAMER NEW CHAMPION; also other Steamers and Barges to charter for excursions, with all the most popular Groves.
BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS; teaches the solid branches, also drawing, painting, German and French; terms moderate; references given. Address C. L. N., box 102 Herald office.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; private instruction; ladies' department; terms low; open all summer.

A LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT SUCCESSFULLY Latin, French and the higher English, desires a position as teacher of either in a school in or near the city. Address F. T., box 1,965 Post office.

AN EDUCATED PARISIAN LADY, WITH CONsiderable experience in tuition, wishes an engagement in a school or first class family for daily instruction in the highest branches of a French education. Brooklyn reference of the highest order. Address Mlle. E., French Teacher, Post office, Greenpoint, L. I.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING FIVE YEARS' EXPERIence, wishes a situation to teach English branches and penmanship in a private or public school (private preferred) in New York; best reference given. Address Miss TERRELL, 203 Crown st., New Haven, Conn.

FURNITURE.

A RICH AND MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 14 pieces, for $150; cost $700; also Parlor Furniture, Dining Room do., Bedroom Suits, Carpets at 50 cents per yard, in lots to suit purchasers, at less than half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED French satin brocatel, made order, cost $450, for $150; one do. $50; Etageres, Bookcase, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware, Carpets; half original cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE SATIN BROCATEL PARlor Suit, nearly new, made to order for $650, will be sold for $275; one do. single suit, $150; black walnut striped reps Suit, $65; magnificent Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; also a lot Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at sacrifice for cash; residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OILCLOTH AND BEDDING at reduced prices; housekeepers supplied at DANIEL O'FARRELL'S, 200 Eighth avenue, late O'Farrell & Greene. Payment taken weekly or monthly.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—150 clean beds and Rooms at 35 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $2 50 per week; at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms. A Room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT PARK, NEW York.—Splendid Suits of large Floors to let, with Board, well calculated for families with children.

1.—A ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD; $7 50. ALSO A large Room, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; $14. 322 West Eighteenth street.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS ON first floor; also a large Room on third floor, at moderate price, with Board. 348 West Twenty third street.

2 OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated in a strictly private family with Rooms and Board. No. 223 Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues, about two blocks from Broadway.

5 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PRIvate table, ample closets and private bathrooms, or gentlemen requiring good accommodations, without board. No boarders or children. 52 West Twenty-first street.

$7 A WEEK.—TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING TO room together can be accommodated with good Board at 107 West Fifteenth street, one door west of Sixth avenue.

7TH AVENUE, THIRD DOOR FROM TWENTY-SECOND street.—A handsomely furnished Second Floor, with first class Board for four, at $36 per week. Call for three days at 263.

8TH STREET, 139 EAST, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; transient boarders accommodated.

9 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Comfortably furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen only; price from $8 and upwards. Reference given and required.

13 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—A THIRD FLOOR, consisting of parlors, three bedrooms; on reasonable terms if taken by the year; house and location strictly first class; references required.

14TH ST., 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—TWO large, elegant Rooms, front and rear connecting; also Rooms for a party of gentlemen, to let, with Board. House strictly first class.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 200 AND 202.—Second story front double Room, handsomely furnished, with enclosed bedstead, to let, with Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Summer prices.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Very pleasant Rooms, with first class table; dinner at 1 o'clock.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Apartments, with or without private table; house delightfully located; everything first class and for first class persons only. References required.

26 THIRD STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE Bowery.—Nicely Furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two persons; modern improvements. Terms moderate.

28 HENRY STREET.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with Board.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board.

36 WEST TENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, the back Parlor and Second Story of English basement house, in suits or single rooms; each room 22 feet square. References required. Call for one week.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Fine Suits and single Rooms, for first class families and gentlemen, with full or partial Board. Location delightful. References exchanged.

40 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for gentlemen only.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—ROOMS HANDsomely furnished, in suit or singly, to let, with Board; also two Parlors on first floor.

41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH, BETWEEN FOURTH and Madison avenues.—Furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with Board, in a small family, to gentlemen; references.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Neatly furnished Rooms on third floor front to let with Board; references required.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen or families, with or without Board; private table if desired; location first class. References exchanged.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Rooms en suite or singly, to let, with Board; liberal arrangements made with families for the winter; references given and required.

53 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Elegant Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, without board; private family; terms reasonable.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor to let; also single Rooms, at moderate rates, for the summer, with or without Board; references required.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. No moving.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED, cool, pleasant Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with Board; table, house and attendance strictly first class; reference exchanged; terms moderate.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

117 EAST 126TH STREET.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Room and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, to a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

126 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Two Rooms to let, with Board, in the family of a French Professor; French is the language spoken.

136 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—EXCELLENT Board for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Back Parlor, $25; Second Floor, front, $20; Second Floor, back, $18 per week for two; gas, bath, closets, &c.

139 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished Parlors to let, with or without Board; home comforts, with every convenience; use of kitchen and laundry. Terms very moderate.

140 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth streets.—To let, with first class Board, an elegant furnished Room, with private table, to family, gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; also back Parlor and Extension, furnished or unfurnished. Reference.

144 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH street.—Handsomely furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife, or single person. Very small, private family of adults.

150 EAST FORTIETH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Lexington avenues.—Furnished Bedrooms to let, well aired, to single gentlemen; terms moderate.

210 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR DR. Tyng's church.—Pleasant Rooms, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with Board.

217 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—$6 PER WEEK for neatly furnished Rooms, with Board; all modern improvements; home comforts; American family. Board in the same family in the country.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large Room, well furnished; hot and cold water. Those in pursuit of a home call.

268 WEST FOURTH STREET.—THREE NICELY furnished Rooms on second floor to let, with Board, in a private family. Terms reasonable.

281 HUDSON STREET.—A WIDOW LADY WILL accommodate a gentleman and wife with a neatly furnished Room, with or without Board. Also two gentlemen can be accommodated with single Rooms. Gas and bath.

312 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A LARGE well furnished Room on third floor; $16 with Board for two; $6 without Board; modern improvements. References.

315 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—LARGE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first class Board, on reasonable terms.

321 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can find pleasant Rooms, with Board, together or separate; house first class, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

349 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVEsant Park.—A large furnished Room, also a hall Bedroom, on the third floor, $5 and $2 50 per week, unfurnished.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—A gentleman and wife may obtain a desirable front Room, with Board; also a small Room suitable for one or two. References exchanged; terms moderate.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—New Rooms, well lighted and well ventilated, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Meals; gentlemen preferred.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO GENTLEMAN, with or without partial Board, a third Floor, furnished, single or together; locality East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY WISH AN UNfurnished Room and Bedroom, with a widow lady, or where there are few boarders; board for the lady. Address L. A., 54 East Twelfth street.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD FOR A GENTLEman and wife, in a respectable family, where there are no other boarders, east side, from Fifteenth to Twentieth street; not to exceed $16 per week. Address M. E. DAVIS, 306 East Thirteenth street.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND story Front Room to a gentleman and wife; Board for the lady only. Address MARSHALL, station D.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO BOARD WITH A PRIvate family in Harlem; location between avenue A and Second avenue, near 120th street. Address, stating particulars, B. O. B., box 3,782 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Board for lady only, in a quiet family, where there are few or no boarders; price not to exceed $10 per week. Address JAMES, Herald office, stating full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN, for a gentleman, wife and two children (six and nine years old); private family preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, P. P., box 261 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—AN ENTIRE FLAT, FOR A small family, with privilege of private table; rooms unfurnished preferred; location between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Park avenues. Address ROBERT, box 4,189 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES, TWO GENtlemen, child and nurse; Board for ladies only; with a widow or lady living alone preferred; location central. Address L. L., Herald office.

PERSONS HAVING ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, in a pleasant neighborhood, for moderate prices may address W. A. C., Herald office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A FURNISHED Room, with or without Board, in a private family. Address M. & S., station E.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and wife; location between Forty-second and Fifty-second streets, Fifth and Eighth avenues. Address, stating location and terms, J. M., box 3,147 New York Post office.

WANTED—FROM SEPTEMBER 15, AN UNFURNISHed Second Floor, consisting of four rooms, in a full width house, with Board, by a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location must be between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets and Madison and Seventh avenues; references given and required. Address, stating particulars, O. J. C., box 3,600 Post office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH good Board, for gentleman and wife, below Thirty-fourth street, east of Broadway; references exchanged; terms $25 per week. Address EUGENE, Herald office.

WANTED.—THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISH TO secure Rooms and Board; private family preferred; terms not to to exceed $130 a month. Address BACHELORS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom for a gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady only, with a widow lady, where there are few or no other boarders; will be permanent. Address, stating terms and location, M. Y., 54 East Twelfth street.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets; superior accommodation for families and gentlemen; Rooms $1 per day; with Board, $3; liberal arrangements made with permanent parties. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE—SOUTHEAST CORNER of Broadway and Twelfth street, single Rooms, $1 and $1 50 per day. Rooms en suite at moderate rates.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard street—(European plan)—200 light rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50 cents to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

WORTH HOUSE, 202 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING Fifth avenue, Broadway and Madison square.—Suits of Apartments, with private table and attendance; reasonable terms to permanent parties. French table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, NEW Brighton (north shore), Staten Island, fronts the bay; fine view; salt water bathing; thirty minutes from Cortlandt street, three from landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE elegantly accommodated at the former residence of William Bement, Bement avenue, West Brighton, S. I.; fine shade, garden and fruit. Inquire on the premises, or address Mrs. S. A. HALL, West Brighton, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AND FINE BATHING.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated for this month and next. Communication by boat and railroad twice a day. Address Mrs. CARPENTER, Glenwood, Roslyn Post office, L. I.

CHOICE ROOMS TO LET IN A PRIVATE BOARDING house at Cornwall, on the Hudson; terms moderate. Address A. H. SAVING, Brookside Cottage, Cornwall Landing, Orange county, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATH HOTEL—SITUATED ON THE SEASHORE AT Bath, L. I., will be kept open during the autumn at reduced prices. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties wishing accommodations. Rooms can be had on Monday next. GEORGE SHIELDS, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished; boating, fishing, fine drives; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; terms reduced to $3 per day; gas and bells in every room; families taken for season at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, ON THE BEACH AT Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., 25 miles from New York by boats, foot of Barclay street.—Fine sea bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, groves, romantic walks, chalybeate springs; first class house; $10 to $12 per week. Dr. LENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, DIRECTLY in the Highlands, 1,200 feet above the Hudson.—Several Rooms vacated; terms moderate; twenty minutes from station. S. D. WRIGHT & BRO., Proprietors, Garrison's Station.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Three nice Rooms to let, with Board, after August 20. C. H. RING.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST class Hotel, one hour from New York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, six minutes' walk from Montrose station, with all modern conveniences; house delightfully located and well shaded, with extensive grounds, pleasant surroundings, charming drives and cool and healthful mountain air; a few desirable rooms now vacant. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Choice family and single Rooms, at reduced prices. Board $17 50—seventeen dollars and a half per week. JEROME LELAND, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, WILL REmain open to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the city; distance 17½ miles per New Haven Railroad; trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH.

OLD DOMINY HOUSE, FIRE ISLAND.—GOOD ACcommodation for families; boating, fishing, bathing and shooting. Communication by South Side Railroad, leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. STEPHEN P. CONKLIN, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—NOW open; extensively improved; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; splendid sea bathing, fishing, driving and sailing; terms moderate; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip, and by steamer Eastern City, pier 26 East river. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS.—TWO SUITS ROOMS just vacated.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—This favorite resort will remain open until late in the fall. Parties wishing accommodations for the fall season, at moderate rates, will apply at or address the hotel. DE CAMP & COLE.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—ROOMS FOR the month of September at reduced rates. NICKERSON & YOUNG.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—REDUCtion in Board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day. APRIL 11, 1870. SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

ADJOINING FIFTH AVENUE, ON THIRTY-FOURTH street; first class four story, high stoop, modern, desirable brown stone Dwelling; 25x60 and extension; lot 100 feet; price very reasonable; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A COMMODIOUS AND CONVENIENT DWELLING, 46 East Forty-ninth street, opposite College Park. Four story, brown stone, bay window; lot in fee, 21x55x100; painted, frescoed; perfect order; elegant mirrors, cornices, gas fixtures, $38,000; terms easy. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT COTTAGE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, for sale cheap; easy terms; $6,000; near Central and Mt. Morris Parks; 112 East 115th street, near Fourth avenue. Call at 225 East 116th street, or 260 East Fifty-sixth street. A. DAVIS.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW THREE STORY AND BASEment stone front Houses, parlor stories, all finished with hardwood. 155 East Sixty-second street, $14,500; 149 and 153 East Sixty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues, $17,500. Terms to suit. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, or 153 East Sixty-second street.

FOR SALE—IN EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Madison avenue, a large, elegant new House; price $42,000. HATCH & RIKER, 1,282 Broadway.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP SMALL brown stone frescoed Dwelling for sale, at $16,000; terms easy; possession. Forty-eighth street near Sixth avenue. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE MODERN DWELLING AND STABLE and nine well located Lots for sale low—Ninety-fourth street, near Eighth avenue cars, between Central Park and Grand Boulevard; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FACTORY FOR SALE—OR TO LET, IN CENTRAL portion of the city, near the North river; main building of brick, about 30x40 feet, four stories and cellar; other buildings and sheds covering entire property, which is 66x50 feet, with engine and boilers of 70 horse power, shafting, &c.; all in good order; machinery continually in operation and can be seen at any time. Address M. H., box 110 Post office.

Miscellaneous.

TO LANDLORDS.—BEING THE OWNER OF TENEment property, and having spare time, I would like to take charge of some more property, attending to collecting rents, &c.; terms very reasonable. Address D. K., Herald office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 51 (new No. 63) Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, 76 feet deep by 23 feet front, plate glass windows, gas fixtures, and at present fitted up for a carpet store, suitable for any large business, will be let, with the second story if required. For particulars apply on the premises.

A HANDSOME DWELLING FOR SALE—ON LEE avenue, Brooklyn; terms moderate; or New York city property taken in exchange. Apply to HENRY J. DAWSON, 77 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS, IN CARROLL STREET, NOT far from Prospect Park, in a fast improving neighborhood; terms easy; or will exchange for a House in Brooklyn and pay part cash. WALLACE, 134 Jane street.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FLOORS AND ROOMS IN first class houses, Nos. 180 and 185 Floyd street and No. 142 Ellery street; all next door to Tompkins avenue; furnished or unfurnished, with improvements cheap. VAN VECHTEN & LAWRENCE, 82 Cedar street.

VERY CHEAP.—HANDSOME THREE STORY BASEment and cellar high stoop Philadelphia brick and brown stone House; range, marble mantels, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; splendid order; location excellent. Address JONES, 215 Grand street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON THE Sound.—Village Residences, Country Seats, Farms and Villa Sites for sale and exchange; several shore front Properties. J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob Bridge Station, Conn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—5,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 100 ACRES, four miles from large town, ninety miles from New York; land of very best quality; 75 acres under fine cultivation; 25 acres good wood land; nice two story frame house, eight rooms; splendid barn, corn cribs, hog houses, &c.; apple orchard, pure water, beautiful and very healthy location. Only $4,500; cash $1,500; balance easy. GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A RARE CHANCE.—A COUNTRY STORE, HANDsome Stone Dwelling House and two acres of choice Land, in a thriving village, eight miles from large town and railroad depot, ninety miles from New York; store is doing a large and paying business; there is also a tenant house, four rooms, good barn, hennery, piggery, wash, wood and smoke houses; lots of fruit; very healthy; price $4,000; cash $1,500, balance easy. Address GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

COTTAGES, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL, FOR SALE OR to let—At Rutherfurd Park, New Jersey. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, grocer and tea dealer, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

ELEGANT TWO STORY NEW FRENCH ROOF COTtage, ten rooms, cellar, piazzas; quarter acre garden; four minutes from North Shore Staten Island ferry; $5,500; easy terms; surroundings first class. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR will exchange for New York property; the mill is of brick, three stories, with dwelling attached; all in complete order; also barn and cider mill, 5 acres of land, &c.; is situated at Leedsville, Dutchess county, 1½ mile from Amenia station, Harlem Railroad. For particulars inquire of SEWARD, HOPWOOD & CO., No. 4 Dey street.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 14 MILES FROM NEW YORK. The farm contains 218 acres; is one of the best farms in the State; 20 acres of the choicest fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and quinces. There are three houses on the farm, besides the mansion, plenty of outhouses, barns, &c., all in complete order; terms easy; will sell part or all if desired. For further particulars inquire of SEWARD, HOPWOOD & CO., No. 4 Dey street.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH and Junction stations, House, 36 feet wide, 12 rooms, bathroom, water closet, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order; immediate possession; over half an acre of land; very healthy location; price $12,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE LOW—A NEW FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, 12 rooms and cellar, all improvements; three minutes' from depot; terms to suit; photograph at my office, A. J. ANNIN, 117 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN SIDE.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE of the subscriber, near South Orange, is for rent. To a tenant who will take good care of the place the rent will be very low. Address or apply to R. M. LOCKWOOD, office Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, 187 Broadway.

SOUTHERN LANDS.—FREE NEW CATALOGUE, CONtaining brief descriptions of Farms, Mills and Mill Sites, Grazing and Timbered Lands in Virginia and Maryland. Address BRAWNER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 10 North Fairfax street, Alexandria, Virginia.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, A small House, either furnished or unfurnished, on very reasonable terms. Address G. D., Herald office.

$1,800—NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEMENT Cottage, five rooms; desirably located; high and healthy; near third landing, Staten Island; lot 25x125 feet. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

4,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE—AT A LOW figure for cash, situated in Pike county, Pa. Apply to D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

$6,000 FOR 40 ACRE FARM, HUNTINGTON, L. I.; good house and barn, bearing apple orchard; stock, crop and farming implements go with it. Apply to owner, 193 Canal street, near Mott.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN—HALF TO EXCHANGE—60 ACRES SUperior Land, good location, comfortable buildings, 7 acres of choice fruit, 5 miles from New Brunswick, 2½ from depot; must be sold; only $6,500. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A FARM FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY LOTS OR IMproved Property; half a mile from Hudson river; fine river view; good buildings. JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

EXCHANGE.—ELEVEN MILES FROM NEW YORK—Fine Farm, Stock, Crops, &c., together with some first class Brooklyn property. Prefer business property. Owners only. Address F. G., box 220 Herald office.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOUR STORY BRICK STORES and Dwellings, well rented, unencumbered, for a good Farm or Country Seat in Westchester county (Hudson river preferred), including stock and furniture; might take other location. Address, with locality, size and price, M. E. J., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE three story high stoop brown stone House, in fine order and replete with improvements; will exchange for good tenant property or country seat. Full particulars by applying to JAMES ROWE, 830 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$10,000 CERTAIN YEARLY income—a fine water front Property, only 80 minutes from New York, embracing flour mill, lumber mill, two dwellings, barns and other outbuildings, and about 130 building lots. The above offers a rare opportunity to embark in a safe and highly lucrative cash business; will be sold on easy terms. Owner, 252 Pearl street.

GRIST MILL FOR EXCHANGE—AT ELLENVILLE, N. Y., one mile from railroad depot; good buildings; mill in fine order; no encumbrance. JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME LOTS ON EIGHTIETH street, west of Third avenue, and a House on Eighty-second street, for a House and Lot not less than twenty feet wide, located west of Third avenue, between Sixtieth and Ninetieth streets. Address J. E. SERRAM, Hyde Park, Dutchess county.

TO EXCHANGE—22 ACRES, AT VANDERBILT'S Landing, Staten Island; a Farm of 265 acres, on Harlem Railroad, 90 miles from New York; a Farm in Monmouth county, N. J.; 500 acres Timber land on Black Railroad; $10,000 worth of Merchandise, and also large new first class House on Northern Railroad of New Jersey. W. H. WELLS, 181 Broadway.

$4,000 IN MERCHANDISE FOR $1,000 CASH, balance in Western land; 100 acre Farm in Virginia and one near Saratoga to exchange cheap. Address I. H. B., Herald office.

$4,000 WORTH ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, good stock, to trade for Brooklyn or New York Property, Schooner or Farm; also Building Lots to trade, $4,000 worth. LEWIS, 206 Broadway.

$32,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO EXchange, for city or Brooklyn Property, or for sale, Marble Property in Rutland county, Vt., consisting of a 200 acre Farm, with buildings, upon which are statuary and all the finer grades of white marble, market value from $4 50 to $15 per cubic foot; a number of fine quarries can be opened; one now being worked. For full particulars and samples address the owner, WILSON, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—100 TO 800 ACRES, IN GOOD CONdition; first class Brooklyn improved property in exchange. Address, with particulars, location and price, C. BONNER, care of John Brainerd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR BRICKS, Horses, Wagons, Cattle and some cash. Address, full particulars, F. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A NICE FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT IN exchange for city improved property well rented. Address WAM, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO 20 FOOT LOTS IN A REspectable neighborhood, for cash or to exchange for other property, or with a loan to build on them. Address ARCHITECT, Herald office. No agents.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE FOR $25,000. Situation between Thirty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address A, box 114 Herald office.

CLOTHING.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 162 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, EITHER SEX, TREATED with unparalleled success. Nervous debility speedily cured. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED AT ONCE, WITHout mercury; no detention from business. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines safe and certain; $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes; price $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe monthly Pills and Compound, price $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female Restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 164 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LATEST RELIABLE CABLE DESPATCHES
FROM BERLIN, PARIS AND LONDON.
THE EVENTS OF THE MORNING IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.
All parties wanting THE EVENING TELEGRAM can have it addressed to them for 50 cents a month or $6 a year.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

LOOK FOR TO-DAY'S WAR CARTOON.

ALL OVER THE CITY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SIXTH WEEK of EMMET, in Gayler's Drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
EXCITEMENT UNDIMINISHED.
HOUSE CROWDED EVERY EVENING.
EMMET IN TEN SONGS AND DANCES.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
REOPENING FOR THE REGULAR SEASON.
Engagement of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
in his world renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS IN ROCHESTER TO-night, at Corinthian Hall.

MATINEE—DUKE'S MOTTO.
MATINEE, DUKE'S MOTTO.
MATINEE, DUKE'S MOTTO.
NIBLO'S, SATURDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL—UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 126 WOOSTER street, New York, August 17, 1870.
Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale on the part of the United States, to the highest bidder, the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, viz.:—
Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000.
Counterpanes, 15,000; G. Percha Bed Covers, 1,000.
Mattresses, hair, 300; Mosquito Bars, 20,000.
Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow Cases, white, 20,000.
Pillow Ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000.
Drawers, 20,000; Dressing Gowns, 15,000;
Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000;
Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, Hand, 7,000 dozen; Roller, 200 dozen.
The above mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.
The government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised.
Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 Wooster street, near Prince.
Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be endorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."
CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, August 11, 1870.
Proposals will be received at this office until the 9th day of September next, at 12 M., for supplying Ship Chandlery to the revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.
Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the ship chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom House.
Proposals will be considered not only in the aggregate sum, but item by item, and accepted or rejected accordingly.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

IMPROVEMENT OF PAWTUCKET RIVER, R. I.
ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., August 10, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 9th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., for dredging in the channel of the Pawtucket river, from about one mile below "Dunnell's Wharf" to the City of Pawtucket, to obtain a channel seventy-five (75) feet wide, and six (6) feet deep at mean low water.
The present mean low water depth is four (4) feet, and the mean rise and fall of the tide is five (5) feet. The material to be excavated is coarse and fine sand. It can be deposited at high water within a distance of one mile. The amount to be excavated is about 20,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per yard, measured in the scows; also the earliest time at which work will be begun after acceptance of proposal. Work once begun must be prosecuted with all practicable diligence. Payments will be made at the close of each month, ten (10) per centum being retained until the completion of the contract. No contract will be entered into for working after the 30th of June, 1871. Each proposal must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guaranty in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal. Blank forms for proposals and guaranties will be furnished by this office on application, and any other information practicable to give.
The object of this advertisement being to give every responsible and capable party an opportunity to bid for the work, and to secure to the public the greatest amount of work with the funds appropriated, the right is reserved to reject any and all bids, if these objects are not thereby obtained.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Dredging the Pawtucket River, R. I."
G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers; Brevet Major General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Committee on Course of Study, &c., at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Saturday, August 20, and until 9 o'clock A.M. on said day, for furnishing new "Steam-heating Apparatus" for Grammar Schools Nos. 36, 57, and 58; and for "Alterations" at Grammar School No. 83 and Primary School No. 7.
Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MAGNUS GROSS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Committee on Course of Study, &c.
AUGUST 6, 1870.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Boston, August 11, 1870.
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. Monday, September 12, 1870, for widening and deepening the channel across the Upper Middle Bar in Boston harbor by dredging to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water.
The quantity of material to be removed will be about 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, which may be deposited either in South or East Boston, at such places as may meet with the approval of the engineer in charge and of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts.
The dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the engineer in charge.
The material to be dredged consists of from 2 to 8 feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this of clay.
Contractors will be required to furnish all the machinery, scows, labor, &c., necessary for the prosecution of the work.
Payments will be made monthly, at the rate of 90 per cent of the contract price on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge.
The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids which may be deemed exorbitant or defective. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of 25 per cent on the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the work.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Dredging Channel Across the Upper Middle Bar," and addressed to the undersigned, and state the price per cubic yard for dredging the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.
Blank forms for proposals and guaranty can be obtained at this office, where also any further information can be obtained. J. G. FOSTER, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SMALL COSEY HOUSE, OR LOWER PART, IN A first class neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished (unfurnished preferred), for myself and wife. Address JOSEPH B., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE TENANT WANTS A LARGE UNfurnished House, centrally located; would pay about $3,000 per annum. Address M. C., 315 East Fourteenth street.

A LARGE PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOM AND TWO small Rooms communicating, first floor, for housekeeping; terms low; also small Room $3 per week; unexceptionable location. 469½ Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to hire a medium sized, well furnished House, in good locality, or would Board occupants in first class style for rent. Rent not to exceed $250 per month. Address RODOLPH, Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A good location, not above Fortieth street; must have all the modern improvements and be in perfect order, rent not exceeding $1,2000. Address S. D., box 6,017 Post office, stating particulars and price of rent.

ROOM WANTED.—A LARGE ROOM, ABOVE TWENtieth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues; private family. Address box 583 Post office.

STORE WANTED—ON WEST SIDE OF SIXTH AVEnue, between Seventeenth and Thirty-third streets. Address, with full particulars as to length of lease, terms, &c., box 1,628 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, BEtween Fourth and Sixth avs, Twentieth and Thirty-second streets. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

WANTED—DESK ROOM AND USE OF DESK IN A good, central office down town; terms must be low. Address box 3,983 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FROM September 1, Apartments in a private house for housekeeping; rent not to exceed $55 per month. Address J. M., box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE BY A small family; rent moderate. Address E. A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED LADY, AN UNFURnished Room; location not material; neighborhood of Astor Library preferred; rent not to exceed $7 a month; references exchanged. Address A., box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a respectable neighborhood, between Tenth and Thirtieth streets and First and Fourth avenues; references given and required. Address box 2,868 Post office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING from 20 to 30 rooms, between Tenth and Twenty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars, SUMMERS, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small private family, on the line of Broadway, from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth streets, a good chance for a party going to Europe or relinquishing housekeeping; or would hire the lower part of a house; state terms and locality. Address RESPONSIBLE, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, three or four story House, high stoop preferred, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and below Twenty-third street. Address box 665 Post office, with full particulars and lowest rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER.
The managers beg to announce that during the summer recess the theatre has been REDECORATED, PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 19,
THE BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR, LAWRENCE BARRETT,
in the ever-popular Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which will be presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, and the FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST:—
Captain Henri de Lagardere....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
Prince de Gonzagues....................Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus ....Mr. W. R. FLOYD
Æsop (a hunchback)...................Mr. E. B. HOLMES
Duchess de Nevers..........................Mme. PONISI
Blanche de Nevers....................Miss LOUISA MOORE
Zilla (a Zingari), with Song...........Miss EMMA CLINE
DUKE'S MOTTO MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.
In preparation, A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA, in which Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT will sustain the leading part.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR..Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE...Manager
SIXTH WEEK of the wonderful artiste KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
IMMENSE HIT of the FRENCH QUADRILLE
IMMENSE HIT FRENCH QUADRILLE
and CHAMPAGNE GALOP
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
in the new comic ballet SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA.......................................KATHI LANNER
To commence with the Terpsichorean Melange entitled THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOTICE.—During Madame Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.
Seats secured in advance at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

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THE GREAT SENSATIONAL THEATRE.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
Immense hit of the new comic pantomime, KICK NACK.
The great Clown.........................CHAS. ABBOTT
Harlequin (engaged expressly for this piece)..Paul Martinetti
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HART, RYMAN and STEWART, G. W. JESTER.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
See small bills. All the great company will appear.
Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

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WM. B. FRELIGH...................................Manager.
STILL IN THE ASCENDANT.
FIFTEEN MORE NEW STARS,
ALL NEW FACES IN NEW YORK,
TOGETHER WITH TWENTY OLD FAVORITES.
The Bowery Specialty,
THE GREAT FEMALE MINSTREL SCENE.
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NOTICE.
REOPENING, MONDAY, AUGUST 22.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.
BY MRS. JAMES A. OATES'
Newly organised Comic Opera Company.
HERVE'S COMIC OPERA LE PETITE FAUST; OR, LITTLE FAUST. — This popular comic production of the celebrated composer, HERVE (Offenbach's only rival), now performing with unprecedented eclat both in London and Paris, has been secured expressly for this new combination by Jno. E. Macdonough, Esq. The scenery, costumes and grotesque appointments are all new. Full and elaborate choruses and increased orchestra have been added.
MEPHISTO......................Mrs. JAMES A. OATES
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The sale of seats commences on Tuesday, 16th inst., 9 o'clock, at box office.

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George Wood...................Proprietor and Manager.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
Every day at 2, and evening at 8.
ALBERT W. AIKEN'S new local drama of extraordinary interest, entitled
ACE OF SPADES,
ACE OF SPADES,
with new scenery, costumes and Properties, and the following powerful cast:—
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In preparation, THE HEART OF GOLD.

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COMIC PANTOMIME.
BARBER AND BEADLE.
MLLE. IRMA, THE STATUE QUEEN.
ELLA WESNER, ALICE SOMERS, HELENE SMITH.
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OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
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ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Open daily from 10 to 5 and 7 till 10.
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MATINEE TO-MORROW—NIBLO.
THE GYPSEY'S DELL.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Broadway. (Established 1858.)
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH AVENUE, is now open for Balls, Concerts, Weddings, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
For balls in September, $50; October, $75; November, $80. Lyric Hall surpasses in elegance and general convenience all others in the city. Open day and evening.

TERRACE GARDEN, FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET AND Third avenue.—Friday, August 19, Mollenhauer's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, with Miss Canissa and Mr. Habelmann. Admission, 25 cents.

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RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

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EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

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BARRETT and the DUKE'S MOTTO.

LEEDS ART GALLERIES—NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADway—Free exhibition of fine Paintings and Statuary at private sale.

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A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

FOR THE BIOGRAPHY OF WALTER MONTGOMERY, the distinguished actor, see Men of the Time, published by ROUTLEDGE, to be had of all booksellers.

PIANOFORTES.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

AN ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE Piano (used a little); bargain for cash; fully warranted. DECKER & BROTHER, 56 Bleecker street, one block east from Broadway.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO; carved legs; used a short time; a bargain for cash. Also a seven octave rosewood Upright at a sacrifice. PEEK & SON, 146 Bleecker street.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made to order for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A FAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT ROSEwood Pianoforte, cost $600, for $225; carved case and legs, 7 octave, overstrung, celebrated maker's guarantee, nearly new. 118 Seventh street.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker at a cost of $700, for $250: Stool, Cover; maker's warrantee for five years. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Box for shipping.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used six months, cost $650, for $250; Parlor Suit, covered brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF BARNES' premium Pianofortes; also extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, Grands, Squares and Uprights, Chickering's and other celebrated makers; on instalments at cash prices. JOHN C. BARNES, 187 Eighth street, near Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT 7¼ ROSEWOOD PIANO, FULL IRON plate, $125; superb rosewood, having carved legs, overstrung bass, with latest improvements; great sacrifice. JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOFORTE $80.—A VERY GOOD INSTRUMENT, OF powerful tone; in excellent order. Call immediately at 227 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—BY A PURE SOPRANO, A SITUATION TO sing in a church, at a fair salary. Address E. A. C., box 62, Nyack Post office, N. Y.

THE WAR.

Severe Fighting from Monday to Thursday.

French and Prussian Accounts of the Battles.

Claims and Counter Claims of Victory.

THE ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE METZ

Marshal Bazaine's Account of the Action on Tuesday.

French Reports of Heavy Prussian Losses.

Prussian Victory Over Four French Divisions.

The French Reverses "Fully Checked."

Marshal Bazaine "Forced to Face About."

"SUPERB COURAGE" OF THE GERMANS.

Count Palikao's Statement to Excited Paris.

Naval Engagement in the Baltic.

A Prussian Squadron Retires from the French Iron-clads.

Ireland Jubilant Over French Victories.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH AND BALTIC SEAS.

Situations of Hamburg, Kiel and Stralsund---Their Connections with Berlin---Probable Points of Attack by the French Fleet.

subscription started for that purpose is already very large.

The Chateau Chambord has been placed at the disposal of the authorities, by the Count de Chambord, as a military hospital. It contains 440 rooms, 300 of which are unfurnished, and all have chimneys and are admirably adapted for the uses to which their noble owner so patriotically devotes them.

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, finds himself overwhelmed with the consequences of assuming protection of Prussian subjects.

L'Avenir says all military authorities approve of the retreat to Metz.

M. About, the correspondent of the *Soir*, describes the entrance of the Prussians into Saverne. He says they do not maltreat the country people, but exact requisitions out of proportion to the population. Large sums of money and enormous quantities of bread, tobacco, wine, beef and forage are demanded. At all places where the people resist the Prussians are very cruel, but otherwise they are disposed to be orderly, quiet and kind. Many peasants kill their horses to prevent the Prussians from taking them.

General Trochu has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces at Paris, and has issued a proclamation counselling order and calmness, not only in the streets of the city, but a spirit of resignation under the trials consequent upon the situation. He says that France must have the demeanor of a great military nation, conducting its own destinies, and the government will gain the confidence of the people by showing the greatest confidence in them. He appeals to all men and to all parties, saying that he belongs himself to no party, save to that of his country, and declares that all good citizens must by moral restraint keep down those who see in public misfortunes only an opportunity to satisfy their own detestable designs.

The Senate was in session to-day. The Corps Législatif has adjourned to await further news from the scene of hostilities.

The *Monitcur de la Flotte* publishes a list of German vessels captured since the commencement of the war. They are eleven in number.

The theatres are nearly all closed.

Prince Napoleon sent his children and valuables away against the earnest remonstrance of the Empress.

A bulletin just issued in Paris says the following news is official:—

General Frossard is reported to have been grievously wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

The officers of the French fleet now in the Baltic have received orders to claim at each commercial port of Prussia an indemnity double the amount of each contribution exacted by the Prussians in those parts of France now under their control.

The entire garrison of Paris is busy day and night making cartridges.

The *Opinion Nationale* nevertheless complains of Count de Palikao's sluggishness.

By Saturday 1,000 guns will be mounted on the Paris fortifications, one-fourth served by numerous but inexperienced hands.

General Mellinet has been assigned to the command of the Garde Mobile.

Marshal Bazaine has again stopped all private telegraphing, as by that means news reaches Berlin by way of London.

The *Pays* this morning says:—

Two days ago the French vessels of war captured an English vessel in the English channel, laden with articles contraband of war, destined for Prussia. When the captain was questioned how he dare do this, he replied that "he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would therefore probably be recalled, he thought he could run the risk."

The *Pays* comments upon this reply, and says that the same impression regarding a revolutionary outbreak in Paris exists in Germany, and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

The *Gaulois* says Pierre Bonaparte has gone to Corsica.

The Paris journals comment bitterly upon the attitude of Austria, which is neutral in the present struggle, when with barely 100,000 troops she might avenge Sadowa.

The *Monitcur Soir* says:—

It was feared that certain important railway connections were cut by the enemy, which would thwart the present movements of the French army. The general commanding at Chalons was sent, with a strong column, to prevent this movement of the Prussians and to assure our communications. That column arrived in time and accomplished its mission.

The *Temps* to-day says:—

M. Emile Ollivier, the ex-Prime Minister, and his wife have gone to Italy. His departure at such a moment is severely commented upon.

The French authorities continue to send away Germans who are considered suspicious.

The *Journal of France* says in this connection that "even in the boudoirs of the great ladies must research be made for the enemies of the country." The article creates a sensation.

Ex-Minister Ollivier and wife have fled from Paris to Italy. They were hooted all the way.

The Prince Napoleon has sent all his valuables to Italy.

The Prefect of the Rhine urges the destruction of all the railways and bridges and the sending of all able-bodied men to Chalons.

Marshal Bazaine has declared that the enemy were repulsed along the whole line.

The German official report of the last fight claims a victory on the ground that the French were prevented from continuing a retreat.

Marshal Bazaine's Report of the Fighting on Tuesday—Other Despatches from the Front—The "Enemy Thrown Back on the Moselle."

PARIS, August 18, 1870.

An official despatch from Marshal Bazaine, dated four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, says:—

Yesterday late in the afternoon we gave battle between Doncourt and Vionville.

The enemy were driven back and we bivouacked on the positions we had taken. I halted in my movement for several hours in order to bring up a full supply of munitions. We had before us Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz.

The following despatch is not official, but is given to the public by the Ministry:—

VERDUN, Wednesday.

The battle still continues on the side of Mars la Tour, and seems to be going in our favor. A number of wounded French and Prussian soldiers have been brought into Briey.

A force of 1,200 (?) Prussians is encamped on the plateau between Briey and St. Jean. They send out couriers who have entered Briey.

Trustworthy parties who have arrived here from Mars la Tour speak of a heavy engagement there yesterday with a large portion of the Prussian army, which, they say, was charged with great vigor by our cavalry and the Garde Imperiale, and was thrown back on the Moselle.

General Trochu has issued an address to the inhabitants of Paris, appealing to their patriotism for support and good citizenship for the preservation of order.

General Sarras takes the place of Major General Le Brun, who has resigned.

The *Journal des Débats* prints an absurd story that the King of Prussia, desiring to be consecrated Emperor of Germany by the Pope, has offered his Holiness an asylum in Germany.

Algeria proposes to send 5,000 volunteers to France.

It is rumored that Generals Bataille and Frossard are badly wounded.

Thionville still remains in our hands. A Prussian column recently approached too near the town and was saluted with a discharge of artillery. The enemy fell back with precipitation, and have since kept at a respectful distance.

Fresh arrests were made yesterday in the Quartier du Pantheon. It is supposed the parties taken into custody were implicated in the affair of the Boulevarde de la Villette.

PARIS, August 18—Night.

The following additional details of Tuesday's battle, near Doncourt and Thionville, have been obtained from official sources:—

Prince Frederick Charles attacked our right and was firmly met. The corps of General Argand, at Rezonville, hastened into the action, which ceased only with night. The Prussians repeatedly attacked us and were as often repulsed. Toward night a fresh corps sought to turn our position, but was beaten off. Our losses are serious. General Bataille is wounded.

By eight o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the entire line. He had 120,000 men engaged.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Scenes Outside the Legislative Hall.

PARIS, August 18, 1870.

The last meeting of the Corps Législatif was interesting.

A great crowd of people had collected around the hall to hear the war news. The National Guard was at its post to preserve order, but no soldiers were seen.

At the commencement of the session Count de Palikao, the new Minister of War, spoke as follows:—

The Chamber will understand that I cannot give precise details as to the number of troops engaged, the casualties, &c. I cannot even state the result of the engagements; but I may say that the enemy has made an ineffectual attempt to capture Pfalsburg, and lost fifteen hundred men killed. This repulse has had a great effect both on the enemy and the people of that part of France. The moment the government has information of the great movements now taking place I will communicate it to the Chambers.

The Minister then withdrew.

Deputy Jules Favre then took the floor, and requested that the utmost severity be shown the rioters and assassins of Villette.

M. Thiers suggested that in case of a seige of Paris, the peasants be allowed to enter the city with their grain and cattle, and that the State reimburse them for their property. He also recommended that the Chambers now meet daily.

Minister Duvernois, in reply to M. Thiers, said the government had intended to fully provision Paris.

The Deputies, after a consultation, decided to meet again to-day.

PRUSSIAN REPORTS.

Severe Fighting East of Metz—The Prussians Engaged With Four French Divisions and the Imperial Guard—The French Driven In—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—Bazaine's Defeat on Tuesday—"Forced to Face About"—Thousands of French Prisoners and Two Imperial Eagles Captured—"Superb Courage" and a Fine Triumph.

BERLIN, Thursday, August 18, 1870.

The following official news has been made public here this morning:—

PONT A MOUSSON, Wednesday Evening.

General Alvensleben advanced yesterday with the Third corps toward the east side of Metz. On the line of the enemy's retreat toward Verdun he encountered severe fighting with the divisions of Generals Decaen Ladmirault, Frossard, Canrobert and the Imperial Guard.

General Alvensleben was sustained successively by the Tenth army corps and by a detachment of the Eighth and the Ninth, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles.

The enemy was driven in upon Metz, in spite of this great superiority of forces, after a severe combat of twelve hours. The losses on both sides were very heavy.

The Prussian Generals Doering and Widel were killed and Generals Raush and Gruscher wounded. King William to-day saluted the troops on the field of battle, which is gloriously maintained.

The details of the conflict at Pont-a-Mousson have just been received. Marshal Bazaine, endeavoring to fall back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning by the Fifth division and forced to face about.

The Prussians were admirably firm, though they sustained the attack of four French corps, among them the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for six hours the Prussian Fifth division was reinforced from the Tenth corps.

These reinforcements arrived opportunely.

The French found that a prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles and seven cannon.

The French utterly disregarded the Convention of Geneva by mutilating the dead, firing on surgeons, ambulances, &c.

General Manteuffel telegraphs to the government here relative to the battle of the 14th, dating his despatch near Metz yesterday afternoon, thus:—

The French in heavy masses issued from Metz, and, after a bloody engagement of three hours, the First corps routed the enemy's right. Our troops fought with superb courage, carrying the enemy's positions by assault splendidly. I write without waiting to remove my helmet.

A despatch from King William, dated at Pont-a Mousson, August 17, says:—

In the fight here yesterday, we took 2,000 prisoners, seventeen guns and two eagles.

The *Provincial Correspondence* says that in resuming possession of the former German provinces of the Rhine, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects, expelled from France.

The Naval Battle in the Baltic—The Prussian Squadron Retires.

BERLIN, August 18, 1870.

Advices have just been received here of a naval engagement off the coast of the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic.

One division of the Prussian fleet, consisting of an aviso and the gunboats Drache, Blitz and Salamander, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock encountered the French fleet, consisting of four armored frigates, a corvette and an aviso.

The Prussians soon withdrew without loss.

The French fleet is now off Dornbusch.

[The Island of Rugen is situated in the Baltic Sea and forms a part of the Prussian province of Pomerania. It is very irregular in shape and is indented by numerous bays and creeks. It lies north of Berlin in the same degree of longitude and east of Kiel. The island is separated from the main land by the narrow strait of Geilen, on the northwest shore of which, directly opposite the west coast of Rugen, is the fortified city of Stralsund.]

Frederick, Duke of Schleswig, has issued a manifesto imploring all Germans to sustain Prussia.

The Prussian government allows only one correspondent of the Berlin press at the front, and Herr Kreissler, of the *Börsen-Halle*, has been selected for the place.

General P. H. Sheridan, of the United States Army, has arrived at the King's headquarters at Pont-a-Mousson, and has been received as a royal guest.

ENGLISH REPORTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Severe Battle Between Metz and Verdun—Large Numbers Killed and Wounded—Two French Generals Wounded—Another French Town Captured.

LONDON, August 18—Noon.

War telegrams received here from the Continent, and dated at Verdun, report that a great and fiercely contested battle between the French and Prussians commenced, and is now in progress, at Mars-Latour, a small place situated on the road between Metz and Verdun and distant about one-third the way when travelling from the first named place to the latter.

A large number of soldiers have been killed and wounded on both sides, but the particulars of the engagement have not yet come to hand.

Generals Frossard and Bataille, of the French army, have been wounded.

A large force of Prussian troops have entered into and taken possession of the town of Briey, which is situated in the French communal department of the Moselle.

Queen Victoria's Mission for Peace—A Royal Messenger from Britain in Berlin—Communication to King William—Napoleon Willing to Treat—Prussia Keeps Him to the Rule of Actual War.

LONDON, August 18—1 P. M.

A special telegram which has just come to hand from Berlin reports that another attempt has been made by the Queen and Cabinet of England for the negotiation and arrangement of a peace between France and Prussia.

A Queen's messenger, specially commissioned by royal order, had arrived in Berlin, conveying the proposals of the British Cabinet to the Prussian government.

King William and Premier Count Bismarck were telegraphed to immediately after the arrival of the English official in Berlin.

The telegram reached his Majesty at the headquarters of the Prussian army.

This message conveyed the highly important intelligence that the Emperor Napoleon had made known his consent to treat a peace through Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador in Paris.

His Majesty the King had a brief consultation with Bismarck, at the conclusion of which he replied that if France wanted peace the Emperor must ask it after having obtained an armistice in the field, as is usual between contending armies; or still abide by the arbitrament of war, which will soon decide between the two Powers.

History of Events Since Sunday—Prussian Losses Before Metz—French Retreat on Verdun—Burial Truce Refused by Bazaine—The Fight at Mars le Tour—Active Defence of Paris—Hope of Peace by Intervention.

LONDON, August 18—7 P. M.

Telegrams from Paris this morning give the following *resume* of events since Sunday last:—

On that day (Sunday) the French army engaged the Prussians before Metz. The latter suffered heavy losses. The French retired on Verdun. On Monday the Emperor was at Gravelotte, with 60,000 men. Subsequently occurred engagements at Longueville and at other places, the French constantly fighting and retreating, contesting every step.

On Tuesday the Emperor passed through Verdun and reached Rheims, where he now is.

The Paris *Press* says the report that the Prussians had demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead is fully confirmed, and praises Marshal Bazaine for not according it. The peasants must bury the dead and the army continue its work of annihilating the enemy. The French forces are increasing constantly and the Prussians decreasing. The hour of the complete victory of France is near. There is great activity on the fortifications at Paris. Thousands of men are at work putting the defences in better condition.

A telegram from Briey, a town fourteen miles northwest of Metz, has the following:—

An obstinate struggle occurred near Mars le Tour yesterday. It is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of wounded of both armies are arriving at Briey. Travellers report that a vast body of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery was entrenched between Briey and St. Jean.

The London *Times* says:—

All day Monday and a good part of Tuesday the French were fighting their way to get a position against the enemy on the rear and flank. Progress was consequently slow. Tuesday night they had gotten no further than Staen, sixteen miles from Metz. These are the only facts positively known.

The London *News* to-day says, semi-officially, that English hopes of succeeding in intervention have been abandoned.

There is immense activity at the Paris defences. The laborers are absolutely swarming on the fortifications. It is hinted that this measure of strengthening the works is due more to a wish to keep a dangerous class busy than to any actual fear.

The London papers have some three hundred words of war despatches this morning less and not so late as the American papers have every day.

The coincidence in time of the recent revolutionary outbreaks in Paris and in the South of France suggests to the police evidence of a combined attempt to declare the republic. The testimony of the prisoners concerned in the affair of the Boulevard de la Villette on Monday last is withheld.

A well informed diplomat says that Prussia will exact no surrender of French soil, but will insist on the exclusion of the Bonaparte family from the throne of France. Other terms of peace not reconcilable with the French *amour propre*, including, doubtless, a partial reimbursement of the cost of the war, may be added. The political restoration of the House of Orleans is currently discussed as probable.

The French Ambassador at Brussels has refused Francais Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, a passport to Paris.

The London *Times* eloquently calls for aid for the French and German wounded, says future results will depend on the development of the reserves of the hostile Powers, and declares that a transfer of Alsace to Prussia would violate the sacred principle of national sovereignty and conflict with a permanent restoration of peace.

A better tone generally prevails in the Liverpool market. At Antwerp confidence is restored and business has resumed its ordinary course. German dealers, dealing in petroleum, and others connected with American trade, are especially confident and look forward to a favorable result of the war.

The French continue to report that the last Prussian loan is a failure.

The latest telegrams from the Continent to London, dated at night to-day, report the junction of the armies of Bazaine and MacMahon is momentarily expected at Vitry-le-Français, near Chalons, where the French are expected to make a new stand.

The commandant at Metz, on account of the deficiency of food, drives away the fugitives who throng into the city.

Indiscreet Prussians have been mobbed at Bordeaux.

The firemen have been enlisted as soldiers, and throng the streets of Paris, the *Gaulois* says, to the number of 100,000. They wear their brass helmets, and are armed.

Peace Propositions.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

Prince Murat has not yet returned to the French army, but continues to pass between the Duke de Gramont and Mr. Gladstone, having already crossed the Channel several times.

There is no doubt that he is the bearer of negotiations which look to peace.

THE OPPOSING FLEETS.

The cable despatches report a brief action in the Baltic Sea between the Prussian and French war ships, and it is probable that there will be an early movement by the French fleet upon the forts defending Hamburg, or Kiel, or Stralsund. Great uncertainty exists as to what place will be attacked. A French fleet was off Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe on Saturday, and it is known that there is a large number of iron-clads in the Baltic. Without stopping to inquire what unfortunate town will first be called upon to endure a bombardment, it will be interesting to note what is the naval strength of the contending nations. To begin with, it may as well be said that the French is overwhelmingly more powerful than the Prussian, and this we say in spite of the labored effort of the London *Spectator* and some other pro-Prussian newspapers. On the first of January last the French iron-clad fleet numbered sixty-three vessels, of which number thirty-seven were sea going, ready for action, twenty-one were for harbor defence, and five sea-going on the stocks in process of construction. Of these five three are the largest iron-clad frigates in the world. Two of them exceed 8,000 tons each, and the remaining one is very nearly as large. Of the iron-clads at present in commission the most formidable are the Rochambeau (formerly the Dunderberg), Ocean, Savoie, Surveillante, Gauloise, Flandre, Invincible and Tanreau. In addition there are the Gloire, Magenta, Solferino, Guyenne, Jeanne d'Arc, Thetis, La Cou-

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

EUROPE.

Special Despatches by Mail to August 6.

England's Position Towards Belgium and the Belligerents.

The Neutrality of Belgium---Coal and Other War Contrabands.

How the British People and the English Aristocrats Incline.

The Alabama Case and the Present Code of Neutrality.

Irish Agitation and Popular Ferment.

GENERAL MOLTKE AS A SILENT MAN.

The European mail of the 6th of August at this port supplies the following important news details, by special correspondence, for our columns.

ENGLAND.

The Secret Treaty and Neutrality of Belgium—French Oversight and Prussian Advantage—Luxembourg—British Anxiety—The Navy and Army—Coal and Contrabands—Moltke and Bismarck—Financial and Commercial Consequences.

LONDON, August 3, 1870.

We were all startled by the publication in the *Times* of a draft of a treaty between France and Prussia, without date or signature, but very ominous for all that. In consideration of France making no objections to Prussia's gains in South Germany, Prussia was to put pressure on Holland to sell Luxembourg to France, and, further, to assist France with an army if that Power should choose to annex Belgium. An alliance, offensive as well as defensive, was to secure these objects. It is not too much to say that this document has almost monopolized attention in France, Prussia, England and Belgium. At first it was thought by many to be clear proof of a desire on the part of France to disregard the faith of treaties, though some regarded it simply as an attempt to embroil this country with France, since England stands pledged to guarantee the neutrality of Belgium. The course of the week has not favored entirely either of these simple constructions. On the document being brought up in Parliament the government gave no opinion as to the value to be attached to it, but said that the Powers implicated would doubtless hasten to explain whatever mystery there was about it.

OVERSIGHT IN DIPLOMACY.

There has been plenty of "explanation" since, but not enough to clear up the matter. The Prussian government says that the document in question was written by Comte Benedetti, and exists in their archives in his handwriting; and so much is conceded by France. The difference is this, that while Bismarck says it was one of a series of similar French proposals, the French Ambassador here says it was a suggestion of Bismarck reduced to writing by M. Benedetti from his dictation. Each party, while alleging that it was the other who made the proposal, says that it was at once and definitely rejected. Bismarck adds that he kept the fact of the offer a secret in the interests of peace. He adds that he believes but for the publication of the draft in the *Times* France would have renewed the offer as soon as the rival armaments were both complete, and have urged Prussia to make peace at the expense of Belgium. It is useless to try to reach a decision at present as to who originated this neat plan of spoliation; in any event it is unlucky for France that the plan exists in Berlin in the handwriting of M. Benedetti, whose indiscretion in leaving such an instrument in such a place seems incredible.

DOUBTS OF BOTH POWERS.

This is about all that can be made of it at present, though the French government might clear up its part in the affair, if it is capable of it, by publishing its despatches from M. Benedetti at the time in question, the date of what was called the Luxembourg affair. As the matter stands no one can help feeling that confidence in both these friendly Powers is considerably shaken. It is felt that such proposals are not usually made, at any rate in writing, without a tolerable certainty that they are not sure of immediate rejection. As matters stand Belgium feels that her utmost strength must be always in readiness to defend her neutrality. And England sees with what suddenness she might have been dragged into war for the defence of Belgian neutrality. Nor is she by any means too sure that that danger is not in store for her yet. The matter has been before the House of Lords twice, where Lord Granville has given such information as to documents as is summarized above. But on Monday next the House of Commons will undertake the subject, which will be properly introduced by Mr. Disraeli as leader of the opposition. On that evening the government will no doubt be pressed for the fullest statement of what it knows and what it thinks, and the more powerful and popular Chamber will, it is hoped, make clear the wishes and feelings of the country.

POWER OF ATTACK OR DEFENCE.

Great anxiety is naturally felt to know the state of the forces available in case of trouble breaking out. The navy is reported at 60,000 men and 400 vessels, of which forty are iron-clads. These are said to be in a greater state of efficiency than has been known in the fleet for years.

With regard to the army, it is stated by Mr. Cardwell to be as nearly as possible at the full strength called for by the estimates. Of course many more questions have been asked on this subject than it was prudent for the Ministry to answer; but, as remarked above, Monday is expected to bring out a satisfactory explanation from the Premier himself.

COAL AND CONTRABANDS.

Coal is already a subject of lively discussion. France will not consider it contraband of war, while Prussia will. Hence, if the French navy captures vessels carrying coal to German ports it will let them go as innocent; but, as the Prussians are far inferior in naval force, the supplies of coal to France run little danger. Annoyed by these reflections the Germans are already clamoring that England will violate neutrality if she allows Newcastle to supply coal to the French fleet, and asking if England really wishes another Alabama question. Truly, the ways of neutrality are hard to travel. Coal, unfortunately, is as useful in peace as in war, which is more than can be said of ball cartridges. However, without defining as contraband articles of doubtful nature, Parliament is amending the Foreign Enlistment act as it should have been amended before Mr. Laird's business practices were enabled to do such harm. It is hoped that the new provisions will prevent any one of Mr. Laird's turn of mind from repeating those operations in which he so cunningly made the whole country his special partner. But about the coal business it is impossible to say what will be done, since neutral nations are not in the habit of redressing irregularities between belligerents, or of laying down rules for the decisions of their prize courts.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Very little news from the seat of war reaches us. The position of the French army is not known with certainty, while the Prussian arrangements can only be guessed at. It is certain, however, that the valleys of the Moselle and the Saar are crowded with agriculturists whose tools would scarcely be recognized by a farmer. One or two skirmishes are reported, but in very different terms by writers of opposed nationalities. The Emperor Napoleon has reached Metz with his son, and with his restless cousin, who is supposed to be all the safer for being under the Emperor's eye, and without a command. An imperial proclamation has been issued in the army, telling it frankly that the war will be long and severe, and that the enemy consists of some of the best troops in Europe. The greater the glory of overcoming them, which is certainly to happen, since the French soldier will prove himself worthy of his fathers. The army is assured that the cause of civilization depends on its success, and that if every man does his duty the God of Battles will be with the French. It must be very comforting to know all this on the word of their Emperor, but the French would hardly have objected to a little more fire in the proclamation. An address specially composed for the navy was read by the Empress at Cherbourg just before the departure of the squadron, and of course her Majesty's inspiriting presence added greatly to the natural enthusiasm of the moment. Some fifty thousand men are believed to have left for an expedition to land on the coast of North Germany, no one knows where.

MOLTKE AND BISMARCK.

The German preparations are reported as complete. Count Moltke inspires as much enthusiasm in matters military as does Bismarck in matters diplomatic; even though the soldier is so chary of his words that he is said to be "silent in seven languages." He reminds one of General Grant. A gentleman in Berlin lately tried to pump him:—"How are things going on, General?" The answer was, "Thank you, sir; my rye crops are doing nicely, but my potatoes are backward." His affairs are, at all events, getting on well in one respect—the supply of men—for numbers of eligible recruits are declined owing to a sufficiency in the army. Every indication shows that the Germans will have plenty of reserves to fill the gaps made by battle.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Failures on the Stock Exchange keep still occurring, both here and in Liverpool. About forty cases have been reported in London and more are expected. Still the markets are growing steadier and moderate investments are made. The war burst upon a "bull" speculation not unworthy of Wall street, and with similar results—the only difference being that certain foreign government loans are the vehicle of disaster here for the most part. In the commercial markets the only favorable item is that the grain market is lower than last week, both in wheat and other domestic crops and in Indian corn. The cotton spinners and clothmakers are very gloomy, and well they may be, with lower prices and a market slipping away from them. All production is in suspense, unless we except that debatable article of coal.

Popular Feeling Toward the War Combatants—The People Inclined Toward Prussia, the Aristocracy to Napoleon—Has Civilization Commenced or Is It Ended?—First Commercial Failures—Two Millions Sterling Gone in One Bank—A Banker Shot.

LONDON, August 4, 1870.

The war has, of course, been the all-absorbing topic here. The general sympathy is, no doubt, with Prussia, unless it be in the lordly circles to which the *Standard* addresses itself. That paper has been very solemn, Pecksniffian almost, in its lectures to other journals, and bidding them speak more respectfully of England's "great ally," not without a covert threat that Napoleon may punish them for their blunt language. But the sermon falls on heedless ears. The war is generally considered as Napoleon's wanton act, and newspapers cannot be expected to hide that belief. To be sure, pretty strong language has been used, but who can wonder at it? Europe always deludes itself with the thought that the war of the day is the last that will ever occur, and that in face of armaments which waste almost as much money as war does. There can never be another war, it is argued: that would be "a scandal on our boasted civilization." The next war arrives in due time, and the homilies which ushered in the last are worked up to suit the present, and "scandal" is explained away or laid at the door of one party. It does seem a little odd that men find, even in these old days (for they are old and not young, although new) no better means of settling their disputes than by slaughter; so odd that one is driven to think that the fault lies in human nature, of which, according to Sam Slick, "There's a deal in man." It would not so much matter if the customary way of speaking were true, and that France or Prussia really bore the whole burden. It is that plaguey Jacques Bonhomme or Hans who will put an individual human interest into the business by getting wounded or killed, and his great and glorious country labors under difficulties if it tried to act as his substitute in either of these events. Horace is as right now as ever. "Whatever the madness of the kings the people get the blows." No doubt each man flatters himself that he will survive the war on the sound principle that "all men think all men mortal but themselves." But each man knows, as well as we more fortunate outsiders, that thousands will be killed who will each leave a hole in some family and circle, and they go to it just as cheerily as if killing were the politest thing in the world. One cannot but think a thing or two proved by the conduct of civilized mankind with regard to war: either people utterly disbelieve the Christian religion as taught by any of its churches, or they believe that a man who dies in his country's service goes straight to heaven. As I do not think the latter opinion is prevalent I am driven to the former, and record it as my conviction that the treatment of the question of war proves that Christians disbelieve their religion. It is very clear that they face with much calmness the risk of damnation—for other people.

EFFECT ON 'CHANGE.

However, we do not want to talk theology, since even our universities are to be freed from a compulsory dose of it. Let us speak of mundane things. It was said above that the war was an all-absorbing topic "of course." If you were here you would see the strict propriety of that statement. The Stock Exchange affects almost every man, woman and child in this land of capitalists and paupers, and a lively time there has been in that mysterious institution. Thirteen failures as the result of one fortnightly settlement make a pretty heavy list. Not that any one but their friends ever care a button about the failure of stock brokers or dealers, always barring their creditors. But the fall in securities is the thing that pinches. Consols down two per cent, five-twenties ten, Turkish bonds heaven knows how much, and even English railways as high priced as Illinois Central ten or twelve. The bad feeling was aggravated by the failure of a bank in Norwich with liabilities of nearly two millions sterling. It was a private affair, the Crown Bank, with thirty-one branches, and owned by three persons. One worthy partner had been speculating for years with poor success and managed to lose some three million pounds sterling. As his own resources did not reach this trifling figure, and as his deposits were temptingly within reach, the deposits of the Norfolk tradesmen and farmers had the honor of defraying his expenses. A few days since a pistol bullet entered his chest, by whom fired the discreet papers omitted to state. The coroner's inquest leads one to think that he committed suicide. Decidedly these English papers are very delicate to the troubles of an unfortunate man if he is a baronet or better. What puzzles me is whether the ruined speculator shot his banker for not continuing his advances, or the banker shot the speculator for not keeping a better account. At any rate, the depositors have thrown the concern into bankruptcy, and will be lucky if they get seventy-five per cent. The circulation was forty-nine thousand odd pounds sterling, all unsecured; and the holders of notes take their chance with the others. This vicious practice of issuing notes without special security is the usual one here, though it has not escaped the condemnation of the philosophic John Stuart Mill.

This bank failure added intensity to the first panic, which was already so severe as to show a wide spread system of operations for a rise. What would become of foreign governments without this speculative feeling in England it is hard to say; they might be driven to keep the peace. The phlegmatic John Bull is, beween ourselves, the greatest gambler in the world, with the possible exception of one or two of your Congressmen. But he does not like the "chips," so he buys Turkish sixes, or any other neatly drawn device for raising money. A small bookseller near me sees that "Turks" are down six per cent, so he buys a bond; the week sees his Turk down nine per cent more. He is a *prédestiné*, as Balzac would say. Count on him as a warm friend of Turkey till he gets his money back. Now this bookseller, and thousands like him, would have bought five-twenties if they had been in smaller denominations. The sanguine Bowles is so far in the right. But if he thinks bonds of fifty dollars would fund the existing five-twenties and ten-forties into a four per cent loan he shows an amount of faith which I am sure does not characterize his own successful business. All the same; he is doing good service to America, both by his published testimony before Congress and by his weekly lucubrations published here.

The Naval Armament—A Fleet for Gibraltar—Its Aggregate, Power and Command—A Cruise in the Atlantic.

LONDON, August 5, 1870.

The whole of the ships forming the Channel squadron will leave this week for Gibraltar, where they will meet the Mediterranean squadron about Sunday week. The combined fleets will proceed thence under the command of the Mediterranean Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, for a cruise in the Atlantic, when the several ships will be exercised in divisions and a trial will be made as to the comparative merits of the Monarch and Captain, armor-plated turret ships.

ORGANIZATION AND COMMAND.

The fleet will comprise the Lord Warden, 32 guns, armor-plated ship, with the flag of the admiral commanding in chief.

The Bellerophon, 14 guns, armor-plated screw ship.

The Royal Oak, 24 guns, armor-plated screw ship.

The Prince Consort, 24 guns, armor-plated screw ship, and

The Caledonia, 20 guns, armor-plated screw ship, from the Mediterranean squadron.

The Minetaur, flagship of the Vice Admiral, Sir Hastings Yelverton, in temporary command-in-chief of the Channel squadron.

The Agincourt, flagship of Rear Admiral Henry Chads, second in command of the Channel squadron, and the Northumberland, Warrior, Hercules, Monarch and Captain (iron-clads) and Inconstant and Voiage make up the squadron from here.

The latter vessel is at present watching the movements of vessels in the Downs, but will be ordered to join the fleet before it leaves Gibraltar.

AT WOOLWICH.

The splendid dockyard at Woolwich, the freehold of which was ordered to be put up for sale, is, I hear, to be for the present retained by the government, and the town, which has been desolate for the past twelve months, is once again likely to show some tokens of activity, although the present Board of Admiralty have created a vast amount of havoc by the recent sale of machinery and the displacement of the iron flooring as well as the breaking up of the iron shafts, all of which was sold by public auction at an enormous sacrifice. At all the Royal dockyards ships are being got ready and the men in the reserves are being transferred to them. The dockyard hands are being increased as far as practicable, and, in fact, every means is being used for the augmentation of all the naval establishments.

MEN AND STORES WANTED.

The stores are being surveyed, but in every respect found deficient for the requirements, the dockyards and victualling establishments being entirely denuded. Men are in great demand, both for the fleet and the Royal marines, so much so that good bounties will have to be given if the government really intend to increase these forces, and then where they are to come from I am at a loss to know; they certainly are not to be found in any of the ports I have visited this week—viz., Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Chatham and Woolwich, if the latter may be termed one. Again, where the stores are I am at a loss to know. They most certainly are not in the dockyards, and since my return from Plymouth I hear, on a reliable authority, that the ships at that port belonging to the Channel squadron are unable to leave, as there are no ordnance stores to fill them up with.

A GREAT RAM.

I have just had a telegram saying that the Hotspur, a new armor-plated ram, mounting two guns, left Messrs. Napier's yard, at Glasgow, this morning. She is 2,637 tons and 600 nominal horse power, and will be brought forward for commission on her arrival at Devonport with as little delay as possible.

Profits of a Peculiar Neutrality—Both Belligerents Welcome for Cash.

[From the London Telegraph.]

Many of our manufacturers are already beginning to reap a rich harvest from the war. At Leeds several of the mills have begun to work five days a week, and they will soon, no doubt, have to work six, in order to supply the requisite military stores. Birmingham is enjoying a still greater share of good fortune, the gunmakers having received more orders for small arms than they can execute. Of course the orders do not come directly from the belligerents; they are forwarded, in most cases, by neutral Powers desirous to guard themselves against the contingencies of the conflict; but in some cases, no doubt, they are sent by agents, who carefully conceal the name of the party for whom they act. France, at least, seems to have been active two months before the war; for, according to a well informed provincial contemporary, a Birmingham firm recently supplied her with 30,000 chassepots. During the war each of the belligerents is likely, under whatever difficulties, to make ample use of Birmingham. It is not comforting to think that we should thus be taking even an indirect part in the present war; but the belligerent character of Birmingham has at least one assuring side. It is a source of strength to England. By means of the official as well as the private factories, this country, should the government but choose—as it does not—to avail itself in time of the gunmakers' services, can produce more rifles in a given time than any other nation. Were we at war the gun factories of Birmingham could, of course, if prior orders were got out of hand, be virtually made government works; and in the present perilous state of affairs that fact affords a certain sense of security. On the other hand our supply of rifles seems so deplorably short that the sooner the War Office turns its eyes to the resources of Birmingham the better it may be, not only for the security of England but for the peace of Europe.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The Cabinet Policy and Code as Between France and Prussia—Provisions of the New Law and a Glance at the Old—How the Queen and Government Stand Towards the Belligerents—The Alabama Claims Case—Hints for the United States Executive—Will Queen Victoria Pay Up?

LONDON, August 6, 1870.

In one of the late Lord Macaulay's essays—that on the "Seven Years' War," I think—after referring to the breach of faith of which the English were guilty in abandoning the cause of Frederick the Great, he goes on to say that the result of this act of treachery was that, many years afterwards, all the efforts of Pitt to get up a coalition against the First Napoleon were for a long time fruitless, the remembrance of the perfidy of which Great Britain had been guilty on a former occasion being still fresh in the minds of the German people. The moral deduced from this incident by the great essayist is that nations never can hope to escape paying sooner or later the penalty of any crimes they may commit. "Instances may be adduced," he says (I quote from memory, not having the volume at hand), "of individuals who have committed great crimes and who have yet gone down to the grave in the full enjoyment of all the advantages they had ever hoped to have obtained from those crimes. But in no case does a nation escape retribution, and for the simple reason that the life of a nation, unlike that of an individual, is not limited in duration, the whirligig of time, sooner or later, bringing its revenges." These remarks of Lord Macaulay apply with singular force to the present position of this country.

During the late American civil war, utterly regardless of public morality, and looking only to the immediate advantage of the trading classes, the English government, while professing to act according to the strict letter of the law, systematically closed its eyes to the fitting out in British ports of privateers for the service of the Confederates.

To the remonstrances of the American Minister Lord Palmerston's Cabinet turned a deaf ear, refusing to admit even for one moment that it was their duty to remedy by legislation the defects in the existing law, notoriously inadequate as it was to deal with the emergency, and rejecting any suggestion to that effect with an affectation of virtuous indignation. "The present law," said Earl Russell, "is sufficiently stringent, if properly carried out, to prevent any violation on the part of our people of the neutrality we profess; and, even if it were not so, it would not be consistent with our dignity to entertain the idea of altering it at the suggestion or request of any foreign government."

The neutrality we profess! Profess is a good word, forsooth! Well, the Alabama escaped—her doings are a matter of history—the result being that the American mercantile flag was almost driven, for the time, from the sea.

Apropos of the Alabama, the London *Standard* of last Wednesday, the 3d inst., in the course of an editorial on the war between France and Prussia, makes the following damaging admission:—

The Alabama was allowed to steam out of the Mersey at a time when public opinion was so strong in favor of the South that Earl Russell was not sorry to avail himself of the loopholes afforded him by the somewhat scanty evidence and coincident illness of the Crown's official law adviser. Subsequent experience has only shown the fallacy of sailing so close to the wind.

To return. The immediate gain to the English people from the line of conduct adopted by the government was considerable. "But what will be the ultimate consequences of it?" objected some few statesmen—Bright for one—who saw an inch beyond their noses. "Oh!" was the reply, "the South is certain to secure its independence (the London *Times* said, 'The federals and Confederates can no more be reunited under one government than the heptarchy restored in England'), and the North will be so exhausted by the struggle and so weakened by the separation that we can afford to despise its enmity."

If, again, it had been suggested at that period that, one day, a war might break out in Europe, say, as has happened, between France and Prussia—the one strong enough at sea to blockade every one of its adversary's ports—and that as the weaker Power in this respect might seek to play over again the same game that the Confederates had done, it would be wise to provide for the contingency; the man who had made such a proposition would have been laughed to scorn. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; let the morrow take care of itself," was the motto of the British Ministry of that epoch.

THE CRISIS COME.

Well, the contingency, which any one deserving the name of statesman ought to have foreseen must, necessarily, one day present itself, has arisen; and what was refused to America at the hour of her utmost need has been done, in hot haste, in anticipation of the demands of the Emperor of the French. A bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment act was read a second time in the House of Commons on Monday last, and is, says the *Standard*, to be hurried through both houses at express speed, in order that shipbuilding for belligerents and their agents may be placed under a ban which will effectually prevent a European reproduction of the Alabama controversy.

NEUTRALITY TO-DAY.

The bill is entitled "The Neutrality Act of 1870." It repeals the old statute of 1819 and substitutes a new code. Its provisions generally, however, do not differ very materially from the enactment of 1819, except that the clauses are expressed with greater precision and leave less opportunity for evasion. The part of the measure which bears more particularly upon the present juncture of affairs is that entitled "Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions." Here the language differs widely from that of the former statute, and shows that the lesson of recent unsuccessful prosecutions has not been forgotten. Any builder who "with intent or knowledge or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State," is liable to fine and imprisonment and to the confiscation of the ship. The same punishment is to be inflicted on any one who equips a ship or causes it to be despatched with the like intent, or with "reasonable cause to believe" that she will be illegally employed. Obviously the net of the law is made far more comprehensive and its meshes closer than they were under the old act. The former law forbade actual equipment or attempts to equip; but a ship might be constructed in English ports with a full conviction on the part of the English builder that she was to receive warlike apparatus and armaments elsewhere, and to be employed for belligerent purposes; yet if the ship were only built here she did not come under the operations of the statutory words "equip, furnish, fit out or arm." That was the result of the decision respecting the Confederate ship, the Alexandra. But, under the present law, a cruiser cannot escape in this way, for the mere act of building, with a reasonable cause to believe in the illegal destination of the craft, is now rendered a penal offence.

Under the new act, too, not only are much larger powers given to local authorities to detain a suspected vessel, pending a judicial inquiry into her character, but the Secretary of State is, by one clause, authorized to seize, summarily, any ship which he may have reason to believe is intended for the service of a belligerent, throwing the burden of proving the innocence of the vessel upon the builder or owner.

It will be seen that the provisions of the above statute just remedy those defects which were so conspicuous in the old law.

THE AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.

The passage of this act cannot fail to be a strong argument on the side of the United States in any future renewal of the discussion of the "Alabama claims," for it is not only a palpable admission that the old law was not sufficiently stringent to enable the British government to fulfil its obligations towards foreign Powers in general, but it is also a tacit acknowledgment of its moral responsibility for the consequences which resulted from its refusal during the American civil war to comply with the reasonable demands of the federal government.

The Secret Treaty—Earl Granville's Report to the English House of Lords—Bismarck's Despatch.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury asked the government if they had any further information to give in reference to the Projet de Traite, which was published in the London *Times*.

Earl Granville said that Count Bernstoff had placed in his hands yesterday a telegram from Prussia, of which he would read an English translation:—

BERLIN, July 28, 1870.

FROM COUNT BISMARCK TO COUNT BERNSTOFF:—

Your Excellency will be good enough to communicate the following to Lord Granville:—The document published by the *Times* contains one of the proposals which have been made to us since the Danish war by official and unofficial French agents, with the object of establishing an alliance between Prussia and France for their mutual aggrandizement. I will send the text of an offer made in 1866, according to which France proposed to aid Prussia with 300,000 men against Austria, and to permit Prussia's aggrandizement by six or eight millions of subjects in return for the cession to France of the district between the Rhine and the Moselle. The impossibility of agreeing to this course was clear to all except French diplomatists. On this proposition being rejected the French government began to calculate upon our defeat. France has not ceased to tempt us with offers to be carried out at the cost of Germany and Belgium. In the interests of peace I kept them secret. After the Luxemburg affair the proposals dealing with Belgium and South Germany were renewed. M. Benedetti's manuscript belongs to this period. It is not likely that M. Benedetti acted without the Emperor's sanction. Finally, the conviction that no extension of territory was attainable in conjunction with us must have matured the resolve to obtain it by fighting us. I have even grounds for believing that, had not this project been made public after our armaments on both sides were complete, France would have proposed to us jointly to carry out M. Benedetti's programme against unarmed Europe, and to conclude peace at Belgium's cost. If the French Cabinet now repudiates aims, for our participation in which it has uninterruptedly labored since 1864, either by demands or promises, this is easily to be explained by the present political situation. BISMARCK.

Yesterday afternoon M. Lavalette made a statement to him (Lord Granville), which he would read from a despatch to Lord Lyons, in which was embodied a despatch from Granville to Lord Lyons, dated Foreign Office, July 29, 1870:—

MY LORD—The French Ambassador called on me on the 28th inst., for the purpose of communicating to me the purport of a despatch which had been addressed to his Excellency by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the pretended draft treaty published in the *Times*. In that despatch, which M. de Lavalette was good enough to read to me, the Duc de Grammont observed that the very form in which this treaty is drawn up and the terms in which it is couched showed clearly whence it came and can deceive no one. Those who have watched the course of European affairs since the accession in office of M. de Bismarck are aware from which side have come those suggestions which are now attributed to France, ever since the year 1865. M. de Bismarck has constantly endeavored to carry out his own plans by endeavoring to draw the attention of the French government to territorial aggrandizement. He told M. De Lefevre de Behaine, then Chargé d'Affairs at Berlin, that Prussia would willingly recognize the right of France to extend her borders wherever French language is spoken, thereby indicating certain Swiss cantons besides Belgium. These overtures the government of the Emperor declined to entertain. Immediately after the battle of Sadowa similar proposals were made at Brunn to M. de Behaine, and on this occasion Count Bismarck told him that the course of France was clear. The French government should go to the King of Belgium and explain that the inevitable increase to Prussian territory and influence was most disquieting to their security, and that the sole means of avoiding these dangerous issues would be to unite the destinies of Belgium and France by bonds so close that the Belgium monarchy would become in the north a real bulwark of safety to France. Further reporting a conversation with Count Bismarck in July, 1866, the French Ambassador informs his government that he reported nothing new in stating that M. Bismarck is of opinion that compensation should be sought by France in Belgium, and offered to come to an understanding on the subject with the government of the Emperor. The Duc de Grammont went on to say he declined to listen to these proposals, and when at a later period they sought a ratification of the frontiers they expressly declined to mention even the name of Belgium. The Duc de Grammont then points out that if such designs against Belgium had really been entertained by his government it would have been easy to carry them out with the proffered assistance of Prussia, who is only anxious to secure the fruits of her victories. These suggestions were again made at the time of the Luxemburg affair. They were unwillingly received, and categorically rejected by the Emperor. Finally the Marquis de Lavalette was instructed formally to assure her Majesty's government that in these proposals the initiative was entirely taken by the Prussian Cabinet. M. de Lavalette then informed me that he had received instructions, by telegraph, to acquaint me that the documents in the handwriting of M. Benedetti were written by him under the dictation of Count Bismarck, who wished to entangle the French government in a conspiracy against the liberties of Belgium, and that then, as at other times, the scheme was positively rejected. I am, &c., GRANVILLE.

M. Lavalette stated that this was not an answer to the telegram from Berlin, but that further information would be afforded.

The Bismarck Assaults on England.

[From the Cork Herald.]

A violent anti-English article appeared in the *North German Gazette* (the Berlin organ of Count Bismarck), on Wednesday. It charges England with "being a French arsenal for the manufacture of cartridges to shoot down the sons of Germany," and reminds Englishmen of the loss that would follow to their commerce if Prussia allowed France to absorb Belgium. The refusal of the British government to consider coal as contraband of war is also causing considerable dissatisfaction in Prussia, as the movements of the French fleet would be seriously retarded if the export of coal from England were prohibited. The London *Post* is very irate at the unmistakable menace contained in Count Bismarck's mouthpiece, and reminds Prussia that in the event of her violating the neutrality of Belgium, the first to resent the outrage would be the Power whose commerce and prestige she has threatened to extinguish. Another Berlin paper published yesterday a still more significant menace, by stating "that the people of Germany were asking whether England wanted another Alabama question."

FRANCE.

If Prussia is Defeated—What [illegible]

[From the Paris Temps, August 5.]

As to the issue of the war, the adviser of King William looks forward to it with the utmost calmness—not that he affects any arrogant confidence in the military results, but the political consequences appear to him to present little danger to his cause, even on the supposition of a striking defeat. "If Prussia is victorious," he says, "she would not only achieve German unity to her own advantage, but she would retake, if she thought fit, Lorraine and Alsace; she would have in France only a neighbor lessened in territory and lowered without the hope of recovery, subject to a political crisis, of which it will require ten or twenty years before it will be over; she remains incontestably in possession of the first rank among the Powers of Western Europe. Should Prussia, on the other hand, be beaten, what has she to lose? At the very worst the boundary of the Rhine. In point of fact her territorial integrity is not interfered with; her power of expansion as representative of the Germanic idea remains what it was before; her internal constitution rests intact; her power and her military renown will be shaken for a time, it is true, but she will remain in full possession of all the elements necessary for her recovery. For Prussia, in a word, defeat means simply loss of time; for France it would be equivalent to ruin. The first risks at the most to see her present compromised and her advance delayed, while the second plays her future and her position in the world. So reasons M. Bismarck, and it is from such arguments that he derives the serenity of mind of to-day, just as it caused him for four years to brave us unceasingly. He piques himself on the fact that he led us where and how he pleased. He has the conviction that he has, on his part, secured all the advantages on his side before beginning the game, and he thinks himself, at least, certain that he will not lose even if he does not succeed in winning. The calculation is worthy of the profound politician who prepared and made the Prussia of 1866; but M. Bismarck has already experienced a first surprise in seeing France acclaim the war, and her people range themselves around their government instead of separating from it. Perhaps this is not the only miscalculation that this result of the enterprise may entail upon him, in spite of his confidence that he has foreseen everything."

What Thiers Says.

The following is the translation of a private letter from M. Thiers, published in London:—

SIR—I thank you for the letter you have done me the honor of writing concerning the circumstances through which we have just passed. I have always believed that France would be led to resist the ambition of young and conquering Prussia, but I have always been of opinion that this ought only to be done when the necessity was obvious, and when all European nations would hold us to be in the right. Policy and humanity equally counselled such a course. If in demanding the production of the despatches I had been able to obtain twenty-four hours' respite I think that my fellow countrymen, having time for reflection, would perhaps have decided in favor of peace. I was unable to succeed, and now, always faithful to the flag of my country, it only remains to me to pray for success, while desiring that this may cost humanity as little suffering as possible and lead to a durable peace.

IRELAND.

Demonstrations for France in the War—The Franco-Hibernian Muster in Dublin—Scenes in the Streets—The French Flag Torn Down By the Police—Monster "Turn Out" Against England and Prussia.

DUBLIN, August 3, 1870.

Irish sympathy with France at the present crisis has during the past week manifested itself in a most unmistakable manner. Three monster demonstrations have already been held—two in this city and one in Cork, while several other smaller towns have expressed their sympathy not less decisively in favor of France.

The first of these demonstrations took place here in front of the French Consul's house, in which, it is said, not less than 15,000 persons took part. This was a large number, considering that no advertisement or public information was given of what was about to take place. The promoters of it, anticipating a collision with the police, kept the matter a secret. Their intention, however, was anticipated by their enemy, and, at the appointed hour, a large force of police crowded the place of rendezvous. Several bands were in attendance, which played French and Irish airs, such as "Partant pour la Syrie," the "Marseillaise," "God Save Ireland," "O'Donnel Aboo" and others. The enthusiasm of the people was very great, and as they passed the house of the French Consul cheered vociferously for the people of France, the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial, and cried, "Down with Prussia and England."

The police endeavored to suppress this manifestation, but in vain. They however succeeded, in the early part of the proceedings, in preventing the music, but afterwards they found it impossible to restrain the numerous bands from playing whatever airs they pleased. At one time a serious collision took place between the police and the people, which, had it not been for timely interference of the leaders, might have been attended with evil consequences.

COLLISION.

About half-past nine o'clock, when the streets were thronged with a living mass, cheering vociferously opposite the Consulate, a French tri-color, with a broad stripe of orange and another of green entwined with it, was raised on a pole by one of the groups standing close by. The appearance of the French colors was, as might be expected, hailed with the wildest enthusiasm, when suddenly half a dozen or so of the police endeavored to seize the flag and to remove it out of the hands of those who bore it.

A scene of great excitement ensued. The cry was raised, "They are tearing down the French flag," and then the populace rushed forward to attack the police, and, if possible, to rescue the flag. A struggle of some moments' duration ensued, which ended in the destruction of the colors; but the remains, such as they were, were in the hands of the people.

ANOTHER ASSEMBLAGE.

An immense gathering for the same purpose took place on the 24th instant; not, however, as was previously announced, at Harold's Cross, but in Sandymount Park. The bills and advertisements summoning this meeting were purposely printed so as to mislead the police. It was first announced that the meeting would take place at Harold's Cross; but it is believed that there was no serious intention on the part of the promoters of it to hold it there. Several thousand persons, however, assembled at the Cross, but when they ascertained that the meeting was to be held at Sandymount they at once repaired thither. The number assembled at this latter place is estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000. French and Irish airs were played as usual; the national colors of France and Ireland were worn; and speeches were made showing the sympathy which always existed between the two countries. Mr. Augustus Chaproniere Byrne, a Frenchman, read an address to the boys of St. Thomas' band, and, in behalf of the French residents in Dublin, presented them with some instruments in place of others which are alleged to have been broken by the police on Tuesday night.

THE ADDRESS.

The paper read as follows:—

DEAR FRIENDS—A glorious demonstration of sympathy with our nation took place in the streets of Dublin a few evenings since. You participated in it and we thank you. Returning on that evening to your homes we learned with regret that you were wantonly assaulted by some members of the police force and that your instruments were broken. We are come to replace those instruments and to ask you in the name of France to accept the ones we now present to you. In this presentation we mean to reciprocate the feeling of good will offered to us on the evening of the 18th July. We do this in the strong belief that our offering is not to any one section, but to the whole Irish people. Your assembled thousands expressed symathy to us under the united banner of Ireland mingled with the tri-color of France. France and Ireland are inseparably allied. We who reside among you feel that we are not in a strange land, nor that our lot is cast among strangers. We feel, on the contrary, that we are as one people and one race, and that the destinies of France and Ireland, of Frenchmen and Irishmen, are similar. God protect Ireland and France! Signed on behalf of the French residents in Dublin.

EUGENE BOURG.
M. BONNETT.

REPLY.

Mr. Madden, of St. Thomas' band, in replying to the above address, remarked that their instruments were broken by the agents of the enemies of Ireland, while the restoration of them was the work of Ireland's friends. He hoped that the demonstration of Tuesday evening, though apparently so trivial, but in reality so significant, might serve to strengthen and consolidate the alliance between the kindred nations and tend to prove to all Frenchmen that we are a distinct people, having nothing in common with the English. The world, he hoped, would observe that the English press, on any question did not represent the views of Ireland.

The drum, which was one of the articles of presentation, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to St. Thomas' band by the sons of France, to reciprocate the feeling of sympathy offered by Ireland to France, July 18, 1870."

After the ceremony the new drum was taken up by the boys of St. Thomas' band, who marched along the entire line formed by the other bands playing the "Marseillaise," which was afterward taken up by the associated bands.

ORDER.

To the credit of all be it said the greatest good order prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The bands, on their return to the city, played through the principal streets, but there was not, as on Tuesday last, the slightest interference on the part of the police.

A REPLY TO ENGLAND.

The whole proceedings, from first to last, were most unmistakably a demonstration of a very significant character, and no one who witnessed them can for a moment doubt that they were intended as an answer from the Irish people to the tone of the English press respecting the conduct of the French government in the war about commencing between France and Prussia. The thousands which met to-day, not merely in Dublin but also in Cork and Galway, prove, beyond all doubt, that Ireland manfully and indignantly repudiates the sentiment expressed by the English press regarding the ruler and people of France.

In the great struggle about to ensue Ireland takes the deepest interest. She has expressed herself in the most decisive and emphatic manner that France has her sympathies, and, under the circumstances, this can hardly be wondered at. It is perfectly evident that England, in case she should be induced to give her physical as well as her moral support to Prussia, will not find a willing ally in Ireland. Nothing would induce the Irish people to side with Prussia and England in a war against France.

Public feeling upon this question runs rather high at present, and I have no doubt that before long it will manifest itself in a variety of ways on the side of France.

Mr. Johnston, M. P., the Leader of the Orangemen—Special Interview with the Political Chief of the North—His Views on Public Affairs—The National Situation as It Is and May Be.

BELFAST, August 5, 1870.

Mr. William Johnston, M. P., Belfast, is one of the most remarkable men in Ireland. For years he has been identified with the cause of Orangeism, and there is not in the whole north a more tried or trusted member of that association. Whenever his public duties admit of his doing so he invariably attends the Orange lodges; he is the chief organizer of the July and December celebrations, and, with Viscount Crichton, Mr. Verner and Colonel Stuart Knox, he is the champion of Orangeism in the House of Commons. His fidelity to the cause is above all suspicion. Under all circumstances he has continued a stern and unflinching Orangeman, and even those who do not agree with him, either in politics or religion, are ready to bear testimony to his candor and consistency. He does not say one thing and think another, for he is a man who has always acted up to his word. Moreover, he has suffered for his opinions. Not many years ago, for marching at the head of an Orange procession at which party tunes were played and party colors worn, he was tried and convicted, and sent to jail for six months. But this persecution did not cool his ardor or enthusiasm in the cause to which he is so devotedly attached. No sooner was he liberated than he availed himself of the first opportunity to violate the law again, this time, however, with impunity, as a liberal government had come into office. He became the darling of the Ulster Orangemen, and was regarded by his friends as a martyr; but he received a martyr's crown by being elected to represent the second city of Ireland in the British House of Commons. The people of Belfast are very well pleased with Mr. Johnston's Parliamentary career, and there is no doubt that should he again seek their suffrages he will be returned with an overwhelming majority.

In politics he is what is known in this country as a tory nationalist, and, notwithstanding his violent Orange proclivities, he has always endeavored as best he could to unite in one bond of fellowship persons of every shade of religious and political opinion. However anxious he may be to secure this end, he has adopted very peculiar means to bring it about. As soon as he came to Belfast I resolved to see him, and, although he complained of being somewhat unwell, when I announced myself from the HERALD he readily granted me an interview and conversation.

THE DIALOGUE.

CORRESPONDENT—What, sir, do you think of the Party Processions act?

MR. JOHNSTON—Well, I think the Party Processions act ought to be repealed. I may say that virtually it is a dead letter, for it is repeatedly violated with impunity by Protestants and Catholics. Both parties set it at defiance whenever it suits their purpose; but, at the same time, as long as it remains upon the statute book, it offers a gratuitous insult both to Orangemen and nationalists. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be doing no more than simple justice to both parties to repeal the act. Believing this opinion to be the correct one, I introduced a bill into Parliament for this purpose. The Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Judge Advocate General promised me their support; the former said that it would give him the greatest pleasure to record his vote for the repeal of so odicus an act, while the latter declared that only he happened to be a member of the administration he would have seconded my proposition for repeal. But, strange to say, when my bill was being read a second time these two members of the government, instead of supporting me, as they promised to do, voted against me, and one of them, the Chief Secretary, introduced a bill which, had it become law, would have made the Lord Lieutenant a dictator and made our processions liable to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet. It was a second Coercion act. But there is no likelihood of its becoming law. Should it again be presented to Parliament it is certain to be rejected by a majority of the House. Protestants and Catholics, Orangemen and nationalists, are agreed on this question, and the government bill will receive the same opposition from the Romen Catholic members of the south as from the Orange members of the north. There never was such unanimity among the Irish members as upon this question of party processions. The Orangemen believe that they have a right to celebrate their anniversaries in whatever manner they please, and the nationalists think also that they have a right to hold their processions; and both are agreed that the time has come when they can do these things without arousing any party feeling or spirit. For my part I must say that, strong as my sympathies are with the Orangemen, I claim for the nationalists the same privilege and the same right to hold their processions and to celebrate their anniversaries as I claim for my own people.

CORRESPONDENT—Don't you believe that the celebration of your anniversaries is likely to insult the Roman Catholics?

MR. JOHNSTON—It may; but I think it ought not to do so. There is one thing I may say, and it is this—these celebrations are not intended to insult the Roman Catholics, but to preserve the memory of a struggle to which we owe our liberties. I deny that the observance of these anniversaries is inconsistent with our duty and allegiance to the throne. On the contrary, if we err at all we err in our excess of loyalty, and not by any want of respect or devotion to the laws and constitution.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think, sir, is the feeling occasioned among Protestants by the disestablishment of the Church dying out, and is there any reason to believe that the present government are in league with the Roman Catholics?

MR. JOHNSTON—Well, I think the feeling still exists in some quarters; but, speaking generally, I think it is rapidly dying out. There are, to be sure, many persons who will never be reconciled to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, believing, as they do, that it was an act of robbery and spoliation, but these are a very small number in proportion to the population. As regards your other question, many are inclined to think that the government next year will concede denominational education to the demand of Cardinal Cullen, and this is one of the chief reasons why people suspect the Cardinal has some influence with the present ministry. The bill, too, which the Irish Chief Secretary introduced with regard to the party processions was, I must say, far more partial to Catholics than to Orangemen. The Secretary did not think, nor could he believe, that green was a party color; and green is, as you know, the color usually worn by the nationalists. Besides, his bill was chiefly intended for us—Orangemen—as it was introduced a short time before our July anniversaries, and was framed so as to prevent them. Nothing else occurs to me just now to show that the Catholics are more favored by the present government than their Protestant fellow countrymen.

TERMINATION AND CONCLUSIONS.

This brought my interview with Mr. Johnston to a close. Though naturally indiscreet and violent on public occasions, and particularly when addressing a crowd of Orangemen, Mr. Johnston is an extremely affable and courteous gentleman. He has a very prepossessing appearance, is over six feet in height, and wears an unusually long beard of a light red color. His appearance and manner appear to me to be such that, were you to meet him, you would be tempted to ask "Who is he?"

Sympathy with France in the War—Popular Demonstrations in Support of the Tricolor—The Movement in Tipperary, Castlebar and Kanturk—Democratic Agitation Extending—Marshal MacMahon—Hopes of the People.

DUBLIN, August 4, 1870.

Irish sympathy with France continues to manifest itself in several parts of the country. Tipperary, Kanturk and Castlebar have followed the example of Dublin, Cork and Galway in holding public demonstrations, while Limerick and other places have announced their intention of adopting a similar course so as to give expression to the feeling. In several parts of the county Tipperary meetings of a most enthusiastic character have been held, and others, unless prevented by the authorities, will be held in a few days. Sunday, near the "Devil's Bit," a large meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Peter E. Gill, at which the following resolution was passed:—

That we, the people of Tipperary, assembled on this eventful day for Europe, when France's sword is unsheathed for human liberty, deem it our duty to express our entire sympathy for her arms, which were always identified with Ireland in her struggle for liberty.

At the meeting in Castlebar, county Mayo, some six or seven thousand persons were present. The French tricolor was carried in front of a brass band, which, during the proceedings, played French and Irish national airs. The meeting, though lively and spirited, was very orderly, and the names of the Emperor Napoleon and Marshal MacMahon elicited the wildest enthusiasm.

In Kanturk another meeting was held, at which, it must be admitted, a very strong anti-English and anti-German feeling displayed itself. Several of the speakers contrasted the sympathy which France has always had for Ireland with the language and policy of Great Britain towards this country, and reminded the meeting that "the Germans were employed as mercenaries to oppress Ireland in the Williamite wars, and also during the rebellion of 1798." A resolution was passed tendering to France not only the sympathy but the arms of Ireland should they be required in the present emergency.

The chairman said that "Marshal MacMahon had only to speak and an Irish brigade, like that which fought at Cremona and Fontenoy, would rally around him."

SOUTH VERSUS NORTH.

These demonstrations, held in different parts of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, show that beyond all doubt the feeling of the Southern population of Ireland is decidedly in favor of France. I may say,

however, that the feeling of the province of Ulster is as decidedly in favor of Prussia, though it is by no means so demonstrative. It would appear indeed, that Irish sympathy, divided as it is, is influenced on both sides by religious opinion, for it is a fact that while the Protestants of the North are, to a man, in favor of Prussia, the Catholics of the South are no less decided in their preference for France. There are a large number of Germans resident in the towns of Ulster, who are for the most part engaged in the linen trade, and these, I have no doubt, have done much to influence the Northerners in their favor. By their industry, honesty and general good conduct they have become favorites with the native population, and I have reason to know that the promptitude and alacrity with which they threw up lucrative situations to fight in defence of Fatherland have created a profound sympathy with them and their cause throughout the North.

There is not, I believe, a town in Ulster in which the linen trade is carried on that does not contain several German houses. The Prussians have, indeed, very constant communication with the North of Ireland; but, with the South, they have no intercourse whatever.

The Roman Catholics do not forget that the Prussians were the allies of William of Orange during the wars of the Revolution, and this is an offence they cannot bring themselves to overlook or forgive. Nor is this the chief cause of their dislike to Prussia. During the rebellion of 1798, several German regiments came over here and fought as mercenaries against the people in their struggle for liberty. Their conduct at that time, if the rumors still current in different parts of the country can be relied on, was most revolting and abominable. Their chief object was to make money, and Ireland in 1798 afforded a fine opportunity for the fulfilment of this design. Day and night they were, it is said, roaming the country, plundering the natives and murdering every honest man who had the courage to oppose them in their career of wickedness. They are still bitterly remembered in many parts of Ireland, and tales of their profligacy and crime may be heard in many parts of the country, particularly in the county of Wexford, where the struggle, in those times, was fiercest and hottest.

MACMAHON.

The French sympathisers in Ireland have very great admiration for Marshal MacMahon, whom they regard as an Irishman, even though he happened to be born in France. They ask, and no doubt with laudable pride, what will England say if, in the coming struggle, the descendant of an Irish exile should meet and vanquish the son-in-law of Queen Victoria?

AN IRISH BRIGADE FOR FRANCE.

It is asserted here that, should England continue to give her moral support to Prussia, an Irish brigade will be formed to aid the French in the present crisis. I do not know that there is any likelihood of this idea being acted upon; all that can be said at present is that the organization of a brigade in the service of France is in contemplation. A certain section of the community are, it seems, rather anxious to embarrass England. They would, I have no doubt, be right well pleased to see her dragged into the present war, in the hope that they might have greater liberty to carry out their own designs. They are anxious to prove to France and the world that the English press does not represent their opinions with regard to the war, but that they differ entirely from England on this question.

TURKEY.

Financial Depression and Money Losses—The War Fever Anxiety—Military Aid from Egypt—Russian Intrigue—Material Progress Slightly in Check.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27, 1870.

The financial position of the Stamboul market has in no way improved since my last; in fact, it may be said to be at present in a worse state than it was at the onset of the panic; for with the increasing uncertainty as to the ultimate results of the pending conflict between France and Prussia gold tends to become more scarce every day, people are more cautious and credit is gradually diminishing. Many failures must follow if this state of affairs continues, and with such a prospect before us general trade must necessarily suffer. What is worse is that nobody can tell how far the evil may go. At present we are suffering only from the effects of a general panic—effects bad enough, as many already are ruined by it, and others find themselves suddenly deprived of one-third of their fortunes, laid out in government and other national securities. All look round with anxiety and inquire what the result would be if these European complications were to extend as far as the East, and should Turkey herself be drawn in the vortex.

As yet no such eventuality seems in any way imminent, as the Sultan's government has wisely followed the example of the other cabinets of Europe and declared her positive neutrality.

The Viceroy of Egypt has offered 20,000 breech-loaders to the Sultan and also a corps of 30,000 Egyptian troops for the camp of Rustchuk. This offer has been accepted, and unless some untoward event occurs we shall soon have the Egyptian contingent here. Money the Viceroy does not promise; probably he has none to give. He is very popular just at present; and all the efforts of his enemies to bring about an angry feeling against him on the part of the Sultan have failed.

Russian intrigues are very rife in Servia in favor of a panslavish movement. This feeling may certainly be very popular at Belgrade, but it is not so among the Bulgarians, who cordially detest Russia, whatever philo-Russians may say. This, however, does not obviate the necessity of preparing for future difficulties in case of complications in these parts. Consequently we now see a great activity at the arsenal and at the Board of War barracks, which are actively being prepared for the reception of large bodies of troops. In fact, the whole of the fleet is being manned and prepared for sea, and the eight ironclads anchored in the Bosphorus are ready for a cruise and look very efficient and imposing. Along the Danube an army of observation has been formed and placed under the direct command of old Omar Pacha, and will consist of 80,000 men, while another corps of 20,000 men is under orders for the Greek frontiers.

All these naval and military preparations tell heavily on the resources of the Treasury, already very low, and should they continue the Minister of Finance, Sadik Pacha, will find himself at his wits' ends to procure the ways and means. You may imagine how he is likely to fare in the Galata money market should he have to apply for any temporary loan, when I state that private individuals are refused small temporary loans at fifteen per cent against deposit of securities such as consols at thirty, though their quoted price is forty-two.

All matters connected with reorganization improvements naturally suffer from the present state of affairs, and we hear nothing now about railways or steam companies. Army contractors are the busy men in the field now. Some 200 mitrailleuses have been already ordered, and the wants of the artillery will not stop there.

There is also a chance now for some of your ferryboat builders. For many years an American gentleman tried to induce the Bosphorus Company to start a ferryboat between the two shores of the straits. He could not get either them or the government to give their attention to his proposal, and eventually left this in disgust. The Bosphorus Steam Company has now actually brought out a ferryboat from England to convey passengers, carriages and cattle, and, as success is certain, the company will in all probability soon be in want of more boats of the same description.

The Viceroy is here for the summer season and shows no sign of going. Some people say that he will remain here till next September.

So far matters are very quiet in the Danubian and Servian principalities.

The French Ambassador, M. Bourre, left two days ago for France. His successor is expected next Saturday.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

Military Surgery and the New Weapons.

The London *Lancet*, writing on the merits of the French and Prussian rifles, says:—

The relative merits of the Chassepot and needle gun have yet to be tested in a general action. The arms themselves, their mechanism and the character of their projectiles are well known; but it appears to be the opinion of military surgeons that the statements as to the gravity and great size of the wounds, especially of the exit wound of the Chassepot as compared with those of the needle gun, have been exaggerated. It will be remembered that the trials with this bullet on horses were some time ago described as causing very large, tearing wounds; but one of our correspondents at Rome, who saw the wounded after the battle of Mentana, did not corroborate these statements. We understand that at an experimental trial with a Montigny mitrailleuse in this country, charged with Chassepot bullets, on a number of dummy soldiers to represent infantry, the effect was not considered very satisfactory in a military sense, for only thirty or forty shots took effect out of the 500 or 600 fired. Of the relative merits of Snider and Henry-Martini weapons there can be no doubt. The latter is vastly superior to the former in respect of its trajectory and consequent accuracy at long ranges. The exit wound of the Snider is often very jagged, owing to the hollow nature of the projectile causing it to flatten when coming in contact with the more solid structures of the body, and, being light in weight and rounded in form, it is apt to go round rather than penetrate a bone. The Henry-Martini has a small solid bullet, and it consequently undergoes little or no flattening; it strikes with much greater momentum and possesses more penetrating power; it is said to go right through bone, pulverizing it, and passing out of the body with a relatively small exit opening. Such at least we are informed have been the results obtained from experiments on the bodies of dead horses.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Racing During a Week—Magnificent Displays of Jockeyship—Breakdown of a St. Leger Favorite—Sharp Practice by a "Swell"—A Fortunate Purchase—Old Reindeer Still Alive—The Colonel—The Autumn Handicaps.

LONDON, August 6, 1870.

The racing of the week at Brighton and Lewes concludes what is known as the "Sussex" fortnight, and now all the sport of the year is done so far as the south country is concerned, and all we see looming in the future are York, Doncaster and the Newmarket autumn meetings, with, of course, a number of minor fixtures, held in the midland and northern counties, interspersed. At Brighton the experienced sportsman always looks out for squalls, and, even if the weather elsewhere or previously has been of the most beautiful description, fortifies himself with his umbrella or his waterproof, or both. Even if the rain does not come down in buckets, there is nearly always a mist hanging over the hills so dense as to defy the longest vision, and the finest Voigtlander and the oldest turfite cannot make out the colors of the jackets until the horses are within a quarter of a mile from home. Strange to say, on this occasion there was very little to complain of, for there was not a drop of rain, the mist was only partial and the atmosphere was extremely pleasant. The attendance, however, was very poor, and was composed to a large extent of the St. John's Wood and Pimlico Sisterhood, who at this season always assemble in immense force at the great bathing place anxious to pick up a little color for the winter campaign, as well as pursue their avocations in the gay and licentious London-super-Mare. The sport was, taken as a whole, very poor, but it led to some of the most wonderful finishes I ever saw, and to displays of horsemanship which were never surpassed by Robinson, Chifney or Buckle.

Perhaps the most important event of the week was the breakdown of Mr. Joseph Dawson's horse King o' Scots, who was a strong favorite for the Derby, in which he performed very indifferently, but who, of late, has run so well that he was quoted at the comparatively short price of 100 to 8 for the St. Leger. It was in his race for the Champagne Stakes on Tuesday that all his hopes of carrying the great northern three-year old stake to Doncaster was dissipated. He had three opponents:—Mr. Cranford's four-year-old mare Heather Bell; Sir Joseph Hawley's four-year old horse Rosicrucian, and Mr. Graham's well-known three-year old Sabinus. There were some fears on the part of the stable about King o' Scots' fore legs, which have always been dicky, and which ran a greater risk than usual from the course being down hill. They were therefore somewhat hesitating in their support of him, while the public, on seeing his legs wrapped up in bandages, were also somewhat suspicious. The consequence was that he started only a slightly better favorite than Rosicrucian, the two figuring at seventy to forty and seventy-five to forty respectively; but the chances of Sabinus and Heather Bell were considered so hopeless that five to one was laid against each. Mr. Graham's horse could not make the semblance of a fight when Rosicrucian challenged him, and the favorite was also hopelessly "out of it" at the foot of the hill, having, indeed, as was afterwards ascertained, broken down. The race then seemed to be at the mercy of Sir Joseph Hawley's horse, but Chaloner, giving Heather Bell a dig with the spurs as they approached the post, brought her on level terms with Rosicrucian. The struggle which ensued was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed on an English race course; for while the animals fought it out with a desperate resolution the jockeys assisted them with all their strength and all their skill. Heather Bell and Chaloner, however, always had slightly the best of it, and Rosicrucian and Wells were just beaten by the shortest of heads.

The race was followed by a bit of sharp practice on the part of one of the "swells," which shows that "blue blood" is not inconsistent with the possession of a fine eye to business. King o' Scots did not betray any symptoms of having broken down till after he had passed the post, a part of the course at which the horses cannot be seen by the members of the ring, but can by the occupants of the steward's stand. Immediately after the race Sir Charles Legard turned round and shouted "forty fifties against King o' Scots"—for the St. Leger, of course. "Done," cried Bob Lee, the bookmaker, and down went the bet. But an enterprising brother of the pencil having been to see the state of affairs remarking "You're done, Bob; the King has broken down," Lee had to lay 2,000 to 30 and 2,000 to 20 "to get out."

Sir Charles Legard is a highly popular follower of the sport on which he has "wasted his substance" to such an extent that he is said to be "hard up," though he still keeps a few horses in training, it may be with assistance. No one, therefore, grudged him the couple of races secured for him this week by his four year old Border Knight, who has proved himself one of the best animals of that age in England. He was made favorite for the Brighton stakes, which he won, ridden by Custance, after an interesting race with Lord St. Vincent's representative, Violet; but the field was far from being a good one. Next day, however, in the Brighton Cup he opened the eyes of spectators by fairly beating one of the best three year olds of the season, Kennington, at the very post. The result was wholly due to the magnificent horsemanship of Custance, whose powerful arm fairly lifted the horse forward in the last two strides and enabled him to beat his opponent by about the breadth of a man's hand. Half a dozen yards from the post the race was Kennington's, and half a dozen yards beyond it the race was Kennington's; but at the post, solely by that timely lift of the great jockey, it was given to Border Knight. Of course such exertions as these unfitted the horse for subsequent work, and I regret that Sir Charles Legard did not let well alone; but he had "tasted blood" and could give the gallant Knight no rest. He brought him out once more on Friday to oppose Sir Joseph Hawley's famous four year old Siderolite, who, at even weights, beat him by many lengths, a fact which was no doubt due to Border Knight being overworked, while Siderolite had not run since he won the Goodwood Cup.

Reindeer, the wonderful old horse, whose age to three-fourths of the present race of sporting men is unknown, but who is really twelve years old, appeared at Brighton after it was supposed that he had retired into "private life." With the exception of a brief interval of rest, earned by his being knocked all to pieces, he has been hard at work since he was two years of age, and if he could speak might tell a tale which would astonish most of us. He is generally brought out at Brighton, where he never fails to win a race or two, the ground being apparently admirably suited to his constitution or his style of going. On this occasion he maintained his reputation, for he won a couple of races very easily, and, strange to say, the same animal, Bonnie Katie, who is extremely fast at half a mile, but cannot go a yard further, was second to him in both races. It is to be hoped that Mr. Savile, who trains his horses off their legs, will give the old fellow a rest until the next Brighton meeting twelve months hence, when he may be again successful.

Four years ago the Steward's Cup, at Goodwood, was fairly run away with by a horse called Tibthorpe, who had a few weeks before "taken an airing;" that is, had been deliberately "roped" for the purpose of making his chance appear hopeless at an obscure meeting at Hayling Island. For a long time afterwards nothing was heard of him, and when he did reappear he ran so indifferently that he was thought to be a "duffer." At the last Epsom spring meeting, accordingly, he was entered for a selling race, which he won, and was thereupon claimed by Prince Soltzkoff for £100. Since that time he has won no fewer than eight races—three of them this week—of the aggregate value of £1,365, to say nothing whatever of bets. He is simply the best animal at six furlongs in England, and perhaps in the world, and, but for the fact that you do not care for short races, I should like to see him matched against your best "sprit" runners. In his races at Brighton and Lewes this week he almost "lost" his opponents, some of them very smart animals.

DR. SHORTHOUSE AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Graham, the owner of Sabinus, has been the object of much suspicion of late, on account of his management of that famous horse, and there are many who believe that in the races which he has lost he has been run to lose. Now, it is somewhat curious that this animal is raced in the name of a Mr. Hessey, and that others of Mr. Graham's stud are run in the name of a Mr. Jones, but nobody has ever seen either the one gentleman or the other; in fact, there is good ground for believing that each is a "Mrs. Harris." After Sabinus, with five to four on him, lost the Goodwood Cup, Dr. Shorthouse was exceedingly wroth, and wrote in his paper an article, the purport of which was that the horse had not tried, and that his owner had laid against him. Thereupon Mr. Graham wrote to two of the sporting papers, denying emphatically that he had bet against Sabinus in the races which he had lost, or that he had authorized any one to do so; and in reference to the insinuations about Rowell, the jockey who rode the horse every time he won, not riding him when he lost, he gave explanations which effectually disposed of them. But, further, he threatened Dr. Shorthouse with a criminal prosecution for libel, and swore that he would give him what Sir Joseph Hawley had given him—three months' imprisonment. I am, however, inclined to believe that the action will never come off; for I do not think Mr. Graham is vindictive enough to maintain it, and if he were, Dr. Shorthouse has such a healthy horror of prison fare that he would "eat" any quantity of "leeks" to avoid another experience of it.

LATEST STORY OF THE COLONEL.

The latest intelligence we have of the Colonel, the winner of the last two grand national steeple chases, is to the effect that he had been offered by Mr. Andre, his new owner, who is a devoted German, to the King of Prussia, to be used as a field charger. Everybody here is rejoiced to learn that this is not to be the fate of the gallant horse; for the King has found that he is not "up to his weight," and that, moreover, he is afflicted with "staggers." Since he went to the Continent the Colonel appears to have gone all to pieces, and has been twice beaten by Juryman, an animal who it was supposed could not hold a candle to him in England; but still it would be rather hard lines, after all he has done, to be turned into a war horse.

COUNT BATTHYANY,

who is one of the most enlightened and liberal of the supporters of the English turf, has, by the death of a relative, become a Prince of the holy Roman empire, and has acquired vast possessions abroad. He deserves every honor and emolument he may attain.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAPS,

the entries for which have just been published, prove incontestably that, if the turf is at present somewhat dull, commercially the sport was never more prosperous or on a healthier basis. In the case of each of these handicaps there is an important increase in the entries of the past few years; and taking the largest subscriptions of recent date, those of 1865, which was the height of the "plunging" period, we find that with regard to the Great Eastern handicap there are now ten more entries; October handicap nine fewer; Cesarewitch stakes twenty-four more, and Cambridgeshire stakes thirty-two more—a striking proof of the fact that the turf is recovering rapidly from the baneful effects of overtrading, and is in even a better financial position than during its continuance. The entries for the Cesarewitch are 206 and for the Cambridgeshire 236.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

The Brooklyn Caledonian Club—A Gala Day at Myrtle Avenue Park.

The Brooklyn Caledonian Club had a gala day yesterday at the Myrtle Avenue Park, and as it was well known there would be an exhibition of more than ordinary athletic skill, a large number of the admirers of the Scottish games gathered at an early hour. The club, headed by half a dozen pipers, arrived on the ground about eleven o'clock. There was naturally considerable excitement among the contestants for the prizes, each expecting to excel his competitor. The men who were to contest for the prizes in the various games entered the enclosure set apart for them. The judges were Messrs. J. Donaldson, of Boston; Thomas Sinclair, of Newark; John McGinness, Alexander Robinson, and Robert Anderson, of Hoboken.

The games commenced shortly after eleven o'clock, and were a continual source of merriment and excitement. The celebrated champion of athletes of Great Britain took part in the games, but did not compete for the prizes, or he would have carried off all from his amateur brethren.

1. Putting the heavy stone, 24 pounds—D. Dinnie, 34 feet 7 inches; William Laird, first prize, 26.1; John Reed, second prize, 25.7½.

2. Putting the light stone—Dinnie, 43.7; William Laird, first prize, 32.5; C. Kennedy, second prize, 32.5, a "tie," won by former.

3. Standing jump—A. McAllister, first prize, 8.9½; Robert Porfar, second prize, 8.8½.

4. Throwing the heavy hammer, 18 pounds—D. Dinnie, 94 feet; C. Kennedy, first prize, 64.5; A. Robertson, second prize, 64.5, a tie, won by former.

5. Throwing the light hammer—D. Dinnie, 120.1; C. Kennedy, first prize, 85.8; J. Kennedy, second prize, 78.8.

6. Running jump—D. Keiller, first prize, 14.8; A. Mitchell, second prize, 13.7.

7. Broadsword dance—J. Kennedy, first prize; J. Forfar, second prize.

8. Short race, 140 yards—D. Robinson, first prize; D. Keiller, second prize.

9. Running high leap—D. Keiller, first prize, 4.7; R. Forfar, second prize, 4.6.

A number of other games were indulged in, when the men of muscle retired amid the plaudits of those who had witnessed the feats.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

On the first receipt of the news that France had declared war against Prussia General Prim wished to send 80,000 men to the Spanish frontier.

The republicans of Spain are all on the *qui vive* at the war crisis, and, in their Central Junta, have determined to push their cause with the utmost diligence.

The annual expenses of the federal army of Germany, on a peace footing, are 66,856,674 thalers, or something over $50,000,000.

Prussia now has military control of 38,000,000 people, or only about 2,000,000 less than France. With the Germans in Austria added to her standard she would have 7,000,000 more than France.

At Berlin and at Paris there are announcements already placarded of splendid illustrated albums of the existing war.

A very violent and persistent propaganda is going on against the French in Spain.

The "Chant du Depart," the famous popular song which almost rivals the "Marseillaise" in France, has been expurgated for present use so as to omit the words "kings" and "tyrants," where the people call them to tremble and to decend into the tomb.

Our French exchanges make frequent mention of crowds shouting "Vive la Republique!" in the leading cities of France.

A kind fraternal trait is narrated to illustrate the spirit of the young French soldiery recently summoned to the army. A young conscript, recently married, expressed regret at leaving his wife, and also at being compelled to go without having given the last touch to his employer's vineyard. The next morning a score of his village comrades were seen hurrying to the fields with various implements, and singing the "Chant du Depart" as they went. At night they announced to the young soldier that the work which would have taken him a fortnight to complete was finished. Such men are worthy of a better fate than to serve for powder food.

Switzerland is very distrustful of the Prussians, but has taken the most stringent measures to protect her neutrality. A Baden soldier, who came too near the frontier at Leopoldhohe, was shot dead by a Swiss sentinel, and German officers who come over unarmed to Basle and drink too much beer are roughly handled.

The Masonic lodges all over Europe are taking up contributions in aid of the wounded and disabled victims of the war.

The correspondents of the Paris papers report from Metz that when the French army was concentrating there the smallpox was raging in the place.

A piece entitled "Marching on Paris" is now performed at a leading theatre in Berlin. The first act represents "Peace and quiet;" the second "The people rise and the struggle begins;" the third "The passage of the Rhine," and the fourth "On to Paris," with songs and ballet dancing.

Alexandre Dumas is sojourning near the Rhine and the scene of hostilities. Hence literature may expect another picturesque book on the war.

The manual labor performed in turning the cranks of the French mitrailleuses has been confided entirely to the Turcos, from Algeria, who speak very little French and are consequently less noisy and talkative than any other corps in the army.

The interpretation in English of the names of the German commanders is sufficiently curious. For instance, Steinmetz means a stone cutter; Falkenstein, the falcon rock; and hence Vogel von Falkenstein—the bird of the falcon rock; Manteufel, man devil, and Eulenburg, the castle of owls. These names are Gothic enough for the dark ages.

Prince Napoleon recently told Leopold III., of Belgium, that Bismarck, in his secret negotiations with France, had offered Belgium to that Power "as a servant offers a plate of refreshments to a guest."

It is believed that the Prussian campaign will do away with many absurdities of French military costume. In Italy the buckskin gloves, aprons, &c., were laid aside, and such will be the fate, at this time, of the ponderous, suffocating bearskin bonnets of the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard.

The seat of government of Baden has been removed from Carlsruhe to the small town of Wertheim, on the Bavarian frontier, because of the exposed situation of the former place.

THE FINE ARTS.

Art Progress and Public Curiosity—The Paris Galleries as Affected by the War—Rude Shock to the March of Refinement—Life Scenes from the Palace to the Cottage—Subjects for New Pictures—Caricaturists and Dramatists in Luck—The Opera and the Pantheon.

PARIS, August 2, 1870.

It is a very universal belief that Apollo and Bellona are about to tear 350,000 Prussians from each other, and that a moat of human blood lies between the temple of art and the field of Mars. Consequently, my sympathetic friends, the painters, have given themselves up to the "Marseillaise," with their felt hats punched in a little worse than usual. Instead of improving the present occasion, it is to be all *far niente* until peace is proclaimed, and even art critics are put down as insane for attempting to amuse or divert subscribers by letters on the ideal and the beautiful. If ever the mission of art correspondents was considered an essential feature in our dailies, how much more so in time of war, when the mind loves to turn away from scenes of strife, and to rest on less hideous instruments than the mitrailleuse, or, as one of the French generals calls it, the "gleaner," because it does bring down five hundred living beings at a single trial! Besides, who will gainsay that we have in daily life, within our homes, *salons* and streets, subjects for the brush and palette such as the most vivid imagination could scarcely depict?

Let your readers follow me. Yesterday at St. Cloud, a lovely woman, a woman acknowledged to be the most graceful sovereign of Europe, stood over her son, handing to her servant the scissors with which all the curly locks her fingers have so often run through were to be clipped short in order to make room for the military kepi. There, on a chair by her side, stood the valise packed by her own hands with every article that maternal forethought could devise and the regulations, which are applied to all alike, would allow of. Or, let them gather round the entrance of the park on the following morning, and see her wish Napoleon III. "goodby;" then press their only son to her bosom, saying, without a tear, "Go, child, and do your duty." But there are other scenes. There is that old gentleman in uniform, who went to the frontier last week, General Frossard, the uncompromising, the inexorable governor of the Prince, and by no means a courtier. Master and disciple both were parting. "Prince," said General Frossard, "I have taught you implicit obedience to a laid-down law; I have reared you so far in military discipline, and now I thank God that He has kept me to show you I can practise what I have taught." If I turn to another general, the major in command, Marshal Leboeuf, I see him refusing to lie down on the spring bed prepared for his colossal stature at Strasbourg. "A camp stool stretched out is all I shall rest on as long as one of my men is on the ground," was his reply. Still he instantly gave orders for "proper" beds for his officers.

SUBJECTS FOR PICTURES.

If a man at all gifted with an artist's eye can find no matter for a picture in the incidents we have now witnessed for a fortnight there is no hope for him. I should have liked to hold such a one at the corner of the Rue de la Banque on Wednesday last, the 27th ult. A small olive green coupe drew up. There was no armorial bearing on the door, and the driver wore no livery. A lady with fair hair, attended by another, came out, and both were accompanied by a youth in a plain dark suit.

"Wait here till I return," said the fairest and and tallest of the two females to the coachman. Then the three hastily turned the corner on foot and stood before the church known as "Our Lady of Victory." A blind beggar was crouching at the entrance, in whose hand fell a golden coin.

"Pray for the victory of France," said the tall lady, whose veil hid her features; but when she knelt before the altar she threw it back, and there bent Eugenie of France. As unostentatiously as she came in did she depart with her son, recognized by very few. A few hours later she was at her usual place presiding over the Emperor's luncheon table.

News from the army now at Metz, Nancy and Strasbourg furnishes all with novel thought, and the writer would be dull indeed whose wits made nothing of stray booty.

The great artists of the French fighting army are the Zouaves and Turcos. The latter have already terrified the Prussians considerably with samples of their cunning at stealing poultry. Unto these quick, fire and water proof blacks, with the Moor and devil in their veins, has been confided the working of the mitrailleuses. One of them, a trumpeter, had taught a hawk with untiring perseverance for a few months the art of uttering "to Berlin" (*a Berlin*). This was at the last expedition at Morocco under General Marmier, and among other accomplishments acquired by the sagacious bird was that also of pouncing down on small birds for its master's fleshpot. When the Turcos had to leave Algiers the trumpeter had to leave his hawk behind, which he did with sincere sorrow, for he had become attached to it, as Turcos do to all animals they take a pride in for proficiency in the arts they have mastered. Three days elapsed, and the Turco was scarcely yet comforted, when the regiment being camped at Ben-Chicao a cloudy something appeared to gather above. It came down lower and lower, then turned in a large circle, and lo! it was the hawk, which at length majestically settled on the trumpeter's shoulder, hoarsely uttering, "*A Berlin! Ber-r-r-lin!*" Since then there has been no more parting, and the last seen of the hawk was in sweet companionship with the Turcos at Joliette.

A very lively picture has been drawn of the confusion caused at Munich by a telegraphic correspondence between the King of Prussia and the King of Bavaria, who is the Mycene of our times. The opening telegram was a call of seventeen Bavarian regiments to arms. The answer, we are assured by a diplomatist, was that all the soldiers were just then out of socks and a delay was urgent. "Where were the men's socks?" "At the wash." "Why couldn't the washerwoman of the army get them ready?" "She had been busy over making out the music of the future."

DRAMATIC HINTS.

This for a caricaturist, and the following intelligence for dramatists. Alexandre Dumas (the elder) has left Paris for a pleasure trip, as he styles it, down the Rhine; and, *apropos*, a furious manifestation about the Rhine took place at the opera on Wednesday night. Faure had played in the "Muette de Portici" and sung the "Marseillaise" as he did on the preceding Monday—namely, most splendidly—when the public asked for the "German Rhine;" words written by Alfred de Musset, and the music by Delioux. That very same evening it had been settled by the manager and orchestra that this song was to be rehearsed as soon as the opera was over for the following Friday. The public had prematurely determined to have it directly, however, and the house would not accept any excuse. Faure was to come forward and sing it without rehearsal. The lessee stepped forward and explained. The audience would not listen to him, and sent him off with cries of "Not you! Faure! Faure! the 'German Rhine!'" M. de Girardin gesticulated up in his box, telegraphing that it was a shame not to satisfy the public. Then he asked whether it was going to take longer for Faure to learn the "Rhine" than for the army to conquer it. Some sturdy voices up in the gallery rhymed the name of Mr. "Perrin" with the "Rhin," saying:

Mon-sieur Per-rin,
Nous aurons le Rhin.

Faure at last came before the infuriated public to announce he had not rehearsed the Rhin, but he was going to that same evening after the opera, and he was worn out with the piece and the Marseillaise. This made matters worse, but a champion rose up for the singer in the pit. "We paid to hear the Muette," he said, "we have not paid for the Rhine."

"A Prussian among us!" shrieked the galleries. "Out, out!"

At this sensational moment one of the police authorities, with a tricolored scarf round his waist, came to the footlights and wished to recommence explanations. "No, no, no, Perrin to Cologne?" cried the public, and M. de Girardin encouraged the turbulent audience, laughingly saying, "We are not going to be conquered before we fight."

Down again falls the curtain, and the storming began worse than before. Some of the celebrities in high life took part in it.

"Good heavens! give us the Muette!" cried one who was deafened by the din.

"Let the Muette sing the Rhine," responded another.

Up for the fifth time went the curtain. All the operatic company stood in a circle behind Faure. He was in front, holding a sheet of music.

"Gentlemen and ladies," spoke the lessee, "as you insist upon having the 'Rhine' the company will rehearse it before you." Faure did rehearse truly, but as other men sing after a few weeks of rehearsal, and the ovation which followed can only be compared in intensity to the thundering noise, which, before the demand of the public was complied with, lasted one hour and a half.

As I announced in a preceding letter, all the works of art which have been purchased by the government on the occasion of this year's Salon are now exhibited gratis. It is quite a gallery and museum of itself, the paintings, four hundred in number, filling the entrance of the Palais, the so-called Salon Carre and two others right and left of this central room. This large investment of the funds of the State is a speaking encouragement unto artists of all nations and it is greatly due to M. Maurice Richard.

THE PANTHEON—ITS USES.

The Pantheon is, we are told, to be used at length for the purpose first intended when built. The names of those who fall on the battle field are here to be commemorated on slabs of marble and in gilt letters. Tombs and statues will be erected for the *elite* of the army. "Dedicated to all great men by our grateful country" says the inscription on the edifice.

Great indeed are all who die for their country; great the obscure soldier who is led on to the field because of the ambition of two rival nations; great the peasant who leaves his plough, not because he has a personal quarrel with the Prussian, but he has been told the Prussian is an enemy; great the marshals and generals too, who trust that this fatal, mighty struggle will secure peace unto their children's children; and finally, great unto all is the sacrifice which peace will cost. It is well to linger over the words *"aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante."*

THE LADIES.

The attitude of French women is the last feature in the tableau. They are self-contained in the midst of afflicting scenes, almost sublime with their dry eyes and defiant mien; it is evident to so old an observer of human nature as myself that they are readier to cry out *"Vive la guerre!"* than depress the eager son of France tearing away, and neither do they weep when the men have gone, but rush to hear the "Marseillaise," joining in at the chorus as did two of our Cabinet Ministers on the first day it was sung at the opera.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Among the prominent recent arrivals and persons at Newport are Lady Franklin, the Austrian and Turkish Ministers, Baron Lederer and Count Batizzi; General Van Alen, Count Colobrano, Secretary of the Italian Legation; Baron Alresleben, Secretary of the Prussian Legation, and Governor Jewell, of Hartford. Miss Mehlig and Madame Gazzaniga, assisted by Signori Bini and Rudolphi, gave a concert and a matinée recently.

Mrs. Laura C. Bullard, editor of the *Revolution*, has gone to the White Mountains.

Miss Anna Manning, M. D., of this city, and Miss Emily Manning, M. D., of Norwich, are at Niagara Falls.

A number of Philadelphia gentlemen provided the fashionable guests of Cape May with a series of comical amusements on the lawn of Congress Hall last week. There were foot races, races with wheelbarrows, blindfolded, and climbing a greasy pole. These attractions drew a larger assembly than any hop or other amusement given this season, not less than 3,000 persons being upon the lawn, piazzas and balconies as spectators. Several purses were contended for and everybody present was delighted.

"Big Bone Springs" is the pretty name of a summer resort in Kentucky. It is derived from the huge fossil bones which have been disinterred in great numbers from the bank of a creek flowing near the springs. Many collections of these bones have been made, and the supply seems inexhaustible. The springs are situated in a circular valley. Three of them have been fitted up for the public. At one of them the water, which is sufficiently disagreeable in taste to cure every known disease, is barrelled for shipment. Another pours its water through an upright hollow log twelve or fifteen feet in length. It is so clear that a silver coin at the bottom is plainly visible. A curious claim for these waters, and one particularly effective in Kentucky and the West, is that they are an antidote of intoxication.

New York is represented at Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, by the following, who are there for the season:—Mrs. George N. Dusenbury, the family of H. J. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Johnson, S. L. Cole, Jr., Miss Mary E. Peck, and Miss Shepard. Brooklyn sends Mrs. and Miss Joost; Baltimore, Mr. A. Burt and family; Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. J. Copeland; Savannah, C. B. Austin; Cincinnati, E. R. Cunningham and wife; Lockport, T. E. Ellsworth; Syracuse, W. Trueswell and wife; Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown. The season at Niagara Falls continues through October and November. Those months are the most delightful for a tour, and travellers seem to have discovered that fact.

The trip from Montreal down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay river to Ha Ha Bay is 370 miles in length. Of this distance sixty-four miles is on the Saguenay. A citizen of Springfield, who recently made this tour, writes that in a genuine Indian birch bark village opposite the mouth of the Saguenay, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, he met an Indian girl with flaxen hair.

Patrick S. Gilmore is at the Minot House, Cohasset.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, the water color artist, is at North Conway, N. H. She has a summer studio in a barn, which she has made, it is said, a very charming resort. Mr. Murray, her husband, the British Consul at Portland, has been passing a short vacation with her.

Greenport, on the eastern end of Long Island, at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, is nearly filled this season with families from Brooklyn and New York. Most of the private houses in the place, as well as the hotels, contain boarders. There is no surf bathing, but the still water bathing is excellent. Rowing, sailing and croquet playing are the amusements. The bay at Greenport is a favorite resort of the New York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs.

The distinguished *litterateur*, Mr. Morris Phillips, is stopping a few days at Lake George. He is shortly expected at Saratoga.

At Richfield, N. Y., are the Misses Goulds, the Misses McIntyre, of Forty-sixth street; the Pikes—the Misses Nettie, Hansie and Miss Alice, the charming singer from Twenty-third street; Miss Kate Goulding, from Forty-second street; Miss Taylor, of the Coleman House; Miss May Fullerton, of Thirty-seventh street; Miss Jenny Newcombe and Miss Trowbridge, from Twenty-fifth street; the "rich man," Asa Packer, and daughter, from Pennsylvania, and Mr. McCormic.

At the International, Niagara, the following gentlemen, with their families, are there for the summer:—Messrs. C. Washburn, J. H. Boyce and H. M. Isaacson, of New Orleans; W. A. Gaylord, of Cincinnati; O. M. Flint, of Mobile; Dr. Ramsay, of New York; R. J. Anderson, of Vicksburg; Miss and Mrs. Wetmore and family, of East Twenty-eighth street, New York.

The season at the White Mountains is now at its height, and visitors are coming and going in the most lively manner. At the Crawford House the arrivals average a hundred a day, and have done so for the past two weeks. The weather, which elsewhere has been so intolerable, has here been the most delightful ever known for a season. On Mount Washington on the 12th instant there was a slight snow storm, and the thermometer stood at forty degrees.

The popularity of Manchester, Vt., a delightful resort, continues unabated, and the hotels are kept constantly full by fresh arrivals. Among those most recent of New Yorkers at the Equinox House are Aug. Schell, Horace F. Clark, J. C. Bucknout, H. K. Corning, wife and daughter; E. L. Corning, J. Wendell, Julius Wadsworth, C. A. Spear, William L. Skidmore, Miss Minnie Hastings and Rev. Dr. Canfield, of Brooklyn. The Equinox Amateur Club is still giving its entertainments, much to the delight and satisfaction of its refined and critical audiences.

Among the many distinguished persons visiting Williamstown, Mass. (delightful spot), we notice Rev. William Tatlock and family, of Stamford, Conn., John Adriance and family, Charles D. Sabin, of this city, and Lieutenant Jack McClellan, U. S. A. The Alpine Club, headed and commanded by Professor Hopkins, have immortalized themselves by their feats of mountain climbing.

There was a regular literary sensation on August 6 at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. It took place in the concert hall, a large room connected with the Clifton House, and used for public entertainments. The sensation was caused by a Mr. Walter Montgomery, who announced some "Royal Recitals," meaning a series of recitations selected from Shakespeare, Hood, Poe and other poets. Mr. Montgomery is a very master in his art, possessing a wonderfully fine voice, capable of imitating a weak, young child, or a gruff old man, and changing quickly from one to the other with the greatest ease. More than this, however, he has fine descriptive powers, portraying character and scene with singular vividness and reality. His rendering of Poe's "Bells" was loudly and deservedly applauded. His audience was not a large one, but it made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. Among Mr. Montgomery's most attentive listeners were Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Young, under whose especial patronage the "Royal Recitals" were given.

The manœuvring mammas have a hard time of it this summer, as there is a great dearth of gentlemen everywhere, and those who make their appearance are all very young.

Some young men at the Branch think that if they have diamond studs in their shirts it is no matter whether their hands are dirty or not.

Schilling's orchestra receive the compliment of a "testimonial hop" from the guests of the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, on Saturday evening next.

A young lady at Cape May, whose bottle of Email de Paris was upset accidentally, was obliged to wear her hat and veil to her meals until she could send her maid down to the city for a new supply.

A hop was given by the cadets at West Point on Monday evening, August 8. Although a very warm evening the large hall was crowded at an early hour, not only by the people from the hotels, but many also from Garrison's and Cold Spring. The music was unusually fine, and dancing was indulged in with more than ordinary vivacity. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, General and Mrs. Darling (who was dressed in an elegant toilet of blue silk, with white lace overdress); Miss Sharp, in pink silk; Miss Downing, Mrs. Edward Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Skidmore and Miss Ellis, who looked beautiful, attired in white Swiss muslin, looped with pink moss rosebuds.

Miss Roe, daughter of Captain S. D. Roe, of the steamer Drew, a well known New York society favorite, wore a splendid toilet at a late hop at Long Branch. It consisted of a fine Paris made pearl colored silk, corsage *decoletté*, court train, long sleeves, trimmings of pearl colored satin, point lace and pearl and pale red roses hung in exquisite pendant cords from the wide sash, and mingled with excellent effect among the fine point lace trimmings of a short overdress. Diamonds and gold jewels were also worn in good taste.

Newport, it is quite apparent, has lost nothing of its ancient prestige, and although the season has scarcely yet reached its climax of gayety its social attractions have already been the delicate but powerful magnet to bring together the intellectual and refined as well as most fashionable elements of our society. The cottages are for the most part occupied, and the hotels some weeks earlier than usual filled to overflowing. There was an elegant reception recently at the Ocean House, and its spacious halls and parlors presented a very brilliant appearance. A great many cottagers were present, and beautiful toilets were displayed. Mrs. Gardner Brewer, of Boston, wore a crimson satin, low neck and short sleeves, with belted down sack of black lace. Mrs. Hurlburt was attired in an elaborate toilet of white muslin and black silk, the skirt trimmed with muslin puffings and black velvet. Miss Higgins, a New York belle, was in mauve silk, trimmed with ruchings of muslin, and Miss Eyting, of Philadelphia, wore a rose colored corded silk with white muslin overdress, the handsomest toilet of the evening. Mrs. Governor Hoffman wore a short dress of two shades of purple, and Mrs. Chapin, of New York, had on a white silk, with black lace flounce and overdress of blue silk. Powdered hair, dresses *decoletté* and trains two yards long are never seen at these receptions, and round skirts are more common than skirts *en train*. Among the guests were Governor Hoffman, Colonel Higginson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Count Maggellan, Madame Gazzaniga, Governor Jewell, Signor Albites, Judge Blatchford, of New York, and Judge Field and lady, from Washington.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

Burglars on Wednesday evening made an ineffectual attempt to enter the store corner of Third avenue and Fifty-first street.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery this evening, from half-past five to half-past seven o'clock.

The body of the unknown man who committed suicide on Wednesday by jumping off the Battery was recovered yesterday and sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

Mary Cavanagh, aged two years, died yesterday, at 430 East Fourteenth street, from effusion of the brain, caused by her falling out of a second story window a few days before. Coroner Keenan held the necessary inquest.

Matthew Whelan and John Mullen were committed to answer, by Justice Shandley, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a cask of lager beer, valued at $27, from the premises 346 Broome street.

Alfred English, of 28 Third street, was committed by Justice Cox, at Jefferson market, yesterday, upon complaint of William Ball, of 21 West Ninth street, charged with defrauding him out of a watch, on Monday last, by means of false representations.

Michael Maguire, of Third avenue, near Sixty-first street, yesterday reported at the Nineteenth precinct station house that he had been, at an earlier hour, knocked down and robbed of his watch by two men, whose names he refused to give.

Another politician has come to grief. Thomas Campbell, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, brother of ex-Assemblyman Timothy J. Campbell, having four charges against him, resigned yesterday. William Gould, of the Eighteenth precinct, was dismissed from the force by the Board of Commissioners.

Detective Blackwood, of the Ninth precinct, yesterday morning arrested a domestic, 21 years of age, named Catharine Garry, upon complaint of her employer, Marks Gradjunsky, of 93 Sixth avenue, charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry and money from him, on the 16th instant, valued at $125. She denied the charge, but was held by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, to answer.

Edgar Purcell, a native of Northcastle, Westchester county, on Wednesday night occupied a bed at No. 121 Greene street with Eva Henry, and charges she robbed him of thirty dollars. She was arrested by detective Glynn, of the Eighth precinct, and admitted taking a portion of the money. Upon being arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, she was committed for examination.

Octavius J. Jordan, aged forty-five, a native of England, and an architect, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at 260 Bleecker street. He had been of very intemperate habits, and when Coroner Keenan held an inquest it was ascertained that death had been caused by the reckless use of intoxicating liquors.

Arthur R. Skinner, a bookkeeper in the employ of Vigo Bros. & Co., cigar dealers, No. 187 Pearl street, was arrested by detective Clapp, of the Central Office, on Friday last, charged with embezzling $495 in money from them at various times while in their employ. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and remanded to the station house until to-day.

Daniel Holland was yesterday held by Justice Shandley, at the Tombs Police Court, to await the result of the injuries of Thomas Maloney, whom, it is alleged, he stabbed with a knife, while on a picnic of the Boatmen's Guard, on Wednesday last. Maloney is at present lying at the City Hall Park Hospital, and is thought to be in a critical condition.

The following returns by census enumerators were received at the United States Marshal's office yesterday:—

Nineteenth ward, Eighth district	6,310
Fifteenth ward, Ninth district	1,722
Sixteenth ward, Sixth district	3,108
Fourteenth ward, Tenth district	2,764
Twenty-first ward, Fourteenth district	3,072

The returns come in slowly, and the impression still seems to prevail that they are not the most correct statements ever made.

Robert Pierson, of 417 East Houston street, arrested by detective Reilly on Wednesday night, charged with committing a burglary upon the premises No. 839 Broadway and 57 East Thirteenth street, and stealing property valued at $400, was arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday and committed to Blackwell's Island for six months in default of $1,000 bail. The complainants having recovered their property refused to prefer charges against him, whereupon Justice Cox resorted to the above novel idea of ridding the city of one rascal for a short time. A pawnbroker, to whom Pierson had disposed of a large share of the property for comparatively nothing, was also arrested, he having proven by several witnesses that his wife purchased the articles against his orders.

CHINESE HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS.—We understand that a gentleman of this city, a business man, who is well posted on Chinese labor, having long felt with many others the need of steady, faithful household servants, is negotiating with responsible parties in San Francisco for twenty-five or more male Chinese household servants, who are capable of washing, cooking and general housework, and already a number of his friends and acquaintances have agreed to share in the distribution of these Chinese household servants when secured. The gentleman referred to is negotiating simply for the benefit of himself, friends and acquaintances, and not as a business speculation.—*Troy Times, August 17.*

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

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Three Copies..... 5
Five Copies..... 8
Ten Copies..... 15

Volume XXXV.....No. 231

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—SIVALA—THE NATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Performances every afternoon and evening

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—COMIC VOCALISMS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, August 19, 1870.

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PLENTY OF WORK IN PARIS.—There is a smaller number of idlers and loafers in Paris at the present crisis than there has been since 1815. All the stragglers are being looked after and put to work on the fortifications. The gay Parisians have been asking for some such sensation for a long time, and now they have it, and they ought to be happy.

THE CAMBRIA has won another victory, defeating the Idler in a race of twenty miles to windward and return for a prize cup valued at fifty guineas. She deserves congratulation, for the Idler is one of the fleetest schooners in the New York Yacht Club, and the gallant Englishman has not heretofore been so successful as the stanch sailing qualities of his vessel gave him a right to expect.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—While war absorbs public attention it cannot be forgotten that war itself is indebted to science for those marvellous modern improvements in the engines of destruction which have revolutionized tactics if not strategy. It is gratifying to be reminded by the nineteenth annual meeting at Troy of the Association for the Advancement of Science that the arts of peace, as well as the arts of war, retain their interest for the scientific mind. Our American savants, at least, can meet quietly to discuss less irritating topics than questions relating to the Franco-Prussian war.

TAKING THE RISK.—It will be seen by our despatches that the French cruisers have captured an English vessel bound for Prussian ports and laden with all sorts of contraband of war. The captain of this enterprising craft, when questioned as to his intentions, doughtily answered that he had felt assured that a revolution would soon break out in France, and had determined "to run the risk." From all accounts there are several captains and leaders, in far higher command than this spunky son of Neptune, who are "running the risk" and "taking the chances" still more blindly at this present writing, and on a far more troubled sea, fuller of rocks, shoals and quicksands, than the German Ocean. They carry a cargo of ambition and evil passion aboard that, if not contraband among the nations, at least ought to be so proclaimed and so considered by them all.

Napoleon's Difficulties and Dangers—England Offers a Chance of Escape.

England has offered to the French Emperor a way of escape from the difficulties and dangers which threaten his overthrow and expulsion, and the re-establishment of the republic in the further prosecution of this war. England's proposition is simply a treaty of peace. Napoleon intimates through Lord Lyons that he is ready to bury the hatchet, but King William replies to the special messenger of Queen Victoria that if France wants peace she must ask an armistice in the usual way, or leave the issue to the arbitrament of war. This reduces Napoleon, then, to the war or an armistice, and while by war his empire may be lost, through an armistice the empire and his dynasty may yet be saved. It is probable, too, that with very little urging on the part of her Britannic Majesty the Emperor will be persuaded even to an armistice.

Why not? Excepting a suspension of hostilities with a treaty of peace, what alternative of safety is offered to Napoleon? With the presence of the Prussian invading army in front of Paris "the republic" is threatened, and from present appearances this invading army will not be arrested till in front of the walls of Paris. Stout old King William, over the most formidable obstacles of the most difficult line of approach from her Eastern frontier, has passed into the heart of France. Through a network of fortified cities and towns, over mountain ranges and difficult rivers, fighting and routing at every step the flower of the French army, its best generals and its best soldiers, the massive columns of the German Confederation have maintained their resistless advance towards the French capital. Compared with the natural and artificial obstructions they have passed the obstacles which lie between them and Paris are comparatively insignificant. They have shown that against an invading army, powerful enough to protect itself in the open field, front, flanks and rear, detached fortified towns and cities, mountain defiles and river crossings are no impediments; that all such obstructions may be swallowed up in the general advance. It follows, then, that, having driven the French army from the strongest defensive lines which lie between the French Rhine border and Paris, there is nothing that can arrest the advancing German columns except a more stubborn and effective resistance in the open field than any resistance they have so far encountered.

The invading army of the Germans is reported as exceeding in numbers half a million of men; that each of the powerful and expansive wings of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles numbers two hundred and fifty thousand men, and that the veteran Steinmetz, who appears to be a second edition of Blucher, holds in the centre a chosen body of nearly a hundred thousand men. Nor is this all; for it further appears that a second German army, one hundred and fifty thousand strong, is following King William's to protect his rear and his communications, &c. This German campaign, therefore, in France dwarfs the most imposing campaigns of the First Napoleon; for even the mighty army with which he marched into Russia, French and Germans, hardly numbered, all told, four hundred thousand men. In half a dozen or more of the recent battles, from Woerth to the line of the Moselle, it would appear from the reports received that the Prussian force alone has exceeded in numbers the strength of all the three armies engaged in the battle of Waterloo.

The great mistake of Napoleon, then, it would appear, in entering upon this war was in his calculations concerning the German army he would have to meet in the field. He evidently supposed that a fighting French force of two hundred and fifty thousand men would be sufficient for all the requirements of a short triumphant campaign to Berlin; and under this erroneous calculation he advanced to the Prussian frontier and opened the ball in the little deceptive affair of Saarbruck. We say deceptive, for only a few days after it the rejoicings of Paris were changed into a panic with the news of the defeat of MacMahon by the overwhelming forces of the enemy. By one-half Napoleon's estimates have fallen short of the actual German army to be overcome. Can he now repair this blunder? Can he even repair his losses with his new levies of raw troops? The odds are heavily against him. He can hardly recover his strength short of a retreat with his disabled army to Paris. In the stubbornness of despair the tide of battle may, perhaps, be turned; but this alternative involves all the hazards of a crushing defeat.

The only perfectly safe alternative of Napoleon in the crisis, as it appears to us, is the armistice suggested by King William and a treaty of peace. This will give the Emperor the strong hand over Paris, through his still powerful and loyal army, and then, through a conference of the great Powers, which Prussia can hardly deny, looking to the general interests of peace. France, under the empire, may be, regularly acknowledged by all the great Powers, and still be maintained intact. England, Russia and Austria have only to unite in saying that there must be peace, and there will be peace; for has not Prussia already amply vindicated her rights and the rights of the German Fatherland? and has not Napolion had enough of war to satisfy him that "empire is peace?"

GAMBLING.—Our article in another column entitled "Gambling in New York" will attract the attention of the business men, and possibly of the home circles of our city. How far or how deep the ramifications of this nefarious trade extend is unknown; but some idea of its extent may be gathered from the facts in our article. What is the cure for it? The police are bought off by the wealthier "hells," the vice itself is supported by too many of our prominent men, and anti-gambling societies prove to be as arrant swindlers as the gamblers themselves. Moral suasion seems to be the only cure for the passion for gambling, and public enlightenment seems to be the only remaining mode of abolishing the damnable vice that now flaunts gorgeously in our most splendid palaces.

ADVICE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—"Dive lower" in order to obtain a solution of the Nathan murder mystery.

The Attitude of Belgium.

While the intense war enthusiasm of France and the determined spirit of the Germans are commented on in all quarters, nearly every one seems to overlook the gallant front which little Belgium makes on both lines of her boundary bordering on the territories of the two great belligerents now struggling in the deadlock close beside her. Yet the attitude of this minor Power is worthy of admiration. At the first note of war she instantly began to set her house in order, and to-day would offer a stout, and it might be successful, resistance to either French or Prussian aggression. Her Ministry of War, which is one of the ablest and most active in Europe, has been at work incessantly since the earliest intimation of danger reached it, and it has already between eighty and ninety thousand men on foot, fully equipped, well drilled soldiers, admirably armed with the famous Albini rifle, which Belgian military authorities claim to be better than either the Chassepot or the needle gun. The metallic cartridge used with it is considered quite equal to anything that the Germans, French or English possess. The Belgian military law requires the men drafted for infantry service to remain two years with the flag, after which they are incorporated into militia battalions and may be called on at any time for a month's practice in each year, or for permanent service in case of national emergency. The mobilization thus provided for is exactly what has taken place, and the contingent that has been practising during the present year, when about to disperse to their homes, were recalled and are now regularly in the ranks of the national army. The class of 1863 has been summoned to the same service, and has come forward with alacrity. In fact, there seems to be no difficulty whatever in obtaining men, and volunteers have applied beyond the requirements of the occasion. Behind the army thus arrayed already stands the Civic Guard, which is quite available, if needs be, and numbers seventy-five thousand men. The total would thus exceed one hundred and fifty thousand and form a handsome exhibit for a nation that claims but little more than five million souls. At first the intrenched camp of Beverloo was the point of concentration, but, although the latter is a place within good striking distance of the frontiers, it is not considered strategically strong, and other dispositions are in progress. The bulk of the Belgian forces has been withdrawn from all the exposed positions, and engineering corps are stationed on both the French and Prussian frontiers ready to break railroad communication at a given signal. In their overzeal one of these parties destroyed a magnificent bridge on the railway leading into France, near Bezieux, and apology had to be made to the imperial government. Verviers, too, is very carefully watched, although the Belgians seem, at present, to be more afraid of Prussian than of French invasion.

A corps of twenty thousand men has been thrown into Antwerp, which, contrary to opinions that have seemed to prevail, is magnificently fortified, and is one of the very strongest points in Europe. General Brialmont, whose reputation has given him rank as an engineer little, if at all, inferior to the Russian Todleben, has exhausted the resources of modern skill upon it, and with its thirty-six foot walls and immense ditches, combined with the facility of flooding the adjacent country for miles, it would be a hard nut to crack for any force in the world, particularly were the fortress aided by a friendly fleet of iron-clad steamers. General Eenens, a first class officer in every respect, has chief command of Antwerp, with Brialmont for chief of staff, and General Chazal is at the head of all the Belgian forces, which are in admirable readiness for active operations.

It is gratifying to the neutral outside lovers of peace to see this minor Power, which is so cleverly and tranquilly governed, and so teems with delicate as well as sterling industries, thus manfully maintaining an independent, self-reliant position. Her attitude gives her important influence, and, if assailed, she will have hosts of friends.

The Corps Legislatif.

The stormy scenes occasioned in the Corps Législatif by the proposal to convert that body into a Committee of Public Safety have been followed by a lull. The deputies within the hall, as well as the great crowds around, seem to be waiting more or less patiently "to hear the news." But Count de Palikao is chary of news. In the course of the last session the new Minister of War said that the Chamber would understand that he could not give precise details as to the number of troops engaged, the casualties, &c. He could not even state the result of the engagements, "but," he added, "I may say that the enemy has made an ineffectual attempt to capture Pfalsburg and lost fifteen hundred men killed. This repulse has had a great effect both on the enemy and the people of that part of France." Count de Palikao closed his speech with a promise that the moment government has information of the great movements now taking place he will communicate it. The reticence of the Minister of War leaves room for the inference that he had no cheering news to give of a decisive victory of French arms. After he withdrew Jules Favre requested that the utmost severity be shown to "the rioters and assassins of Villette." This shows conclusively that the French republican party disclaims all sympathy with such brigands. To a suggestion by M. Thiers, that in case of a siege of Paris the peasants should be allowed to enter the city with their grain and cattle, and that the State should reimburse them for their property, Minister Duvernois replied that the government intended to fully provision Paris. M. Thiers also recommendod that the Chambers should now meet daily—a suggestion which indicates the very critical circumstances in which the legislators of France are holding their sessions.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN has formally declined the mission to England in a letter which we publish elsewhere. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is a gentleman who would fill the position with great credit to the country, and would probably accept it if nominated. It is of course easy for President Grant to find many persons who would accept, but he will not find many who would bring to the position more capability and more Americanism than Senator Howe.

The War in View of the National Debts of Europe.

It is evident from what we learn of the financial embarrassments rapidly springing up in France, and the difficulty of the Prussian government to raise a loan among capitalists of a hundred and twenty millions of thalers, that money still constitutes the sinews of war, and that the money difficulties may yet lead to an early termination of the conflict. We have noticed heretofore the suspension of specie payments and the proposed issue of paper money in France; now we learn that only fifty millions of the Prussian loan had been taken. The loan amounts to about eighty millions of dollars of our money—a small sum, comparatively, for a great nation—yet little more than about thirty-four millions in American money had been taken, although King William himself had subscribed for half a million and one German manufacturer for a million. Capitalists are unwilling, evidently, to invest in the loan. No people hold their money with a tighter grip than the Germans, and however their patriotism may boil over they will rather invest in the safe and well paying securities of the United States. But why did not the Prussian government try a popular loan in small sums, as Napoleon did in France on several occasions with great success? The amount of a hundred and twenty millions of thalers or three or four times that sum ought to be raised in this way easy enough if the Germans are as patriotic or have as much confidence in their government as the French. We suspect, however, that the close-fisted and calculating German capitalists do not like the form of the loan and the way in which it is put.

In view of these financial difficulties so early in the war with both the belligerents and the stupendous cost of carrying on such a gigantic struggle there may be a chance of peace at no distant day. Should the war continue long, however, there must come the most terrible crash and suffering and such a flood of paper money as Europe has rarely seen. If the war were to become general in Europe almost every nation there would be bankrupt. The aggregate debts of England, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Prussia amount to near twelve thousand millions of dollars. That of England is about a third of the whole, or near four thousand millions of dollars; that of France near three thousand millions of dollars; of Russia over twelve hundred millions; of Austria over thirteen hundred millions; of Italy near eleven hundred millions; of Spain over eight hundred millions; and of Prussia more than two hundred millions. Taking the debts of the other States of Germany the whole German indebtedness would amount, probably, to near four hundred millions. Germany, then, as far as its debts are concerned, is in a more favorable situation than the other Powers, but still the cost of this stupendous war will try its financial capacity to the utmost. Looking at these overwhelming debts we can readily understand why England and the other Powers are anxious to prevent the war spreading and to see it closed as soon as possible. Twelve thousand millions and upwards of debt has been created in Europe in dynastic wars and to gratify the ambition of a few men and royal families. And how many millions of lives have been sacrificed for the same purpose? The flower of the people are used for the slaughter with no more concern than if they were so many cattle, and the masses have to pay the cost by their labor. The people of Europe are kept with their noses to the grindstone and in wretched poverty to pay for the wars of their ambitious rulers. Surely this cannot last much longer in this enlightened age. A day of reckoning must come. A revolution is silently at work, and whenever it is ripe these enormous monarchical debts may be swept away as were the debt and ancient institutions of France at the close of the last century.

Reports of the Latest Battles.

Our despatches from Berlin this morning give further details, from a Prussian point of view, regarding the recent battles near Metz. General Alvensleben, assisted by Prince Frederick Charles, attacked the French divisions retreating towards Verdun and drove them in upon Metz with heavy loss on both sides. Marshal Bazaine's force was also driven in upon Metz, and the first corps of Prussians, under General Manteuffel, served another division in the same way. General Manteuffel, in telegraphing this fact to his government, says, "I write without waiting to remove my helmet," which reminds one somewhat of a famous general's despatches during our own civil war.

The despatches from Paris touching the same events do not positively deny the Prussian successes so far as attaining position is concerned, but claim heavier losses for the Prussians and anticipate a complete victory for the French ere long. A vast body of Prussians has been thrown back upon the Moselle; a victory is absolutely claimed over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz between Doncourt and Brouville, the Prussian force being repulsed along the whole line, and the consequent junction of Marshal Bazaine's forces with those of MacMahon and Trochu is asssured. The investment of Strasbourg is incomplete, and the place has been heavily reinforced, while the attack on Phalsbourg was unsuccessful. With all this, however, work on the fortifications at Paris is still going on with great energy; a concentration of the corps at Chalons, sixty-four miles nearer Paris, is hoped for as a consummation devoutly to be wished, and the Emperor is reported at Rheims, a point as far westward from Metz as Chalons.

These despatches are not positively contradictory, and if we may take the statements from both sides as true they show that the Prussians are still aggressive and the French armies are acting only on the defensive. Whatever victories the latter may have gained have resulted only in securing a retreat towards Paris, and when the pursuing army of King Wilhelm invests Paris the Napoleonic dynasty is gone. "The hour of the complete victory of France is near," say the despatches from Paris, but the hour when one complete victory will save France is gone. There must be a series of rapid and overwhelming victories very soon or the three German armies already in the heart of the empire will compel a peace on their own terms.

European Despatches by Mail.

The special correspondence by mail from Europe which appears in our columns to-day continues our narrative of the progress of events in the Old World to the 6th of August. The letters which we publish do not refer particularly to war events in the field as between France and Prussia. Our writers apply themselves more immediately to a consideration of the probable consequences of the conflict which is now raging between these Powers, the present position of England as a neutral, her code of neutrality as it was interpreted and observed during the American war, and the agitation which is just now existing among her own subjects and the surrounding populations. Belgian neutrality, the questions of coal and other war contrabands and the neutrality of Luxembourg have been all elicited and presented to the British Cabinet for consideration, if not for positive action thereon. Hampered by the recorded facts of her "belligerent recognition" of the American rebellion and by those connected with the escape of the Alabama Great Britain now suffers the fruits of her diplomatic duplicity during our struggle for national existence here. She suffers in fear and trembling. She is pledged by her guarantee to Belgium, fearful of France, doubtful of Prussia, and compelled to outstep a really independent neutrality by a costly maintenance of her huge navy at a standard of force which almost exceeds that of actual war. The people grumble at all this. A powerful democratic groundswell is getting up all over the country. It will gain force as it aggregates to a roll—*crescit eundo*—which will sweep to Mr. Gladstone's feet. It may surge around the steps of the throne. Ireland remained agitated. British finances were troubled. No one could pretend to say when a great political crisis would occur in Britain, but few doubted its approach. The war convulsion between France and Prussia is certain to produce the most serious consequences to both of these nations immediately. The European peoples know that these effects cannot be confined by territorial boundaries. So they are fevering for political change, but as yet unconscious of what form it may assume.

Wendell Phillips and His New Agitation.

The irrepressible Wendell Phillips has concluded to let Cuffy slide, and has undertaken to create a new agitation, in the shape of an intensified anti-rum movement. A convention having this object in view assembled in Boston a day or two ago, and, among a number of stringent resolutions against the liquor traffic, adopted the following:—

Resolved, That there can be no greater peril than a party competition for the liquor vote; that any party not openly opposed to the traffic must engage in this competition, must court the favor of the criminal classes, must barter the public morals, the purity of the ballot and every object of good government for party success.

Resolved, That this corrupt competition must be coexistent with the life and political power of the traffic; that an issue against their existence is, therefore, the only remedy, and that no such issue can be made without independent political action.

Resolved, therefore, That the organization of an independent political party is an inevitable necessity.

Thus has the flag of the prohibitionists been flung to the breeze, and the old abolition rallying cries will no doubt be soon heard throughout the country. With Wendell Phillips and his bellowing cohorts enlisted in this new agitation we may expect a stirring campaign, not only the coming fall, but for years to come, until, perhaps, like the climax of abolitionism, its force shall be felt, not physically, but morally, all over the land. Such agitators as Wendell Phillips can never rest in quiet so long as an opportunity for the exercise of their fanatical views can be secured. Therefore we may anticipate a hot anti-rum war, which, in intensity, will scarcely find a parallel since the old anti-slavery excitement of years gone by. The fight will commence in Massachusetts, Phillips being already nominated as the prohibition candidate for Governor, and a programme for the campaign is already mapped out.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION TO THE DETECTIVES.—If the report be true that the instrument with which Nathan was killed has been traced to a certain locality are the detectives on the alert to ascertain its subsequent history?

Austrian Neutrality.

Some of the Paris papers, as our latest advices show, are bitterly complaining of Austrian neutrality at a moment when, as they suggest, Franz Joseph with one hundred thousand men might avenge the defeat of Sadowa. Is not this expecting too much of one hundred thousand Austrians, when three hundred thousand of the most dashing troops in the world—the French legions of MacMahon and Bazaine—including the renowned Zouaves and Algerian Turcos, have been compelled to retire before the heavy battalions of King William? The Austrian Emperor is a sensible ruler, and his righthand man, Von Beust, is every inch a statesman. Last winter one of the imperial princes of Austria visited Paris, and, by request, made a very keen examination of the French military status at that time. Whether or not he discovered the frauds which the Emperor Napoleon III. is now said to be finding out to his dismay, we are unable to state, but we do know that immediately after his return to Vienna he quietly slipped away to Berlin, and there have been no warlike anti-Prussian demonstrations since. Moreover, the Austrian empire has not yet emerged from the dangers of the recent Slavonic agitation. Hungary, Bohemia, &c., are but temporarily pacified, and looming up over the northern border is the grim figure of the Czar, the chosen and preferred head, in certain contingencies, of the Panslavonic movement. In fine, Austria has enough to think of and enough to do at home, and there are nine millions of Germans in her empire, living in the Prussian direction, whose "blood is thicker than water." By maintaining the strictest neutrality Austria consults her own safety, checks Magenta and Solferino off against Königsgratz and Sadowa, and reserves the physical strength and moral weight that will enable her to interpose with effect at the right moment for peace, and so perform the noblest part of a truly great, enlightened and Christian Power.

THAT FATAL "DOG."—There is a report around town that the fatal "dog" which is supposed to have inflicted the horrible butchery upon the late Benjamin Nathan has been traced to the house of a notable auctioneer in this city. Is it true?

THE SAVANS OF 1870.

The State of Michigan in Science—Second Day's Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science—Magnetic Wells, Iron Ore and Oil-bearing Limestone—Discussions of Physical and Metaphysical Problems.

TROY, August 18, 1870.

The organization of the Association for the Advancement of Science was completed yesterday at three P. M.—the Convention dividing into two sections—Section A for the discussion of physics, and Section B for the discussion of natural history and kindred subjects. Section A meet at the hall of the Female Seminary, Professor E. C. Pickering, of Boston, read a paper on the "Dispersion and the Possibility of attaining Perfect Achromatism," and was followed by Professor Alfred M. Mayer, with a valuable and exceedingly luminous paper on researches in electro-magnetism. Professor Mayer's views and investigations were received with the utmost enthusiasm. Professor Winchell and Mr. E. Loomis, Professor of Natural History, then followed with discussions of astronomical questions.

In section "B" the proceedings were continued by a paper from Professor E. S. Morse, on the "Early Stages of Descina." The most lucid and valuable paper of the day was by Professor A. Winchell, in which he gave a topographical description of the northern peninsula of Michigan. He said that this vast territory was covered with marshes, and that formerly these spots were the situations of inland lakes. He said that he had discovered the remains of mastodons and elephants at a depth of less than three feet below the surface. At a depth of two and a half feet he had also found like remains, and this on a peaty soil, intermingled with sand and loam. Seven feet below the surface a flint arrow head had also been found, and the inference, therefore, was that this arrow head had been three times longer in the soil than the mastodon. Professor Winchell then described at length the vast mineral resources of the upper peninsular, the large deposits of pig iron ore and the high value of this mineral for commerce. Professor Winchell said it was the finest ore in that wealthy mineral region. The Pacific Railroad, he said, would pierce this track with one of its branches, and that this very ore could be used as ballast for the road. This track was walled in by bluffs of limestone 150 feet feet high, and the remains of ancient outlet of Lake Superior could be seen in the vicinity. He also referred to glacier action in the excavation he described. All through the wonderful country there was plenty of productive meadow land. The Professor made every one hungry by a description of the speckled trout, large and fat, found in the adjoining waters. He had known sixty pounds of trout to be caught in one hour, the largest measuring nineteen and a half inches in length and twelve inches around the body.

Mr. Hall, State Geologist, then rose to controvert the position of Professor Winchell upon the Mastodon, and a discussion ensued in which nothing was proved.

Mr. Edward D. Cope followed, "On the Homologies of the Cranial Bones of the Primary Types of Reptiles." He entered into the physiology of Decynodons and ichthrosauri, and though no doubt learned his investigations partook too much of technicality and tedious details to be interesting to the general listener.

This paper concluded the labors of the day.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION.

From what can be observed thus far there appears a lack of efficient organization in the association. I do not refer to the *personnel*, which is certainly as distinguished as that of any body in the Union, but to the society's means for accomplishing ends. The question is, what will the association accomplish after a protracted meeting in which every subject connected with modern science is discussed? Let us look at the members themselves. They may be divided into five classes.

The First Class consists of accte, profound and professional scientists, of which Professor Agassiz, T. Sterry Hunt and S. S. Haldeman are representative examples. They are authors.

The Second Class is comprised of professors of colleges, official geologists and men with museums of natural history, who generally confine their researches to books and cabinet collections. They can be distinguished from the first in that the first are travellers, explorers and men relying upon personal observation.

The Third Class comprise the amateur scientists, gentlemen of means and scientific tastes. Their connection with the association is generally of long years: and the advocates of no pet theories, they often make discoveries of vast value, both in a physical and metaphysical view. Though I place them third, they are by no means inferior to the first.

The Fourth Class embraces what is contained under the reproachful adjective "progressive." They are free in their convictions, and often are outspoken Spiritualists. In most parts they are admirable in theory and deal with questions without the presence of actual demonstration.

The Fifth Class, and last, shall be named the clergy. Certainly none who wear the vestments of religion favor any views that conflict with the Bible; and yet, with these five classes, the clergy has never been a thorn. Otherwise, it is true that their presence here checks an irresponsible assertion that might proceed from infidelity, and annihilates all theories based upon a gloomy mysticism.

These several elements of the association investigate subjects without limit in their profundity and application, and read papers, the result of patient research and labored thought; and when the convention adjourns the papers are printed as transactions and are soon forgotten. This is all there is to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Now, where is the radical wrong? It can be found in its constitution. There is no provision for a united expression or for any official mandate of the convention; and as for the determination of any question in issue, it might as well have no corporate existence at all. The fact is, it is only a debating society; not what it might be, with its intellect and scholarship—an organization whose edicts would be respected throughout the Union. The proper measures to give this body dignity would be,

First—To allow no papers to be rejected, modified or smothered by any committee.

Second—To permit the widest range of inquiry, physical and metaphysical.

Third—The reference of every paper to five of the ablest scientists of the Convention for their report.

Fourth—The discussion of this report in open convention.

Fifth—The recognition of the principle attempted to be proved or its rejection.

Sixth—At the end of the session a codified set of laws, embracing all the truths discovered by disquisition or discussion, and these laws to be published and promulgated as the scientific jurisprudence of America.

It is only by a process of this nature that the convention can hope to leave permanent impress after its annual labors. There is much stuff and rubbish brought here, and every one has to suffer the infliction. This should be rejected and what is really valuable be preserved. The actual necessity of a set of scientific truths as the result of the labors of the Convention is not only necessary to its corporate dignity, but also as an exhibit of its scholarship. It would be a very easy matter, for instance, for the society to affirm by vote its opinion upon vexed problems in natural history, and it would be received with respect; for the country is now overwhelmed by conflicting essays, one man maintaining that the mastodon flourished about this city and another that this species did not. Chemistry, the most positive science, needs little official support; but electricity and divers other branch subjects have no fixedness in theory. Should the Convention adjourn without taking steps of the nature described, the proceedings cannot have more influence upon science than the harangues before the Liberal Club of New York.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The association met this morning at the Court House at ten o'clock. Professor Hunt presided, and a large amount of preliminary business was disposed of. At half-past the Convention adjourned and broke into sections, further divisions having been made. Mr. Hermann Vogel, an eminent photographer from Berlin, and belonging to the Royal Academy, was presented to the association, and made a neat speech, as follows:—

Allow me to offer to you my heartfelt thanks for your kind reception, but please to excuse simultaneously my very imperfect English. Trusted by the American Photographic Association to attend the Photographic Convention at Cleveland, I am now three months in your land. I have seen this great and wonderful country from the Delaware to the Mississippi river, from Lake Michigan to the St. Lawrence river, and I have seen in this time a grand people, eminent in industry and energetic in the development of their resources. It is a favor of the fates that I am so happy to attend the American Association for the advancement of science just before my departure to Europe, to meet a union of scientific men, whose names are not only known in America, but also in Europe, and especially in Germany. America and Germany have been for a long time in intimate scientific connection. A great many of scientific Americans are going to Germany. Your performances are already estimated by our Alexander von Humboldt, while our German science and art are acknowledged in America. I hope this connection between two related peoples will be more and more intimate in future. The kind reception you have given to me I regard not as an estimation of my own little scientific works, but as an acknowledgment of German science in general.

Section A met at eleven o'clock, T. E. Hilgard in the chair. The first paper was by Professor E. B. Rogers, on "Unpublished Experiments of Professor W. B. Rogers on the Influence Exerted by the Presence of Carbonic Acid in Gas on its Illuminating Power." The paper showed the destructive effect of atmospheric air and carbonic acid gas upon the illuminating power of flame. A discussion now followed, participated in by Professors Parker, Tilman and Hilgard.

The association is now in good running order; but the sensation papers have not yet been brought forward.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

ENGLAND.

Agitation for a Regency—The Iron-clad Fleet—Sir Edwin Landseer's Health.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

There is deep displeasure here at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral at this crisis, and some persons urge a regency, with the Prince of Wales at its head.

The trial of the armored ship Iron Duke proved most satisfactory.

In the regatta yesterday the Vanguard won the Albert Cup, and the Folly won the Vice Commodore's Cup.

Cambridge University has subscribed a handsome sum for the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war.

Corrigan, the anti-repeal candidate for Parliament, leads the Dublin poll by three hundred votes, and is undoubtedly elected.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the eminent painter, is extremely ill.

The Rate of Discount—Bank Statement and Markets.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

The reduction of the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England to 4½ per cent gives greater steadiness to the markets both here and at Liverpool.

The weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England made public to-day shows that the amount of bullion has increased £105,000 since the last report.

The Cabinet of Berlin, in reply to a communication from the Pope, declines to guarantee the inviolability of the Pontifical States.

The British gunboats Dart and Reindeer have been recalled from American waters.

AUSTRIA.

The Pope Run Ahead.

VIENNA, August 18, 1870.

The Baron Von Beust urged the abrogation of the Concordat on the ground that it was impossible to maintain relations with a Power whose pretensions are suddenly found to be illimitable.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Canyon City, Oregon, Destroyed by Fire—Treasure Shipments from San Francisco—Peace Made with Arizona Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1870.

The Central Pacific Railroad company have sent the superintendent's car to Ogden for the accommodation of Hon. William H. Seward.

Canyon City, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on the 13th instant, only one house remaining. The loss is $250,000.

Mr. Delacey, an engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, reports that the survey down the Salmon river is entirely impracticable.

The population of Oregon is estimated at 100,000, and of Washington Territory at 25,000, exclusive of Indians.

The total shipments of treasure from San Francisco since the 1st of January was $22,664,000, including $8,049,000 sent to New York by railroad.

United States revenue officers have seized Kerring's distillery, with thirty-five thousand gallons of whiskey.

The steamship Constitution sailed to-day for Panama with $5,000 in treasure.

Later intelligence from Arizona has been received. Gen. Stoneman has concluded a treaty of peace with the Tarapai-Apaches. The conditions are that the Indians shall protect the whites within their boundaries, and prevent all other bands of savages from committing depredations on their lands. The Tarapais are to roam over their district at pleasure and to visit the settlements when they desire. These Indians have been at war with the whites the past six years.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Caughnawaga Ship Canal—American Capitalists Interested—Village Destroyed by Fire.

OTTAWA, August 18, 1870.

A meeting has been held here, attended by about forty leading capitalists of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont and by all the principal lumbermen in this neighborhood, the object being to forward the construction of the Caughnawaga ship canal to unite the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. It was stated that the United States being the principal consumer of Canadian lumber the construction of the canal would increase the value of the production of the Canadian forests, and it was claimed that as a financial measure it would recommend itself to capitalists, as the Ottawa lumber trade last year exceeded 4,000,000,000 feet, the transportation of which would be cheapened by one dollar per thousand compared with the present circuitous route.

The village of Bell's Corners has been destroyed by fire. The inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives. The fire in the woods is so close that the city was quite illuminated last night. Two or three bears, driven in by the fire, have appeared in the streets.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Military Troubles—Colonel Kirk Obeys The Writs of Habeas Corpus.

RALEIGH, August 18, 1870.

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, has ordered Kirk to make returns of writs and prisoners before him at Salisbury. Twenty-three prisoners have arrived there.

Governor Holden sent for Chief Justice Pierson, who arrived here last night. The Governor proposed to obey the writs to-day which had been heretofore issued by the Judge and deliver up those prisoners before him in Chambers. Some sixteen or eighteen of them arrived here this afternoon. After the writs issued by Judge Pierson failed, because Governor Holden refused to deliver up the prisoners, Judge Brooks was applied to, and issued writs under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States for the delivery of all these prisoners, and ordered a return to be made to him to-day at Salisbury. Anxiety is felt for the result. Other arrests have been made by Kirk recently.

A later despatch from Salisbury at five o'clock P. M. says Mr. Turner, the editor of the *Sentinel*, and twenty-three others have arrived there. They all appear in good spirits. The prisoners were immediately brought before Judge Brooks. Kirk was allowed till ten o'clock to-morrow morning to make a return. The prisoners were released on their own recognizances. It is thought all will be discharged. Writs have been granted for thirty more parties who are still under arrest.

Bergen arrived in Raleigh at four o'clock this afternoon with the prisoners for whom Judge Pierson had some time ago issued writs. A motion was made by counsel for a dismissal of the petition and retraction of the same upon the production of Wiley, charged with the murder of Stephens. Governor Holden's counsel made a counter motion for commitment upon a bench warrant on the affidavit of Bergen. The motions lie over until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, Judge Pierson bailing Wiley in the meantime in $5,000. The other eighteen persons brought to this city are still under Governor Holden's guard.

FRIGHTFUL STABBING AFFRAY.

A Deaf and Dumb Man Probably Murdered by the Proprietor of a Lager Beer Saloon in Orchard Street.

At a late hour last evening two deaf and dumb men entered the lager beer saloon No. 58 Orchard street and called for a glass of lager each. The proprietor, Frank K. Daiker, refused to give them the beer, when an altercation arose, partly carried on in the mute language of signs, and the deaf men were thrust out on the street. Daiker followed with an ice pick in his hand, and when upon the pavement stabbed one of the deaf men, named Dennis O'Brien, in the breast, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound in the region of heart. O'Brien sank to the pavement, bathed in blood, and was afterwards borne away on a stretcher and sent to Bellevue Hospital. Darker was conveyed to the Tenth precinct station house.

It is said the blood spurted from O'Brien's breast as it would from a fountain; and the ice pick, which was shown to a HERALD reporter by Sergeant Tuck, must have made a frightful wound. It is about nine inches in length, including the handle, the blade being four and a half inches long and three-eighths of an inch in thickness. Hugh Dyer, of No. 185 Orchard street, and a man named Burke, of No. 60 Orchard street, both witnesses of the affair, have concealed themselves and cannot be found.

THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.

Epitomized Journal of a Day, Showing His Way of Spending His Vacation—The Neutrality Proclamation—Miscellany of Outside Divertisements—Senator Nye.

LONG BRANCH, August 18, 1870.

Remaining quietly at home, entertaining with gracious hospitality ex-Secretary Borie and wife, newly arrived at the Presidential cottage, where they are to remain a week; taking, with his family and visitors, his midday plunge in the surf; giving an hour to Senator Nye, who called on him this afternoon, and another hour to General Porter, his Private Secretary; playing croquet with his children, in which game he is rapidly becoming an expert, and late in the afternoon taking with his family and guests his customary evening drive, make up the summary of the President's movements to-day. This is the President unbending himself, is the President at home, is the President taking his vacation, to which he has now settled himself down in earnest. Such a life does not furnish much writing material, is not full of stirring incidents; but it is full of the poetry of peace and happiness—a peace and happiness broadly universal over our country, greatly through his efforts, and the beneficent fruits of which he is now enjoying, and the nation with him, while European monarchs are tottering on their thrones, and their subjects are plunged into bloody and relentless war. And this reminds me that

THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION,

of which so much has been speculatively uttered and written during the past few days, is rather more a myth than a reality. As far as known no such proclamation has yet been drafted by the Secretary of State, and certainly none has been presented to the President for his consideration and approval. The subject has been talked over, but only to meet the contingency of the issue of such a document being requested, which is usual in such cases, by the European governments now at war. If such a request is made a proclamation of neutrality by our government will unquestionably be issued, in conformity with the general usage governing neutral Powers, but it will not be promulgated before. The talk of a special Cabinet meeting on this subject, therefore, is simply a glowing mixture of imagination and moonshine.

Major General W. B. Hazen called on the President, and received permission to visit Europe and witness the movement of the war.

LIFE AT THE BRANCH.

It is unusually lively here just now. All the hotels are well filled and the season of seaside enjoyment is at its height. It was expected to close most of the hotels soon after the 1st of next month, but the President having given it out as his intention to remain through next month will doubtless prolong the season two or three weeks beyond the usual time. The Branch is not wanting in outside diversions. Last evening Lingard gave one of his pleasingly characteristic entertainments at the Continental Hotel. To-night there is to be a grand juvenile fancy dress ball at the same place, and on Saturday is to come down the Ninth regiment in all its glory, to remain in camp a week, their camp ground and tents being already in readiness to receive them.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR NYE.

This senatorial representative of Nevada, mentioned above as calling on the President, made only a short visit, having come down this morning and leaving to-morrow morning. He goes direct to Nevada, where he will remain till Congress again convenes. He says he can reach his home now in about a week, whereas it used to take about seventy days—a fact worth stating, as showing the rapid development and internal improvement of our country.

Grand Masquerade Ball—The Most Splendid Affair Ever Known in Long Branch—President Grant and Other Distinguished Persons Present—One Thousand Persons Refused Admittance.

LONG BRANCH, August 18, 1870.

The grand masquerade and fancy dress ball at the Continental to-night is one of the most magnificent watering place demonstrations ever known in this country. Full two thousand people, elegantly and richly attired, are in attendance. One thousand more are refused admittance. The affair, so princely arranged, has been wholly done by Mrs. W. B. Borrows.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Master Grant, Miss Mary Dent, Mrs. Secretary Belknap, Mrs. Borie, General Porter, Major General Hazen, Colonel Fisk, Judge Barnard and many other distinguished personages are present. In all the history of Long Branch none other such demonstration has been known. The President, with Collector Murphy and Mrs. Hoey, and followed by other notables, are surrounded by a host of admirers. The most distinguished young people who headed the grand procession are Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Alice Pomeroy, Miss Hattie Bird, Miss Fannie Borrows, Miss Sallie Smith and others.

The arrangements for the Ninth regiment, which will encamp opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, are all complete. The officers will dine at the Metropolitan and the privates at the Continental Hotel. They will arrive Saturday.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

TROY, August 18, 1870.

This evening, as Commodore Vanderbilt was about entering his room at Congress Hall, Saratoga, he fell in an apoplectic fit. He was immediately carried in the room and medical aid was summoned. Two physicians from this city have gone up. No one is allowed to see Mr. Vanderbilt, and the physicians are constantly at his bedside.

Every effort is being made to keep the affair quiet and hush it up. It is supposed that the excitement of the races brought on the attack, and from appearances the Commodore lies in a very precarious condition. His family have been summoned to his bedside.

WYOMING.

The Big Horn Expedition—William H. Seward.

CHEYENNE, August 18, 1870.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Sweetwater reports that about thirty men of the Big Horn expedition have returned to Camp Brown. The remainder have gone to Montana. No details of the movements of the expedition are given.

Hon. William H. Seward arrived here to-day. He was met at the depot by a large number of citizens, officers and the post band. Mr. Seward will remain here a day or two as the guest of General King, the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Forest City vs. Eckfords—Overwhelming Defeat of the Latter by a Score of 13 to 0.

Not one of the many persons who wended their way out to the Union grounds yesterday afternoon expected to witness anything like the game that was played there between the veteran Eckfords and the somewhat renowned Forest City Club, of Cleveland, Ohio. Almost every one thought the former would be defeated, but no one was prepared to see them so completely "done for," so outrageously beaten as they were. Indeed, the Eckford boys and their many friends thought to serve them as the Red Stockings did the Unions of Tremont, or as the Mutuals did the White Stockings; but it was one of the few things that is impossible of accomplishment on this mundane sphere. The Forest City Club is a strong one, as their career this season shows, but they lack one thing, and that is a good captain. With Harry Wright in that position it is very doubtful if there is a club in the United States who could get over them much. Their play yesterday, with but one or two exceptions, was just simply superb. They have a "tip top" pitcher (J. White) and catcher (E. White). The former delivers a very straight, swift ball, with any quantity of the genuine twist upon it. So effective, indeed, was his pitching yesterday that the Eckfords found it impossible to bat him, and only succeeded in getting the ball outside the infield twice, and then only to have it "gobbled up" on the fly. E. White, although not the regular catcher, has few superior in the country. He is exceedingly active, stands right up to the hottest kind of balls, and is, on the whole, sharp and active. Carlton's play on first base and Sutton's on third was as fine as was ever witnessed, the former alone capturing eighteen men, being assisted by the latter seven times. In the third inning the whole side was fielded out in one, two, three order by Sutton's throws to Carlton. Indeed, too much cannot be said in favor of the fielding and batting abilities of this club, and if they do not come at the top of the pile next season it will be their own fault.

Of course the Eckfords felt sore over their crushing defeat, but they nevertheless took it manfully, feeling confident that they had done their very prettiest to avert the calamity which befel them. Their greatest difficulty, as stated above, was in batting, for they did very well in the field, having only four serious errors recorded against them. Their pitcher, McDermott, needs a little more training to teach him to deliver the ball a little more careful when there is a man on third base.

The following is the score:—

FOREST CITY.

Players	O.	R.	1B.	T.	P.	A.
J. White, p	3	1	3	3	0	3
Ward, s. s	3	1	0	1	0	2
Pratt, r. f	5	1	1	1	0	0
Sutton, 3d b	2	3	4	9	1	5
Carlton, 1st b	3	2	2	3	18	3
Allison, c. f	3	0	1	1	0	0
Kimball, 2d b	4	2	0	0	1	3
Heubel, l. f	2	2	2	2	1	0
E. White, c	2	1	2	2	6	2
Total	27	13	16	22	27	18

ECKFORD.

Players	O.	R.	1B.	T.	P.	A.
A. Allis'n, 1st b	5	0	1	1	6	0
Malone, r. f	3	0	0	0	1	0
Duffy, 3d b	2	0	1	1	7	4
W. Al's'n, 2d b	3	0	0	0	2	1
McDermott, p	2	0	0	0	2	1
Jh. Snyder, c. f	3	0	0	0	0	1
Jas. Snyder, c	3	0	0	0	5	0
Beach, s. s	3	0	0	0	1	2
Coughlan, l. f	3	0	0	0	3	1
Total	27	0	2	2	27	10

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckfords	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest City	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	13

Umpire—Mr. John Wildy.

Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Emoluments of Naval Officers and Port Surveyors.

Organization of National Banks on a Gold Basis.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1870.

Movements of President Grant.

Information was received here to-day settling the question of the President's movements for the balance of this month. The President will not come here to-morrow to hold a Cabinet meeting, as so generally stated, but he will remain quietly in Long Branch until the close of next week, when he will proceed to Glenclyffe, the summer residence of Secretary Fish, opposite West Point, N. Y. The President will arrive there in time to attend the closing hop of the season at West Point on the 29th of August, and he will spend a few days with Secretary Fish. Secretary Robeson will also pay a visit to Glenclyffe to-morrow or next day, and probably remain until the departure of the President.

The Next Democratic Presidential Candidate.

Francis P. Blair, Senior, declares that in his conversation with your correspondent, a few weeks ago, he did not intend to state that Judge Chase was his preference for the next democratic or opposition candidate for President. A close reading of your correspondent's account of that interview will show that Mr. Blair was not represented as so saying, but merely as expressing the opinion that "a thorough Union man and patriot" should be selected. A very general impression, however, seems to have obtained that Mr. Blair expressed a preference for Judge Chase. Such, however, was not the fact.

The Attempted Assessment of Clerks for Political Purposes.

A convention of the presidents of the several State republican associations in this city, including the president of the Southern Republican Association, was held Tuesday evening, and an organization perfected by the election of A. M. Clapp, of New York, president, and Charles T. Murray, secretary. Colonel Cowie was subsequently elected financial agent. The following organizations were represented:—New York, A. M. Clapp; Pennsylvania, Colonel D. C. Nevins; Indiana, Charles T. Murray; Illinois, Colonel A. H. Holt; Iowa, Colonel George W. Cowie; Michigan, M. L. Higgins; Kentucky, General A. M. Stout: Southern Republican Club, General Allen Rutherford. The special business considered was the late assessment imposed upon officers of the civil service by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee. The members of the convention, while recognizing the importance of the approaching elections, and agreeing with the committee as to the necessity of national aid being extended, were unanimously of the opinion that the object sought would be more satisfactorily accomplished in the manner heretofore adopted by the respective State associations.

On motion, Messrs. Clapp and Murray were instructed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting in regard to the assessment.

Their report was unanimously adopted, suggesting the policy of voluntary contributions as more beneficient than a system of arbitrary assessment.

The views of the convention have been laid before the Congressional Committee and been approved.

Rumored Despatches Concerning the War.

Some of the newspapers are daily publishing despatches from this city, purporting to convey the substance of telegrams received from Europe by the State Department, Monsieur Berthemy and Baron Gerolt in regard to the war movements. It is not too much to state that there is not one word of truth in them. Very few despatches are received here, and they always contain information two or three days old. Baron Gerolt and Monsieur Berthemy laugh at some of the alleged despatches which they are represented as receiving from their home governments. Monsieur Berthemy, the French Minister, is quite unwell to-day.

War News—Excitement in Diplomatic Circles.

The war news intensely interests all classes of people, particularly such of the diplomatic corps as are now in Washington, including, of course, the Prussian and French Ministers. Military men refer to the maps to aid them in understanding the newspaper accounts of the war, upon which they converse with much earnestness and explain fully what appears to them to be the real situation of affairs.

Love for Fatherland.

The large number of the applicants at the Department of State for passports are Germans, who propose returning to Prussia to enter the army.

The Cuban Question.

A Madrid telegram in to-day's papers states that Colonel Hay, Secretary of the American Legation, is on his way to Washington to adjust the questions arising from the Cuban situation. Our government knows nothing regarding the movements of Colonel Hay further than this newspaper account, nor is it probable his mission is correctly stated, for the reason that the adjustment of such questions belong to the governments of Spain and the United States. Some weeks ago General Sickles, under instructions from the Secretary of State, delivered to the Regency the proposition on our part for an adjustment of the pending questions, and suggesting that this take place in Washington. To this proposition the Spanish government has as yet made no response. Our government has not for some months received any intelligence of importance from Cuba. The American Consul at Havana has been ill. None of our vessels are now at Cuban ports owing to the sickly season.

Adjusting Accounts for Taking the Eighth Census.

The late rebellion interrupted the adjustment of a great many accounts with federal officers employed in the South, and cases of the kind are continually arising to bother the departments. The latest is that of Assistant Marshals in the Southern States engaged in taking the eighth census. It appears they have not yet received their pay, the breaking out of the rebellion having prevented it by the suspension of their accounts with the Superintendent of the Census. An appropriation was made by the last Congress for the payment of such claims, and the accounts of the unpaid Marshals will be audited in the same manner as similar officers under the present Census law, so far as practicable. The Secretary of the Interior has ruled that such Marshals, in presenting their accounts for adjustment, must take the iron-clad oath, otherwise they will receive no pay.

Payment of Census Marshals.

The Superintendent of the Census Bureau, the Fifth Auditor and the First Comptroller have held several consultations lately and agreed upon a system of auditing the accounts of the 6,000 assistant marshals employed in taking the present census. Superintendent Walker is preparing a form of accounts, which is to be supplied to all the assistant marshals and by them filled up and forwarded to the Census Office, from which they will be transmitted to the Fifth Auditor for further examination. One half the payment of claims will be made at once, but the balance will be reserved until it is ascertained that the amount of appropriations made to take the census is sufficient to cover the entire expenses. After passing through the Fifth Auditor's office the accounts will be transmitted to the First Comptroller, and after undergoing this final adjustment they will be reported back to the Superintendent of Census in schedule form. The Superintendent of Census will then be authorized to pay each Assistant Marshal. General Walker expects that the appropriation will fully cover the expenses.

National Banks on the Gold Basis.

A number of letters have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency from parties requesting information relative to the establishment of gold banks under the new law. Full information will be given in the forthcoming circular from Comptroller Hulburd, an abstract of which was recently published. Authority was given to one bank in Mobile, Ala., and one at Catlettsburg, Ky., to organize for business, and papers were received for the organization of a bank in Maysville, Ky., previously approved. The certificate of authority to commence business was issued to-day for the National Bank of Springfield, Mo., with a capital of $100,000.

Important to Vinegar Manufacturers.

The subject of the manufacture of vinegar from mashes, worts or washes is receiving attention by the internal revenue officers. The construction of the law seems to be such as to prohibit the manufacture of vinegar from mashes, &c., and to compel the use of tax paid spirits instead of the alcohol contained in such mashes as has been heretofore usual. The enforcement of this view of the law must increase the revenue from spirits, as the quantity of vinegar consumed by the country will require annually about 1,000,000 gallons of spirits for its production. This would increase the internal revenue from tax paid spirits about half a million dollars annually.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending August 13, 1870:—

New York	$3,099,935
Philadelphia	117,929
Boston	426,770
Baltimore	190,891
New Orleans, from July 30 to August 9	132,138
San Francisco, from July 30 to August 6	302,629
Total	$4,270,292

The Currency Balance in the Treasury.

Day before yesterday the currency balance in the Treasury was decreased by $12,000,000, in consequence of redemptions of United States notes to that amount. A like amount of new United States notes of the series of 1869 was issued to the United States Treasurer yesterday, which left the currency balance last night about $40,000,000, and thereby restored the equilibrium of the Treasury balance.

Personal.

M. Berthémy, the French Minister, is confined to his bed with a severe attack of cholera morbus.

Secretary Cox is the only member of the Cabinet now in Washington.

The Attorney General has appointed Mr. Joseph A. Ware special counsel with regard to cotton cases before the Court of Claims.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Coolie Immigration Denounced—Equal Rights for Women—The National Labor Reform Party Movement—Platform Reported by the Committee.

CINCINNATI, August 18, 1870.

In the afternoon session of the Labor Congress yesterday Mr. MCGUIRE, of Missouri, submitted a minority report on the President's address, declaring for free homesteads to every American citizen, which he cannot be deprived of by his own act or by Congress, free money or a sufficiency of the money taken and furnished by the government without the interposition of banks. The report was laid on the table.

The question recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. TROUP, of New York, opposed that portion of the report recommending the printing of 20,000 copies of the President's address until means are provided to pay for the work. He was also opposed to that portion of the report against Chinese immigration. The distinction between importation and immigration must be clearly stated.

Mr. LANE, of California, was in favor of the report and against both the importation and immigration of Chinese.

Mr. MCLEAN, of Boston, spoke against coolie importation or immigration. The Chinaman could never become a citizen of the United States, like other immigrants, from his very nature. He would remain a heathen in spite of all Christian influence upon him.

The majority report on the President's address was then adopted.

Mrs. LANE, of Boston, submitted resolutions endorsing the action of the Labor Congress during the past year demanding for toiling sisters the same rate of wages that members of this Congress receive, &c. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. FIELD, of Detroit, introduced resolutions declaring for United States legal tender money; demanding immediate relief from all internal revenue taxation, save on whiskey, which is to be increased one-fifth; asking for the repeal of duties on articles in common use not grown or manufactured here, &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Cincinnati, offered resolutions touching prison discipline, substituting schools of reform for houses of correction and refuge.

Mr. BRADY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution asking for legislative protection to miners.

Mr. DELANEY, of California, presented resolutions denouncing the coolie system and asking for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and China; also opposing taxation of tilled land and imposing taxation of all lands by monopolies and not cultivated.

A number of other resolutions were offered.

The resolutions were generally referred to their appropriate committees.

The PRESIDENT appointed a Committee on Public Lands to act in conjunction with the committee on the platform.

At the opening of the Congress this morning Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution recommending the formation of an independent political party, to be known as the National Labor Reform Party, for the protection of the ballot, of the interests of the working people, and for the appointment of a committee in each State to call a national convention to organize such party.

Mr. CUMMINGS supported the resolution in a speech.

Mr. WIER (colored), of Pennsylvania, offered a proposition to organize an independent political party. The history of all reform movements in this country showed that the cause generally had gained no strength by political organizations. The anti-slavery organization had operated on public sentiment outside of politics.

Mr. LAVINE, of Illinois, made an earnest speech in favor of Mr. Cummings' resolution. He would admit that the republicans had given away much land, but the same party had opened all the South to the laboring classes.

Mr. TROUP, of New York, said that experience had shown that the introduction of politics into trade unions had impaired their usefulness.

The Committee on Platform reported substantially as follows:—

That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws made during the war. Second—That the rate of interest is disproportionate to and in excess of the national wealth. Third—The repeal of the national banking system is demanded. Fourth—The present greenbacks that are not a full legal tender should be withdrawn, and a currency based on the wealth of the nation issued as a legal tender for all debts, public and private, convertible into three per cent bonds; also, convertible into money at the pleasure of the holder. The fifth opposes the payment in gold of the five-twenty bonds, the principal of which is legally payable in lawful money. Sixth—The burdens of the government should bear equally on all classes. The exemption of bonds bearing extortionate rates of interest from taxation is in violation of the first principles of labor. Seventh—The tariff should be modified to admit the necessaries of life and such articles of common use as we cannot produce, duties for revenue to be mainly laid on articles of luxury and such articles as we have the material for in abundance, and so develop the resources of the country, increase the number of factories, give employment to more laborers, cause immigration of skilled labor, create a permanent home market for agricultural products, destroy the necessity for odious and expensive internal taxation, and soon enable us to compete with the manufacturers of Europe. Eighth—The public ends belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but saved as a trust for the people and granted, free of cost, to settlers in amounts only of 160 acres. Ninth—The treaty making power has no authority in the constitution to dispose of the public lands without the joint sanction of the Senate and House of Representatives.

After the report of the Committee on Platform Mr. DELANO, of California, offered a resolution, which he asked to have added to the platform, declaring that the presence of Chinese laborers in large numbers is an evil entailing want and crime on all classes of the American people, and should be prevented by law.

The platform was taken up by sections.

Mr. COFFIN spoke in opposition to the first resolution. He thought it hinted at repudiation. He offered a substitute, which was tabled by a vote of 45 to 15.

After considerable confusion the original resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution touching the rate of interest was taken up.

Mr. PETERS, of Washington, took exception to the resolution as it stood.

Mr. COGGSWELL, of Illinois, sustained the resolution in a speech.

Pending discussion a recess was taken till two P. M.

Upon the reassembling of the Congress in the afternoon the resolution of Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, came up. After a discussion of one hour on this question the interest resolution of the platform was taken up.

Mr. NOBLE, of Missouri, offered a substitute, which was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

The resolution pertaining to national banks was then taken up. After debate the resolution was adopted and the Convention adjourned.

YACHTING.

One of the Finest Races This Season.

Contest Between the Cambria and Idler at Newport.

The Cambria the Winner by Eight Minutes and Forty-three Seconds.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 18, 1870.

Another match race came off this afternoon, the contestants being the schooner yachts Cambria and Idler. The race was twenty miles to windward and back, and the prize a cup valued at fifty guineas. It was decidedly the finest race that has taken place since the squadron arrived here. The British craft won by eight minutes and forty-three seconds on time, the Cambria having allowed the Idler two minutes and fifty seconds. The very best qualities of the yachts were brought into requisition, and the Cambria, in carrying off the cup, unquestionably proved herself to be a splendid vessel on the wind, which was more favorable for the contest to-day than for any event that has taken place this week. In fact it was just strong enough for the display of the weatherly qualities of both vessels, and in defeating the Idler the Cambria has added much to her reputation, especially in this country, since the former was regarded by most yachtmen as one of the ablest yachts in the squadron. Indeed, the feeling prevailed generally that the Idler would have easily outsailed her adversary, even beating to windward; while it was supposed by those who seemed to know both vessels that the Cambria would stand little chance with her on the homestretch before the wind. It was claimed, however, that had the Idler not split her stem at a time when she was weathering the Cambria the result might have been different. Howbeit, the British yacht sailed beautifully when the wind was strongest, and the credit of the triumph she meritoriously achieved must be accorded her. The Idler was certainly winding her opponent when the mishap occurred, and was compelled to tack to the westward to remedy the open stem; but the vessels were over three miles apart at the time, and, even had no accident taken place it is difficult to state what the result of the contest would have been. As it was, the Cambria rounded the buoy nineteen minutes ahead, while the Idler gained some five or six minutes on the return before the wind. All things considered, it was a splendid race, and a fair opportunity was afforded both vessels to exhibit their sailing qualities to advantage. So far as manœuvres were concerned the contest was not so interesting as some of the races that preceded it; but for speed and good sailing it has not been surpassed. There were very few tactics employed, long stretches being made throughout, and the distance between the competitors robbed the affair of the excitement which marked the race with the Palmer yesterday, when the two vessels kept together within cable lengths of each other till within three miles of Block Island.

The result of the contest caused some surprise, as it was generally anticipated that the Idler would win. She was the favorite at odds, just as much as the Cambria was the previous day, and when it was announced that the Cambria had won the cup considerable astonishment was manifested, and not a few were disappointed.

THE COURSE AND TERMS OF THE RACE.

As already mentioned, the wind was extremely favorable. The course was the same as that sailed over the previous day—namely, from a stakeboat stationed at a line between Fort Adams and the Dumpling to and around the buoy off Block Island and return, the entire distance direct being over forty miles. It was the intention of the Commodore to proceed to New Bedford with the fleet, but as the wind was fresh and the parties anxious to race the squadron remained in the harbor here. By the terms of the race, the yachts were to sail according to the regulations of the New York Yacht Club, time allowance being given; and as the Cambria was the larger vessel the Idler received two minutes fifty seconds and six-tenths of a second. The respective measurement of the yachts was as follows:—

Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	Area.
Cambria	James Ashbury	227.6	2,105
Idler	T. C. Durant	133.5	1,934.6

At midday the yachts left their anchorage in the harbor and proceeded towards the fort. The Cambria carried the same sails as on yesterday—namely, flying jib, forestaysail, foresail, mainsail and working fore and main topsails. The Idler carried the usual fore and aft sails, with the exception of the fore gaff topsail, which was hauled down. A gun was fired from the *Phantom* for the yachts to get ready, and a few minutes later the contestants crossed the line on a flying start, in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	12	29	30
Idler	12	30	01

It was now the first of the ebb, and the wind was fresh from the southwest. Starting out in advance the Cambria got to the windward and first tacked towards the Dumpling, the Idler being immediately on her lee and following in the wake of her adversary, but went over very close to the shore. The Idler was the first to go about, but the Cambria made a pretty long stretch close to the land, and on making the first tack she was pretty well to the windward. The Idler was tacking from the fort side, and the Cambria making towards Bateman's Point, and when midway in the channel the Idler passed under her stern, going in the opposite direction, both being equi-distant from the shore on either side. A short tack, however, on the part of the Idler again brought her in the wake of the Cambria.

The positions of the vessels now much resembled those of the Palmer and Cambria when quitting the harbor. The Cambria, on making her second tack, was forty-five seconds in stays, on her third fifty seconds, and on her fourth about forty seconds, her average being about forty-seven seconds. Just as the yachts cleared the channel the wind freshened and the sea was rolling somewhat. The Cambria weathered Bateman's Point on her sixth tack about half a mile, and took a southeasterly course, the Idler still following in her wake, and while the former was gradually outsailing her the latter worked to windward in good style. This was a very long stretch, and as the Cambria, close-hauled, was rushing swiftly through the water, the Idler managed to get a very good windward position, and so they parted company. On this stretch the wind altered two points, which in some measure accounted for the strides to windward being made by the Idler.

The course now pursued by the Cambria was south by west, half south, far out from but opposite the Narraganset shore. The Cambria gradually widened the gap. At ten minutes to two o'clock the Idler tacked and headed towards Point Judith. This is the time the accident is said to have occurred to the stem of the Idler. It was split open and the chain of the anchor seized on the bobstay and hove to it, which secured the bowsprit, and enabled her to continue the race, her course then being about west by north.

At half-past two o'clock the Idler was about three miles and a half on the Cambria's lee. The wind was very fresh, and both yachts proceeded at a lively pace. The Idler tacked at 2:25 P. M., the wind altering slightly in favor of the Cambria. The former again tacked at 3:33 P. M., and the Cambria at 3:29, the Idler being about three miles on her lee beam. This was the prettiest part of the contest, and the time when the yachts went fastest.

After a magnificent run the Cambria rounded the buoy at 3:54:30 P. M., running past it within three or four feet. It was a wonderful performance, but was attended with great risk, for had she touched the buoy she would of course have been ruled out of the race. The Idler was now about two miles to the leeward of the buoy, and had to make four tacks to round it, the following being the time of each vessel:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	3	54	30
Idler	4	13	10

THE RUN HOME

before the wind possessed no features of interest. It was a long stern chase the whole way, and the race was evidently with the Cambria. Both vessels went along with great rapidity, the Cambria hoisting her balloon topsails and booming out her lug foresail. Shortly after rounding the buoy the hull of the Idler was scarcely perceptible, but she gained somewhat on the run. The Cambria, however, got in too far to the westward, and in order to clear Point Judith, which she did at 4:48 P. M., was forced to jib over, and had to jibe a second time after passing it, by which movements she lost a good deal of time. After being sufficiently clear of Point Judith the yachts continued on their way, there being scarcely any perceptible gain by either. The Cambria passed Brenton's Reef lightship at 5:27 P. M., and on passing Bateman's Point was loudly cheered and was received with friendly salutes. She finally passed the stakeboat the winner of the cup at 5:47:20, to the surprise of the majority of the spectators. The Idler was also saluted as she arived and passed the stakeboat twelve minutes and four seconds behind the Cambria. The official time of their return is as follows:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	5	47	20
Idler	5	59	25

Altogether it was a splendid contest, marked, as it was, by excellent sailing and great speed, whilst the capacities of both yachts were brought to a capital test. According to the time allowance the Cambria won by 8m., 43s. and 4-10ths., and taking into account that the Cambria got 31s. start, she beat the Idler on actual time by 11m., 35s. The Cambria made the race in 5h., 17m., 20s., and the Idler in 5h., 29m., 24s.

Several yachts accompanied the racers, including the America, which behaved exceedingly well. Owing to the fact of the Idler splitting her stem, another contest may be arranged between her and the Cambria, but no formal challenge has yet been offered.

The squadron will proceed to New Bedford to-morrow (Friday) morning.

The regatta at Fair Haven noticed in the HERALD of yesterday is to take place near Van Tine's Hotel, on the Shrewsbury river, and not at Fair Haven, Conn., as many have erroneously supposed.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and 91¾ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88; 1865, 87½; 1867, 86½; ten-forties, 82½. Stocks steady; Erie Railway shares, 17¾; Illinois Central, 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 18.—The Bourse closed firm yesterday. Rentes, 64f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18—4:30 P. M.—Cotton firm: middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, 10s. 7d. per cental for California white; 8s. 10d. for red Western No. 2; winter, 9s. 10d. Corn, 30s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18—1:30 P. M.—Cheese, 62s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 57s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18.—Linseed oil, £31 15s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 18—Turpentine easier, not lower. Tallow dull at 44s. Spirits of turpentine dull at 29s. a 29s. 6d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 18.—Petroleum firmer.

THE RECENT LYNCHING IN CORTLANDVILLE.—The people of Cortlandville justify the recent tarring and feathering of a woman in that village, whose shameful intimacies with a man named Moore had driven his wife to suicide. They say that great wrongs were borne for three years by the wife, the shameless woman taking every possible occasion to insult her and aggravate her misery. Not three weeks before her death Mrs. Moore was met at the depot by Mrs. Blye, who spat in her face. This she is said to have done several times previously, in the presence of Mrs. Moore's friends—ladies of the highest respectability. Upon appealing to her husband for protection she was told, "Don't pay any attention to it." It was a known fact in Cortland that whenever the two women met the wife was sure to meet with abuse as only such women can give, asking "when Mrs. Moore could come and do her washing," and much more such talk. It was for these offences that the Cortlandvillans took the law in their own hands against a feeble woman, and allowed the principal criminal—the guilty husband—to go unharmed.—*Troy Times, August 17.*

A Live Paper.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK contains VIEW OF STRASBOURG. FORTIFICATIONS AT METZ. MAP OF SEAT OF WAR.

PORTRAITS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, GENERAL STEINMETZ, GENERAL TROCHU, GENERAL DOUAY, COUNT PALIKAO, LOUIS OF BAVARIA, COUNT BENEDETTI.

FULL PAGE PICTURE OF THE YACHT RACE.

FULL PAGE WAR CARTOON BY THOS. NAST.

TWO SPIRITED AND TIMELY COMICS.

"EDWIN DROOD." BY CHARLES DICKENS ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is also distinguished for its EDITORIALS, STORIES, NEWS, and general information, and is without question the BEST ILLUSTRATED PAPER in the world.

PRICE, TEN CENTS A COPY; FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE PRESENT WAR WILL BE VERY THOROUGHLY ILLUSTRATED IN HARPER'S WEEKLY BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

A Universal Surprise.—Nobody believed, before the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, in the possibility of a preparation for reviving the natural color of gray hair, as clear and transparent as the atmosphere, and as limpid as alcohol. Everybody believes it now. The old nostrums are discarded, and the Vitalia is admitted to be a perfect success. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A.—Restorer America.

A liquid so fragrant, pure, translucent and beautifying that Diana's nymphs, wearied after the chase, could bathe and refresh therein, and Titania's fairies, leaving their rosebud baths of dew, would lave in this, their beauties to renew, and attract thereby the admiration even of the gods!

For RESTORING the ORIGINAL COLOR OF THE HAIR, DISPERSING DANDRUFF and CLEANSING the scalp, RESTORER AMERICA IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Ladies and Gents, if You Wish Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate price, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

No Genuine Congress Water Sold on Draught. Congress and Empire Spring Company's New York depot, 94 Chambers street.

Patent Window Umbrellas.—Newest Invention of the age. SIMON HEITER & CO. 86 Leonard street, sole manufacturers.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers 16 Wall street, N. Y.

The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 NASSAU STREET, OLD HERALD BUILDING. This well known establishment offers advantages possessed by no other in the United States. Call and get your estimates for ALL SORTS OF PRINTING, from ILLUMINATED POSTER WORK TO A CARD. Especial attention paid to LAW PRINTING, at rates which will compare favorably with any other office. Travelling companies will do well to call on us and examine our STOCK OF CUTS. Wood Engraving done at short notice and at low figures.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—Depot 35 Cortlandt street.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF ERIE.

A Shadow of a Great Strategic Movement.

Threatening Consolidation of the Mortgage Debt—Startling News for Stockholders—Burt Flanked—The Present Management Entrenching Themselves.

Financial circles have been somewhat stirred recently by a rumor that the Erie management intended some grand coup. With a view to determine the importance of such a rumor a HERALD reporter called at the gilded palace of King Corporation, on Twenty-third street, yesterday to ascertain what the meditated manœuvre amounted to. Everybody, however, showed an alacrity of ignorance on the subject, and the main spring, Mr. Gould, went under cover on hearing a HERALD reporter wanted to review him, and declined giving an audience. The employés, taking their cue from the manager, bluffed off all questions, and seemed to move about as mysteriously as scouts on a picket line. Failing to acquire information in that quarter Wall street was next tried with more satisfactory result. There it was learned that it was the intention of the Erie management to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the company. The following is

WHAT IS FEARED.

The genius of Fish and Gould has never been more perfectly demonstrated than in the successful way in which they have succeeded in getting through the Legislature acts to perpetuate their control of Erie. The famous Classification bill, which has almost become a political issue, does not need reference here. Again, at the last Legislature, a bill was introduced granting them the privilege of availing themselves of the legislation of other States into which their franchise extends, the effect of which would have been that even if Mr. Burt had succeeded in procuring the repeal of the Classification bill in this State the present Erie management could have continued their tenure of office by classyfing under the law of Pennsylvania.

During the same session a bill was introduced, but not passed, whereby a majority of the mortgage creditors of any railroad in this State could obtain control of the road by a summary process of foreclosure, to be followed by the organization of a new corporation under their direction. The HERALD financial article called attention to this bill at the time of its introduction, and suggested that it might be intended to subserve the interests of the present Erie management in enabling them to strengthen their hold upon the road. This notice, however, failed at the time to excite more than the ordinary daily comment in financial circles, the general impression then being that the bonded debt of Erie was mostly held by outsiders. Interest in the subject has, however, been revived by the publication in a weekly journal of the following advertisement:—

Notice is hereby given, as required by law, that it is the intention of the Erie Railway Company to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the company.
M. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

This important notice has since appeared in other journals; but the circumstance of its first publication in a weekly paper, and one not particularly addressing itself to the financial world, has increased the curiosity felt as to its precise meaning.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The present funded debt of the road is as follows:—

Classes—Due.	*Amount.*
First mortgage bonds, May 1, 1877	$3,000,000
Second mortgage bonds, convertible, March 1, 1879	4,000,000
Third mortgage bonds, March 1, 1883	6,000,000
Fourth mortgage bonds, convertible, October 1, 1880	4,441,000
Fifth mortgage bonds, convertible, June 1, 1888	926,500
Buffalo Branch bonds, January 1, 1891	186,400
Real estate	500
Sterling bonds, £800,000, convertible, September, 1875	4,844,400
Total	$23,398,800

THE MORTGAGE DEBT

amounts to $18,367,500, and probably this only, it is believed, would participate in the general consolidated mortgage. In this event the Buffalo Branch bonds, and the English debentures, with all the debt of the company below the fifth mortgage, including stock, both common and preferred, would be in danger of becoming valueless.

A RAILROAD COUP D'ETAT.

If at any time it suits the convenience of the majority of the mortgagees, which is very likely already the present management, to take forever possession of the road, all they require to do is to fail to pay the interest on the mortgage when due, and then to foreclose such mortgage. By these proceedings the whole of the stock, common as well as preferred and all the other indebtedness of the company would be thrown out, and so the entire property would pass into their full legal ownership of the holders of such mortgage bonds, who could form a company among themselves.

The interpretation put upon the notice given above in Wall street is that the entire of this debt of over $23,000,000, which is supposed to be now mostly, if not entirely, owned by the present Erie management, is to be funded in one single mortgage, intended to cover the entire property of the Erie railway. What this property is the following extract from official report will show:—

EXTENT OF ERIE ROAD.

The line of the road extending from Jersey City to Dunkirk, N. Y., is 459 miles, and the branches owned or leased by the company to 386 miles, making the total length of the road owned, leased and operated 845 miles. On the main line there are 380 miles of double track and sidings, and on the branch line 50 miles, giving a total of 431 miles. The following railroads, on the authority of Poor's Railroad Manual, are virtually owned by the Erie Company:—

	Miles.
Paterson, Hudson and Ramapo	29.62
Paterson and Newark	12.00
Northern New Jersey	21.25
Hackensack and New York	4.88
Newburg Cut-off	12.50
Long Dock	1.50
Buffalo, New York and Erie	142.00
Rochester and Genesee Valley	18.45
Chemung	17.36
Hawley Branch	16.00
Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg	26.00
Jefferson	8.50
Total	310.06

The Erie Company operates under lease the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, 387 miles; the Mahoning, Leavitsburg and Cleveland, 50 miles; the Franklin branch from Meadville to Oil City, 33 miles, and the Silver Creek branch, 5 miles. It also runs its trains over the broad guage track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, but the accounts of these roads are kept distinct from those of the Erie. Erie also runs trains over the following roads, receiving payment in a fixed sum for each mile run:—Warwick Valley Railroad, 10 miles; the Montgomery and Erie Railroad, 10.25 miles; the Middletown, Union and Water Gap Railroad, 14 miles.

THE ROLLING STOCK

consists of 404 locomotives, 213 first class passenger cars, 54 second class and emigrant, 71 baggage, mail and express, and 7,447 freight cars, giving a total of 7,785 cars.

EARNINGS FOR 1869.

The gross earning for the past year have been as follows:—Passengers, $3,429,629; freight, $13,046,803; telegraph, $53,562; storage, $3,749; rent, $22,831; mail, $150,409; and Pavonia ferry, $34,523. Giving the total gross earnings, $16,721,500.

EXPENSES.

Transportation, $13,259,266; Hudson river ferry, $184,514; telegraph, $107,273; internal revenue tax, $88,566; loss on Erie steamers, $78,464; rent of railroad, $824,029; interest on mortgage debt, $1,703,773; surplus October 1, 1869, $476,621.

RECAPITULATION.

Earnings	$16,721,500
Expenses	14,542,105
Net earnings	$2,179,395

GENERAL BALANCES.

The capital stock—common, $70,000,000, and preferred seven per cent, $8,536,910; total, $78,536,910; funded debt, $23,398,800; no floating debt; total stocks and debt, $101,935,710. Per contra—Cost of road, &c., $57,164,420 99; rolling stock, $7,440,575 59; Pavonia and Twenty-third street ferries, $526,962 43; total cost of property, $65,131,959 01. The remainder, $36,803,750 99, has been invested in auxiliary works and advances, &c., to leased roads.

A PROBLEM.

It will thus be seen that this great road, its valuable franchise, immense equipment, representing millions, and with yearly gross earnings amounting to $16,721,000, is placed within the grasp of any capitalist or clique of capitalists who can get possession of the majority of its mortgage debt, only amounting to about eighteen million dollars, in the event of any interruption in the payment of the interest, which event might be brought about any time by collusion, thus offering the strongest temptation to conspiracies against the interests of its real proprietors, the stockholders.

THE LATE MR. COBB, OF MORRISTOWN, N. J.

The will of the late Senator Cobb, of Morristown, N. J, was admitted to probate on Wednesday, before Surrogate Ballantine. The property is estimated at one million of dollars. Among the bequests is the sum of $24,000 to the Methodist Episcopal church in Morristown, for the completion of the church and school. The will is dated the 4th of December, 1869.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Cruelty at Sea—The Altered Bond—A Revenue Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

John Deacon, captain of the steamship Merida, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of having subjected Thomas H. Corcoran, a seaman of the vessel, to cruel and unusual punishment on the 10th of July, 1870. He was held in $1,000 bail to appear for examination next Monday.

Mr. Lamber, who was arrested yesterday afternoon for having an altered $10,000 bond in his possession, gave bail to-day in $10,000 to appear for examination.

O. S. Martinez and Anthony Perez were under examination yesterday on the charge of having 800 cigars in their possession on which the revenue tax had not been paid. Martinez was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Perez was discharged.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Barnard.—No. 75.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Evergreen Cemetery Litigation—A Twelve Years Legal Fight—The Action Renewed.

Before Judge Pratt.

The Petition of John A. Weisse, of the City of New York, and William H. Butler, of the City of Brooklyn, in the Matter of the Evergreen Cemetery.—James Myers, Jr., has concluded his twelve years' legal fight with the trustees of the Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Myers said he carried on the fight for twelve years and four months, at an expense to himself of $10,000, simply that the rights of the lot owners might be secured. He claims to have accomplished his object, and, therefore, the Cemetery was to have been sold on the 3d instant, the purchasers to be subject to the laws of 1847 for the regulation of rural cemeteries. On the 1st instant, however, Winchester Britton, of counsel for the above named petitioners, appeared before Judge Pratt and procured an order postponing the sale until after his clients could be heard.

The argument was postponed until yesterday morning, when Mr. Britton again appeared in court with a most formidable-looking pile of documents. Both petitioners are trustees, and Mr. Butler is also President of the Corporation of the Evergreens. The present suit was commenced for the purpose of having the sale postponed until the petitioners should be satisfied that their rights would be protected.

In their petition they allege that the receiver had agreed to pay James Myers, Jr., the sum of $5,000 out of the proceeds of the sale, on condition that he would discontinue his opposition to the proposed sale. It was also alleged that no other creditor or lot owner had notice of the sale, which was fixed for a time when all persons who would be likely to bid a fair price for the property were away in the country. They estimated that the property is worth about $1,500,000, and no provision appeared to have been made, either by advertising or otherwise, to give proper publicity to so important a sale.

They moved that the orders of June 15, 1868, and 18th of June, 1870, made at the Special Terms of the Supreme Court, directing the sale to be made, be set aside, on the ground that the receiver and trustees should, in the first place, account for the moneys received by them in their official capacity, the same to be applied, and a rehearing had as to the claims against the corporation of the Evergreen, before its property is sold. It was also moved that the order of June 15, 1868, confirming the referee's report, directing the sale to be made, be set aside in the allegation that its provisions have been superseded and rendered inapplicable by the act of the Legislature, of April 23, 1870, and also on the ground that the order was unconstitutional, being made ex parte and without notice having been given to any one.

The petitioners alleged that the sale was not necessary, as the receiver had, or ought to have, sufficient money in his possession, subject to the order of the Court, to liquidate all the legitimate and valid debts against the Cemetery, which only amounted to about $29,000.

General Crooke and James Maurice appeared on behalf of the Corporation. An affidavit was read by Mr. Maurice alleging that no proof appeared that either of the petitioners was a plot owner, that neither of them was a trustee, and that William H. Butler was not the President of the Corporation.

Mr. Britton said there could be no doubt about the petitioners being lot owners. Mr. Maurice had charge of the books, and must therefore be well aware of the fact.

Counsel on both sides then argued at great length the different points in laws of 1847 for the regulation of rural cemeteries, and also reviewed the litigation in which the Cemetery has been involved for so many years.

MEETING OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Opinion from the Corporation Counsel—Dock Encumbering by Private Parties—The Piers Made a Dumping Ground by the Street Cleaning Association.

The usual weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, all the members present, Mr. John T. Agnew in the chair.

The minutes, of immeasurable length, were read and adopted.

Commissioner HUNT read a series of private applications from people living on both North and East rivers, requesting the Commissioners to originate, extend or repair certain docks and piers.

The report of the Auditing Committee was presented and approved.

COLLECTING THE FERRY RENTS.

An opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the power and jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Docks in the collection of rents from ferries, docks, wharves, slips, piers, &c., was read, to the effect that in the matter of collecting ferry rents the Comptroller is the proper authorized official. The chairman expressed himself desirous of seeing a uniform system of collecting the rents established.

NOTHING LIKE YELLOW PINE.

Some enterprising Yankee sent in a communication saying he had a stock of yellow pine on hand which he was desirous to sell, and which he felt convinced the Dock Commissioners couldn't well get on without.

A QUESTION OF PRIVATE INTERESTS.

Several communications were received in relation to private interests in connection with various wharves and piers.

Commissioner HENRY, commenting upon one of the letters received from the owner of some boilers occupying the best part of the space on pier No. 59 East river, protested against the obstruction of piers and wharves by private parties for their own convenience and to the detriment of that of the public. These encumbrances were becoming a great nuisance and inconvenience, and he wished immediate and decisive measures might be taken in the matter. They must have the docks clear, and he moved that the Superintendent be directed to remove the obstructions at once.

Commissioner Wood offered a resolution that the Dock Superintendents be directed to notify all persons who may at present be charged with encumbering any of the docks or piers to cease from doing so, and that after the 15th of September any violation in this regard shall be met by a penalty.

Commissioner Henry moved an amendment that the penalty for encumbering the docks be put in force at once after the said notification be given, which was agreed to.

A CRYING NUISANCE.

A petition from the merchants and residents in the neighborhood of piers 30 and 31 was read by the chairman, containing a strong protest against making these piers dumping ground for manure, and asserting that considerable danger to the health of the inhabitants resulted therefrom.

Commissioner Wood read a letter from the Street Cleaning Association, stating that the nuisance was in process of being removed, but that time was needed to accomplish the undertaking.

Commissioner WOOD then offered the following:—

Resolved, That the dumping of any ashes, garbage or manure on any pier, bulkhead or wharf in the city of New York be, and the same is hereby, prohibited, and that a communication be addressed to the Street Cleaning Association inquiring by what authority they occupy piers 30 and 31 East river as a dumping ground for manure. Agreed to.

Commissioner HENRY moved that all the facts, letters and papers in relation to the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for their investigation, which was agreed to. The Commissioners here went into executive session and adjourned.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT TRENTON, N. J.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Gaston procured a warrant from Mayor Napton, of Trenton, for the arrest of three men named Skipper Hurley, Alfred Pitman and James Dullan, whom he charged with having overpowered him while walking with a young lady named Taylor. The assailants, as is alleged, then seized the lady, and throwing her to the ground endeavored to commit an outrage. Another man named Charles Baker, who accompanied Gaston, makes a complaint to the same effect. The captured lady's name is Georgiana, and another female named Taylor escaped on seeing the men approach. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer.

JERSEY JAIL BIRDS ON THE WING.

Mailley King and Henry Smith, alias "Codfish," escaped from the Essex County Jail yesterday morning, through the alleged carelessness of Stevens, the doorkeeper, who left the wicket open while a canal boat full of coal was being taken into the prison. The whole gang of convicts might have gone with perfect freedom. King had served out half of a six months' sentence for affray, but a charge of rape is filed against him. The authorities are sanguine of recapturing the fugitives ere long.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Third and Last Day of the Session of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

ROCHESTER, August 18, 1870.

The Grand Lodge met this morning pursuant to adjournment, the grand officers all present.

Representative KENNEDY, as one of a committee appointed by a convention of subordinate lodges of the city of New York, presented a series of papers in relation to the establishment of an asylum for aged and indigent members of the order, which were referred to the Committee on the State of the Order, who, after consideration, reported numerous resolutions in favor of the adoption of the proposed plan for an asylum; but, after much discussion and various proposed amendments to the plan recommended, the whole subject was laid over.

Representative WHITE, from the special committee appointed at the last session in relation to the Rebecca degree, reported a resolution to alter article first of section third of the constitution for Rebecca lodges, changing the term of office therein from semi-annual to annual, and to commence July 1, 1870. Adopted.

An elaborate exemplification of the secret work of subordinate degree, Rebecca degree and State grand lodges was given by Deputy Grand Sire Frederick D. Stuart, occupying the attention of the Grand Lodge during nearly the entire morning session, for which he received a resolution of thanks, adopted by a rising vote.

Representative BARNES submitted an amendment to article first, section second, of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, having for its object a change of the time of meeting of this body from Tuesday to Wednesday of the third week in August. Recommended to next session.

A resolution appended to the report of the Finance Committee was adopted, calling for a *per capita* assessment upon the membership in this jurisdiction of twenty-four cents, to defray the Grand Lodge expenses of the current fiscal year.

The Committee on the State of the Order, to whom was referred the decisions of the Grand Master during the past year, reported in favor of affirming the following, which was so done:—

First—Can a brother belonging to a lodge in district hold the office of Noble Grand of a degree lodge in another. Answer—Yes, provided he is a member of said degree lodge.

Second—Where the laws require a two-thirds vote of all the members present, should those not entitled by the laws of the lodge to vote be counted in the negative? Answer—No.

Third—Has a lodge the right to keep its members waiting in the ante-room while the minutes of the preceding session are being read? Answer—No.

Fourth—If a motion is made and seconded which the Noble Grand believes to be contrary to constitutional law, and so decides, and refuses to entertain the question, upon his decision being appealed from must he put the appeal to vote? Answer—Yes.

Fifth—If the lodge override his decision what must he do? Answer—Put the question. If constitutional action should result therefrom the wrong can be remedied by an appeal to higher authority.

By a vote of fifty to forty the Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States were instructed to advocate the restoration of the apron as a part of the regalia of the Order.

By resolution the Grand Secretary's office will not hereafter be kept open on Saturdays.

The code of procedure, as reported at the last session (P. N. 371 to 378 of Journal), after discussion, was laid over till next session.

Innumerable motions and resolutions of a minor character then met with hasty action, when the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Utica next year.

VIRGINIA.

Arrest of Another of Canby's Sheriffs for Embezzlement—He Makes an Arrest as Deputy United States Marshal While a Prisoner—The State Prisoner is Committed and the United States Prisoner Escapes.

RICHMOND, August 17, 1870.

William Leahey, late military sheriff of Pittsylvania county, who was removed from that office under the operation of the enabling act passed by the Legislature, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the county for embezzling the public funds to the amount of $9,400. His accounts up to the present remain unsettled, and a commission appointed by the court found him a defaulter in the above amount. It was while the investigation of these accounts was pending that the arrest was made; but Leahey, denying the legality of his arrest, refused to give bail, and was accordingly committed to jail. The strangest feature of the matter is that Leahey is now a deputy United States marshal; that at the time of his arrest he had in his possession a warrant for the apprehension of a man named Keesee for illicit distilling. This latter party was present in the Court House when Leahey was placed under arrest, immediately after which he arrested Keesee and held him as a United States prisoner. When Leahey was committed to jail he still held on to his prisoner, and a crowd of persons followed the State prisoner with his United States prisoner. Arriving at the jail quite a scene took place. The jailer received a commitment for one prisoner only, and that was Leahey; but he stoutly insisted on taking his prisoner in with him. This the jailer refused, as he had no authority to hold Keesee, the United States prisoner. After considerable wrangling among the officers, the jailer and Leahey, the latter was at length forced into the jail, his prisoner meanwhile escaping. A short time afterwards the friends of Leahey tendered bail, which was accepted, and he was released in the sum of $10,000; but he has not succeeded in rearresting his prisoner. Leahey alleges that the friends of Keesee rushed upon him at the jail and rescued his prisoner.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A Little Salary Question—That Lunatic Asylum—Emigration Falling Off—The Labor Bureau.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, Richard O'Gorman in the chair.

In relation to the matter of the letter concerning a certain actor, and purporting to have been signed by Mr. Wells, the Superintendent of Ward's Island, the official letter to him from Mr. Casserly was read, also Mr. Wells' reply, in which he stated that the letter was a private one, and that it was published in a garbled manner. The subject was referred to the Ward's Island Committee.

A resolution that all contracts pass through the hands of the Attorney of the Board, to be approved before awarded, was adopted.

On motion it was resolved that the Building Committee submit to the Board a statement as to how much the new Lunatic Asylum will cost.

Commissioner LYNCH said the architect believed the total cost would be about $300,000. He did not like procrastination in the matter; for the war would be over in two days—(laughter)—and then we'd have an influx of crazy Dutchmen and Frenchmen and Irishmen. It was resolved that the committee should make a report at the next meeting of the Board.

It was moved that the salary of Dr. John Dwyer should be, after the 1st of September, $3,000 per annum; but Commissioner WALLACH objected to the increase on the ground that emigration was diminishing.

Commissioner LYNCH said if that was the case the Commissioners should dispense with the services of the German gentleman appointed at a salary of $2,500 to officiate in the lunatic asylum. The resolution was passed.

The Finance Committee made the following report:—Receipts since August 4, $17,048; disbursements, $23,434; balance on hand, $33,129.

It was moved that the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau should be held strictly accountable for the faithful carrying out of the rules of the Board in relation to the bureau.

Mr. WALLACH remarked that if the rules were made too stringent in regard to recommendations being required from employers the business of the bureau might be injured. The employers might then ask whether the Commissioners could furnish each applicant for a situation with a recommendation of character. The resolution was carried.

Mr. O'GORMAN, during the discussion, said that if the Police Commissioners would lend them the services of a good detective at the Castle Garden, much of the danger of letting out servants to persons of no character would be done away with.

A long report from the committee was read in relation to the fact that the President of the Broadway Bank had agreed to pay four and a-half per cent interest on the deposits of the Board. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following report was also handed in:—

Number of alien passengers arrived to August 11, 1870		153,624
Number from August 11 to 18		3,456
Total		157,080
For the same date in 1869		176,546
Passengers arrived to date, manifests not handed in		1,297
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Balance in Bank, January 1		$79,371
Aggregate receipts to August 4	$390,987	
Received August 4 to August 18	17,048	
		408,035
Total		$487,407
Disbursements as per previous account to August 4	$424,236	
Current expenses to date	30,041	
		454,278
Balance with City Chamberlain August 18, 1870		$33,129

A CHEAP SUICIDE.—A cabinet maker hung himself recently near Elmira, N. Y., because he felt that he was beginning to be a burden to himself. For several years previously he had, at different times, been a burden to his wife and the Shakers of Mount Morris, but having exhausted the slender purse of the former and the patience of the latter he expended the last twenty-five cent stamp out of forty dollars for a rope and threw himself from the limb of a tree upon the banks of the Chemung.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Mr. De Magathaers, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Westminister Hotel.

Mr. Kortwright, British Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor J. L. Orr, of North Carolina; Dr. Carter, of St. John's, N. B.; Colonel J. S. Hale, of Washington; Judge Beal, of New York; Colonel E. E. Paulding, of Washington; Dr. Martin, of Alabama; J. S. Marshall, of Toronto, and C. C. Huntley, of Montana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Paymaster C. P. Wallack, of the United States Navy, and W. Cornwell, of New Haven, are at the Irving House.

Judge N. H. Swayne and W. W. Belknap, of Washington; Bradley Barlow, of Vermont; Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of the Mexican Legation, and D. N. Kells, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Colonel Thomas T. Hutchins, of Baltimore; C. W. Brunner, of Savannah; Colonel F. W. Latham, of Texas; W. H. King and Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisville, Ky., and F. K. Sowers, of Havana, are at the New York Hotel.

General Este, of Washington; Governor Shorter, of Alabama; Colonel Leatherman, of Memphis; Colonel T. A. Buckner, of New Orleans; Colonel McComb, of Delaware; B. Buffum and A. B. Hitchcock, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. Edwards Clarke, of New Haven, and George Sargeant, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

General Zeltner, of Sweden; Dr. G. Martin, of Philadelphia, and Dr. A. Sherman, of St. Louis, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

H. B. Hulbert, of Cleveland; ex-Mayor, Vaux, of Philadelphia; B. H. Cook, of Nashville; Rev. J. B. Spotswoods, of New York, and Dr. G. B. Linderman, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. A. Hook, of Baltimore; W. H. Davis, of Easton, and A. Crosley, of Illinois, are at the Coleman House.

Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; Dr. Alexander Wilson, of Toronto, and Captain Jamieson, of Montreal, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Americans in Paris.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:—

AT THE LONDON OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1870.

New York—Walter H Gilson and wife, A G Day, S French and wife, Mrs Randolph, Y Bruce Brown, William H Beers and wife, Miss Lillie H Beers, Miss M R Beers, J E Goll, L Goll, C D Brown, M D, Th T T Brown, B Brandreth, M E Lord, J Walker, F G Young, E H Noyes, A W Gittens, E W Blinn, F G Isley, R Baldwin, T. A Burr, A V Nolen, S H Scripture, Colonel and Mrs J A Page, Mrs M G Hamsin, Mr and Mrs J L Sutherland, Henry H Harral M A Tinney, W P Talboys, L Sterne, Leroy Knight, J Lewis, John H Kneeland, Miss McVicker. Boston—J G Webster and wife, Miss Clara E Webster, G L Ide, W H Horton, W H Horton, Jr; Dr G S Nelson, G W Baldwin, Mrs Dwight Foster, A D Foster, Miss E B Foster, R S B Foster, Mrs H N Gleason, G H Loomis S S Kilburn and family, R W Smith, J F Dunham, Miss L A Cutler, Mr and Mrs J T Heard. Springfield—Sam Bowles, W P Alexander. Mansfield—Rev N Barrow. San Francisco—M X Cohen, Mrs J Clark and family, E A Robinson. Baltimore—C T Boelem, Mr and Mrs D T Buzby. Richmond—C F Taylor. Buffalo—A M Farnham. Chicago—E J Elnkman, A E Morley, C H S Eaverns, W B Gale, C J Jones, E J Hall, F Burnham, J M Loomis and wife; St Louis—Mrs C H Speck, L Noa, G A Hynes. Alleghany City—Miss H Haslen. Hartford, Conn—A R Hillyer, E P Parker. Brockport—B E Huntley, H Johnstone. Haydenville—T M Cosby and wife. Newton—H B Hackett, Miss M E Hackett. New Haven—Mr and Mrs F Wayland, Mrs P S Baldwin. Ohio—George W McCook, George W McCook, Jr., Mrs M G Davis, Miss Kate McCook, S W Baldwin. University of Virginia—G B Taylor. Memphis—J B Howard, Washington, D C—Ch A Page. Milwaukee, Wis—F D Bosworth, J Christie. Brooklyn—Mrs J H Ingalls, Miss Mary Ingalls, Mrs Hopkins, Miss E Hopkins. Pittsfield—J H Hensdale, A C Lewis. Newark—J L Gray. Maine—A D Manson. Cleveland—S Sickels, W Lawrey, Th Dixon, C C Baldwin. Norwalk, Conn—Mrs M A Woodbury. New Jersey—A Schuzler, D.D. Waterloo, Wis—A A Squire. Elmira—F Hall. Philadelphia—P A Nugent, Rev Ralph A Edwards. Rochester—L H Morgan, wife and son; S P Raymond. Sandwich—R W Harris. Sing Sing—A M Osbon, D.D. Ann Arbor, Mich—M L Dooye, F H Scott. Jamaica—J Fleming. Rome, Italy—Ed C Cushman and family. Paris—R B Scott, R W Harris. London—L Noa, W C Prescott.

AT THE PARIS OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

New York—M E Lord, David F Rank, Benjamin Wood, wife and daughter; Alfred W Hearn, James Suydam, Mr and Mrs William W Wright, Miss Mary G Wright, Joseph S Andrews, S Franklin Andrews, George E Church, J G Hamilton and family, Smith Clift and family, Walter H Gilson and wife, Mrs S W Hopkins, S W Hopkins, Jr; George H Bradbury, Mr and Mrs N D French, Miss Matilda J Fagan, Mr and Mrs A W Greenleaf, Chandler Robbins, J Schipp and wife, William Delamater, William H Beers and lady, Miss Lillie K Beers, Miss Emma R Beers, Master Louis Goll, J Emile Goll, Mrs James Stewart, William C Stewart, J T P Hodson, Emerson Foote, R H Hospital, Miss Mary H Doremus, John L Sutherland, G W Nicholas, Mrs A Page, Chas E Greenough. Boston—S S Kilburn and family, George W Warren, Mrs Nathan Carruth, Misses Carruth, Herbert S Carruth, J R Spaulding, John F Mills, Clara A Mills, Chas de Frondat, S S Mathews and lady, John J Stevens, Mr and Mrs Elijah Williams, Miss M B Bryant, Mr and Mrs S D Bennett, Mr and Mrs P Adams Ames, D N Skillings, Jas W Skillings, John C Dodge, Wm W Dodge, Joseph Brewer, E N Brewer, Joseph B Kelley, George L Ide, William H Horton, William H Horton, Jr, Mrs Ball Hughes, Miss Ball Hughes. Rochester—Emile Knitchling. New Orleans—Gray Doswell and wife. Lowell—Hiram Whitney and wife. Cincinnati—L S Worthington. Washington—Samuel Norment. Baltimore—W C Bevan, E A Edmondson and wife. Georgetown—F W Jones. Utica—Alexander Buell, John D Kernan. Philadelphia—J S Huber, Mr and Mrs W P Wilstack, Miss Wilstack. Alleghany City—Charles Wattley. Cambridge—R W Swain. Brooklyn—Eugene McSherry, E A Temple, John S Radcliff. Cleveland—Edwin Stair, Benjamin H Stair Nashville—E D Farnsworth. San Francisco—Frank B Austin, Mrs Jeremiah Clarke and family. Ridgefield—Miss Nellie Perry. Chelsea—Rev J B Green, D G Crandon. Lexington—John H Neville. Norwich—Henry Ruggles, Mrs Henry Ruggles, Miss Anne Ruggles, Allen Tenny. Chicago—Prof Sheppard and wife, William J Tewksberry and wife, Miss Jennie Stuart, Miss Hann Stewart, Rev Clinton Locke, A C Honoré. Ohio—George W. McCook. St Louis—Geo P Plant and wife, Mrs Adela Douthill, Louis P Plant. Peabody—Mrs E W Upton, E W Upton, Frank Upton, Salem—Jas M Caller, Alice Caller, Sadie F Caller. Louisville—Chas H Clifton and wife. Hartford—Miss C J Gross. Thomaston, Miss C E Thomas. Paris—Mrs J H Deming. Scranton—Bishop William O'Hare. Hamburg—J F Stranshan. Dover—B Gerrish, Jr. North Stonington—Thomos Clark. U S America—W H Frear and family.

CHESS MATTERS.

The subjoined game was played in the match between New York and Brooklyn. The contestants were Herr von Bilow and Mr. F. Perrin. This game is interesting from the fact that the former, after the loss of a piece, turned the tables on his opponent and effected a pretty checkmate:—

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

Von Bilow, White.	*Perrin, Black.*
1—P to K 4	1—P to Q B 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P tks P
4—B to Q Kt 5	4—Q to R 4 ch
5—Q to Q 2	5—Q tks B
6—P to Q R 4	6—Q to Q Kt 5
7—P to Q B 3	7—P tks P
8—Kt tks P	8—P to K 4
9—Castles	9—Kt to K B 3
10—Q to Q B 2	10—B to K 2
11—B to Q 2	11—Q to Q Kt 3
12—Kt to Q Kt 5	12—P to Q 3
13—B to K 3	13—Q to Q
14—Q R to Q	14—B to K Kt 5
15—B to Q B 5	15—B tks Kt
16—P tks B	16—Castles
17—B tks Q P	17—B tks B
18—Kt tks B	18—Q to K 2
19—Kt to K B 5	19—Q to Q B 2
20—Q to Q B	20—P to K R 3
21—K to R	21—K to R 2
22—R to K Kt	22—Kt to R 4

White mates in three moves.

CRIME IN WESTCHESTER.

A Fat-Rendering Nuisance Disposed of—Sentence of a Negro Horse Thief.

The Grand Jury which commenced its deliberations at White Plains, Westchester county, last Monday has since then completed its laborious task in the disposal of an unusually large amount of criminal business. In accordance with the desire of County Judge Robert Cochran, the Grand Jury has not yet been discharged, as important testimony relative to the laborers' riot at Grand Park is being obtained and will be presented for the consideration of that body. In the Court of Sessions on Wednesday, Richard Stoker, proprietor of a fat-rendering establishment at Unionport, was convicted on the charge of maintaining a public nuisance. William B. Henderson, colored, who stole a horse and buggy, valued at $400, from a shed attached to the Presbyterian church, at South Salem, while the owner was attending worship, on being arraigned pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Projected Buildings.

Plan 839—84th st, s s, 203.4 ft w of 2d av, three 4 story brown stone front dwellings, 17x52. Owner, Daniel Early.
Plan 840—Broome and Laurens sts, s w corner, one 5 story Nova Scotia stone store 21x80. Owners, Stern & Lindheim.
Plan 841—2d av and 9th st, n e corner, three 5 story brick stores and tenements, 26x49. Owner, W Morris.
Plan 842—75th st, s s, 75 ft e of 3d av, two 4 story brick tenements, 19x55. Owner, Thomas Smith.
Plan 843—118th st and 1st av, s e corner, one 4 story brick store and tenement, 19x45. Owner, John Furey.
Plan 844—Thomas st, s s, 50 ft e of West Broadway, one 5 story brick warehouse, 25x94. Owner, M Purcell.
Plan 845—51st st, s s, 111 ft e of 6th av, two 5 story brown stone front dwellings, 18.2x55. Owners, A & S Bussell.
Plan 846—130th st, n s, 100 ft w of 5th av, one 2 story brick stable, 50x48. Owner, Richard B Connolly.
Plan 847—Grand st, n s, 50 ft e of Mercer st, one 5 story iron front store, 25x85. Owner, S M B Stokes.
Plan 848—116th st, n s, 125 ft e of 1st av, two 4 story brown stone front dwellings, 20x46. Owner, James Meagher.
Plan 849—35th st, s s, 100 ft w of 9th av, one 4 story brick store and tenement, 25x52. Owner, C O Ellis.
Plan 850—42d st, n s, 250 ft w of 10th av, three 5 story iron front store and tenement, 25x70. Owner, George Kracht.
Plan 851—Amity place, No 18, one 5 story iron front factory, 22x64. Owner, H A Dingee.
Plan 852—Wooster st, Nos 186, 188, one 4 story brick factory, 50x32. Owner, Charles Klein.
Plan 853—Columbia st, No 124, one 4 story brick store and tenement, 25x52. Owner, Julius Wesslaw.
Plan 854—57th st, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington av, one 1 story brick church, 30x75. Owner, Emmanuel Church.
Plan 855—50th st, n s, 350 ft w of 6th av, three 2 story brick stables, 16.8x60. Owner, H V Rider.
Plan 856—51st st, West, No 436, one 3 story and basement brown stone front dwelling, 20x45. Owner, George Case.
Plan 857—57th st, s s, 125 ft e of 11th av, three 5 story brick stores and tenements, 25x62. Owner, M B Baer.
Plan 858—18th st, s s, 62 ft e of 9th av, two 4 story brick tenements, 19x40. Owner, John Russell.
Plan 859—114th st, n s, 175 ft e of 1st av, one 2 story brick dwelling, 22x37. Owner, Andrew Gessner.
Plan 860—Essex st, No 142, one 5 story brick store and tenement, 25x72. Owner, C F Goeller.
Plan 861—41st st, n s, 350 ft e of 11th av, one 2 story frame dwelling, 25x50. Owner, John Baur.
Plan 862—37th st, West, No 449, one 4 story brick store and tenement, 25x72. Owner, A H Neppal.
Plan 863—28th st, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, one 3 story brick shop, 25x40. Owners, Brown & Harper.
Plan 864—4th av (rear), No 359, one 3 story brick factory, 18x24. Owner, M E Silkworth.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

New York City.

Columbia st, e s, 21 ft s of Houston st, 17.9x50	$6,000
9th st, s s, 313 ft e of av B, 20x76	11,000
11th st, s s, 269 ft w of av A, 25x94.8	15,500
14th st, n s, 350 ft w of 8th av, 25x126	31,000
30th st, s s, 250 ft w of 2d av, 25x44.10	9,500
46th st, n s, 125 ft e of 10th av, 25x18.2x26.9x96.6	8,325
46th st, n s, 200 ft e of 10th av, 25x77.6x26.9x87.1	2,950
53d st, s s, 250 ft e of 11th av, 50x100 5	9,000
60th st and Lexington av, n w cor, 22x100.5	37,000
76th st, s s, 375 ft w of av A, 25x102.2	4,650
120th st, s s, 100 ft e of 3d av, 25x100	6,000
Cannon and Stanton sts, s e corner, 25x100, ½ part	$7,000
James st, e s, No 60, 16.8x100	8,000
65th st, n s, 110 ft e of 7th av, 120x100.5	11,500
71st st, n s, 20 ft e of 4th av, 20x102.2	4,000
109th st, n s, 175 ft w of 10th av, 25x100.11	2,500

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Bergen st, n s, 200 ft w of Underhill av, 50x105.7	6,000
Commercial and Ann sts, n e corner, 478x235.7x489x230.2	20,000
Carroll st, s s, 260 ft e of 4th av, 20x64.6	240
Grand st, n s, 150 ft w of Olive st, 25x100	2,400
Harrison st, n s, 336.7 ft e of Clinton st, 24x99.10	8,000
India st, n s, 300 ft w of Union av, 25x100	1,450
Jacob st, n w s, 190 ft n of Central av, 20x100	1,500
Navy st, No 341 (old No), contract	6,125
Pacific st, n s, 375 ft w of Troy av, 25x135	750
Quincy st, 275 ft e of Bedford av, 25x100	8,000
Raymond st, w s, 208 ft n of Fulton av, 20x100.6	9,000
Wilson st and Lee av, n e corner, 25x85.7	7,000
2d st, e s, 65 ft n of South 4th st, 20x125	7,000
3d st, w s, 80 ft n of 7th st, 20x80	8,000
6th av, w s, 26.4 ft n of Prospect av, 18x80	8,500
14th st, n s, 416 ft e of 5th av, 18.9x100	2,900
66th st, w s, 205 ft s of 6th av, indefinite	200
Atlantic av, n s, 100 ft w of Utica av, 22x99.1	1,700
Fulton av, n s, 179 ft n e of Reid av, 25.7x94	6,000
Flushing av, s s, 300 ft e of Nostrand av, 25x100	4,600
Williamson av, e s, 725 ft s of Stratford place, 25x100	275
Williamson av, e s, 750 ft s of Stratford place, 25x100	275
Clarkson st, s s, 50 ft e of Murphy's, 50x100	650
Herkimer st, n s, 400 ft e of Albany av, 16.8x100	6,500
Lawrence st, w s, No 70, 25x107.6	4,000
Monroe st, e s, 125 ft s of Union av, 75x96	700
Sanford st, e s, 241 ft s of Myrtle av, 20x100	850
Varet st, n s, 30 ft e of Bushwick av, 25x100	637
Varet st, n s, 330 ft e of Bushwick av, 27.8x100	700
18th st, n s, 183 ft w of 7th av, 16.8x100	2,300
Graham av and McKibbin st, n e corner, 25x100	3,725
Liberty av, n s, 100 ft e of Monroe st, 25x100	1,800
Rockaway av, w s, 600 ft n of Thafford place, 75x100	400
Stuyvesant av, w s, 118 ft w of Gates av, 18.9x100	1,900
Wythe av, s s, 55 ft n w of Keap st, 18.6x64	2,350
7th av, w s, 25 ft n of 13th st, 25x67.10	1,075
20th st, s s, 200 ft e of 5th av, 25x100	3,300

Westchester County.

EASTCHESTER.	
Jefferson and Union places, s e corner, 200x200	1,400
10th av, w s, lot 28 Centre Mount Vernon, 50x100	450
Jefferson place and Tuckahoe road, s e corner, 50x—	460
MAMARONECK.	
Lots 20, 21, 22, 23 and 28 map of Grand Park	10,000
MORRISANIA.	
Clinton st, n w side, part lot 101 Morrisania, 18x150	400
Clinton st, n w side, adjoining above, 18x150	400
MOUNT PELASANT.	
Hudson st, e s, adjoining S. Griffiths, 87x260	2,500
WEST FARMS.	
James st and Corsu av, s corner, 100x500	10,000
YONKERS.	
Riverdale avenue, e side, adjoining alley 20 ft wide, 50x173	10,200
Spring st, w side, 125 ft n of Kellman st, 25x100	1,500

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.	
York st, s s, 95 ft w of Green st, 25x100	3,500
Lots 38 and 39, block 339, Sisson map, 50x100	1,830
Lots 17 and 37, block 343, Sisson map, 50x100	3,130
Lots 40, 41, 42, 43, block 341, Sisson map, 100x100	3,720
South 1st st, s s, 125 ft e of Monmouth st, 25x100	2,000
South 1st st, s s, 150 ft e of Monmouth st, 25x100	1,000
Madison av, e s, 149 ft s of Newark and New York plank road, 25x74	8,000
Prospect st, w s, 50 ft s of South 5th st, 50x100	6,000
BAYONNE.	
Abby st and av A, n e cor, 285x100	2,000
HARRISON.	
Davis st, s s, 125 ft w of 4th st, 52x100	340
UNION TOWNSHIP.	
Hudson av, s s, lots 307 and 308, block 31 on Hexamer's map, 51x100	1,200

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.	
Orange st, n s, 375 ft w of Nesbitt st, 25.1x102	2,000
Belleville av, n s, 21 ft s of Bloomfield av, 27x117	6,000
Park place and North Canal st, n e cor, 25x209.7x68x54.9	60,000
Court st, n s, 150 ft e of South 9th st, 25x100	1,450
1st st, w s, 100 ft s of Bond st, 25x100	600
High st, w s, adjoining Wallace place, 50x103.11	6,250
New st, n s, 110 ft w of Morris av, 52x106.6	2,000
EAST ORANGE.	
Grove st, e s, 146 ft n of Grove place, 84x126	2,910
MONTCLAIR.	
Newark, n s, adjoining Dodd's place, 50x100	2,500
CALDWELL.	
Gould to Wilson, 2 48-100 acres	3,000

Richmond County.

CASTLETON.	
Adjoining land of Jno Vanderbilt, 25 5-6 acres	52,000
Pond road, 100 ft n of A Durham, 210x333	800
Grand View Park, corner Park and Atlantic avs, 18-100 acres	486
FACTORYVILLE.	
Shore road, adjoining land of George Frake, 23.10x45	950
NEW BRIGHTON.	
Brook st, s e s, 152 ft s Kersey st, 25x125, Middleton	400
Lot in burying ground, 300 square ft	90

A LONG ISLAND CITY PEST HOLE.

In addition to the many fever breeding places of the Third ward, Long Island City, is one situated on the Gasman estate, which rather goes ahead of anything in the nuisance line. The establishment is owned by Wilkinson & Co. The business is preparing bristles for the brush manufacturers. Carts visit all the hog killing establishments of New York and Brooklyn and collect the bristles which have been scraped from the dead swine. This is packed in heaps in the open air for the purpose of breeding maggots, which eat off the dried blood and dead animal matter which collects, leaving the bristles in such a condition that it is easy to clean them. This process lasts for a number of weeks, and while the animals are at work the stench from the heap of hair, blood and rotten animal matter is unbearable. Recently a number of houses have been built near this place. In some stages of the weather the odor can be inhaled for a mile or more. The inhabitants are calling loudly for relief from this and other nuisances in Dutch Kills, but as yet the Long Island City Health Board have done nothing for the people's protection.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN NEWARK.

James Macdonald, forty-five years of age, a native of Ireland, and residing in Steuben county, N. Y., was on a visit to Mr. A. J. Burns, of River street, Newark, and when leaving for home he was struck by a train on the New Jersey Railroad, between the new bridge and Market street, and injured so that he died about noon at St. Michael's Hospital. He was injured about the head, left arm and leg, and was under the influence of liquor, it is said. He served in the Fifteenth New York regiment of engineers during the war, his honorable discharge being dated January 4, 1865.

Wallace Brown, a youth of nineteen, residing in Orange, visited Newark on Wednesday and fell off a Morris and Essex train, sustaining injuries that it is feared will result fatally.

On Wednesday afternoon a son of Mr. Thomas Paulin, of Market street, Newark, had his arm broken through the accidental capsizing of an experimental car on the new railroad between Elizabeth and Orange. The upset took place at the corner of Miller street and Pennsylvania avenue, where there is a deep rut.

THE NINTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

The gallant Ninth regiment, National Guard, Colonel Fisk, will leave this city to-morrow evening for Long Branch, where they will go into camp for ten days' training. Their new colonel evinces commendable anxiety to make his command something more than an armed mob. The arrangements for the encampment so far are excellent; and if the boys with the illuminated coat tails carefully observe them, maintain strict military discipline and pay assiduous attention to the prescribed routine of duty they will benefit by the trip and set a good example to other regiments in the First division.

ANOTHER ALLEGED SWINDLER IN JERSEY.

Among the boarders recently at Mrs. Lathrop's, Sussex street, Jersey City, was Sanoford B. Wakeman, who is a member of an auction firm in West Broadway, New York, according to his own statement. After running up a bill of thirty-three dollars on behalf of himself and family he tendered a check on the Wall street Exchange bank for fifty-five dollars. When it was presented the cashier declared it was worthless. Wakeman is now in the city prison.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your correspondent has had many years' experience in the Police Department of the city of New York, and desires, through you, to enlighten the public of the grave faults committed by the powers who at present govern the police force of the city of New York. The mode adopted to compel each member to observe the rules by inflicting heavy fines has a demoralizing effect. The powers that be seem to think that by severe penalties they will secure perfect obedience and efficiency. Now, why is it that they will never succeed in improving the efficiency of the force by this method, but, rather the reverse, destroy the spirit of every man of any intellect attached to it? It is that they seek to govern them by physical force, rather than by moral force. They are ignorant of the laws which govern human nature when they attempt to coerce the men to such a degree by fines, frownings and threatenings, &c., and other opprobrious means to obtain such an observance of the rules as if to make them infallible, so that violations will never occur. I will tell you, sir, that the Board of Police may fine ten days' pay for every violation of the rules, and they would not be any nearer but farther from perfection. Such practice would fail in its purpose with savages; how much more so with civilized beings, who have been brought up and reared under the constitution and laws governing this free country! How very erroneous it is to make it more important to require an observance of the rules than that the force should be efficient to detect thieves, burglars, pickpockets, midnight assassins, &c., who prowl about the streets at all hours of the day and night seeking whom they may rob, or take life! They compel an officer to walk his post as if he was an automaton and not a thinking being. They require he shall keep moving at a regular pace, and in a given time walk over the whole of his post. No allowance is made for him to observe any person who may appear suspicious, nor any other circumstances which may require his attention; he passes on his route, heedless of the thieves, pickpockets and assassins who may be watching him to take their opportunity to rob and kill another Nathan; because, forsooth, he is no more a thinking being, but a machine to perform his duty on time. If he fails to come up to time he is fined or dismissed. Such absurd rules ought never to be enforced.

My experience has proved to me that every policeman when on his post should be allowed the largest latitude possible to take care of his post in his own way, subject to the advice and counsel of the superior officers of his precinct. No red tape nor technical observance of the rules should be enforced, but cultivate in him the spirit of emulation to catch thieves, to prevent burglary and detect assassins, &c., which would not only be an honor to them in their profession, but also gratification for well directed effort, and that in so doing a slight non-observance of the rules would not subject them to a fine or dismissal, or even a reprimand. I know of several occasions where patrolmen who were allowed to use their own judgment, in conjunction with the advice of their superior officer, were successful in preventing burglaries on their posts; but at a later period, when commanded by another officer (who was a great observer of the rules) they were not allowed to use their judgment, but required to travel their posts by the minute.

Two or three nights after the new orders were enforced several burglaries took place. By this method the thief can time the officer and calculate to a certainty when to accomplish his purpose. This should not be. An officer ought not to be trammelled by too many rules. It is sufficient for him to know he is held responsible for his post. Give him latitude and good counsel and he will take the best care of it. By coercive laws and a thousand grand rounds he will be a failure. Many Nathans will be murdered, many robberies will not be prevented, many thieves unnoticed and remain unknown, as the men will have enough to do to study the rules without looking after thieves on their posts. If any time is taken up in looking after a suspicious person he is liable to a charge from the grand rounds, or from an ignorant superior officer, who does not understand the moral law which governs human nature. Sometimes an officer wishes to know some suspicious parties who are in the habit of frequenting some houses on his post, and as they often assume different disguise, it is deemed by him requisite to know something about that person; he gets, as if accidentally, acquainted with him, and converses with him; he studies his voice, his manner, gestures, &c.; for this he would be liable to a fine or dismissal. Many criminals have been detected by their voice.

Suffice it to say, less rules, less fines, less watching of a policeman more than a thief, no grand rounds; but let him receive the advice and counsel, rather than the command, of the superior officers of his precinct; let him be assisted in doing his duty by intelligent commanding officers, who take a charitable view of his shortcomings in trying to perform his duties. Elevate him, stimulate him by respectful and kind treatment as a rule, and resort to no penalties except in incurable cases and refractory persons. Then you will have a police force that will be an honor to the city of New York; an honor to themselves, striving to catch thieves, to observe suspicious persons, to detect burglars and assassins, and that will be composed of thinking men with brains, and not walking automatons, and which will not be a failure. CHARLES CATCHEM.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

The residence of Franz Grunner, Franklin street, Greenpoint, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of jewelry and other valuables amounting to nearly $300.

Terence O'Nell, the young ruffian who led the attack on Sunday evening on the Cecilia Singing Society, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days yesterday by Justice Voorhies.

Yesterday a case of destitution and death was made public. A woman named Mrs. Anna Geisman, who had been abandoned by her husband, and who had taken up her residence in an old schoolhouse on Jersey avenue, died, it is said, from destitution, leaving five children almost famished for the want of something to eat. The poor woman was buried in a pauper's grave, and her children were sent to the Almshouse.

The census returns of the population of the Eighth, Eleventh and Nineteenth wards are as follows:—In the Eighth ward there are 1,589 dwellings, 1,921 families, and 9,603 inhabitants. Since the last census was taken the Eighth ward has been divided into the Eighth and Twenty-second, for which reason the exact increase cannot yet be ascertained, but that it has been very great may be judged from the fact that at that time the population of the old Eighth ward was 9,829.

In the Eleventh ward there are 2,324 dwellings, 4,370 families, and 21,243 inhabitants, being an increase of 3,001 since 1865.

In the Nineteenth ward there are 1,673 dwellings, 3,118 families and 16,324 inhabitants, being an increase of 8,055 since 1865.

AN OLD SWINDLING GAME.

How Emigrants are Relieved of Their Gold in Down Town Boarding Houses.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Charlotte Hazzard, the proprietress of an emigrant boarding house at No. 130 Liberty street, was arraigned before Justice Coulter charged with the perpetration of a fraud upon a recent arrival in this country who is a subject of her Majesty Queen Victoria by which she put herself in possession of the major portion of forty-three sovereigns. It appeared from the testimony in the case that the complainant, James Foster, arrived in this country on the 8th instant. On the same day he went to board with the defendant, who discovered by some means that Foster had deposited with a friend of his £43, British money. The prisoner, on making this discovery, became the custodian of the money by representing to Foster that he would never get a cent of it if he left it in his friend's hands. A few days ago, when he was leaving Mrs. Hazzard's place, Foster asked for a settlement of his account, and was considerably surprised to find coming to him only $125, the balance, the prisoner informed him, having been spent by him in various ways. For instance, she charged in her bill fifty-five dollars for a silk dress, which she claimed Foster had purchased for her. He denied, however, any knowledge of the purchase of the dress. Mrs. Hazzard was held in $1,000 to answer.

A FEMALE BURGLAR ON STATEN ISLAND.

Detective Allen, of the Staten Island police, arrested on Wednesday afternoon a woman named Elizabeth Storms, charged with entering the house of Mr. Henry Stagg, at Clifton, during the absence of the family, and taking from a bureau the sum of fifty-two dollars, which she appropriated to her own use. On being arrested she attempted to destroy some bank bills by tearing them up. The fragments were picked up by the officer, which amounted to twenty-two dollars, and the woman subsequently admitted the theft. She was locked up by Judge Garrett to await an examination.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter from Governor Orr on the Situation—He Opposes the Reform Union Movement, and Goes for the Republican Nominees.

[From the Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix, August 16.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 15, 1870.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PHŒNIX:—

MY DEAR SIRS—I enclose you herewith a communication expressing my opinions of the present political situation in South Carolina. The publication of it would be gratifying to me if you have space in your columns. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAMES L. ORR.

MR. EDITOR—In response to inquiries addressed to me by my friends, in letters and otherwise, I shall proceed very briefly to state my opinions on the political issues presented to the people in the canvass now progressing in this State.

1. I shall vote for Scott and Ransier, republican nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

2. I cannot vote for the nominees of the Union reform party, because, in my judgment, the purpose which they propose to accomplish is entirely impracticable, and the nominations made by their convention will not only accomplish no good results, but the consequences of the nomination and canvass must be pernicious. The avowed purpose of the convention was to effect reforms in the administration of the State government. In some of its departments retrenchment and reform are doubtless greatly needed—some of its officers are filled by incompetent and rough men, who should be driven from the places they occupy. More economy in the appropriation and disbursement of public money should be practised.

How are these objects to be attained? The only reforms in the State government that can be successfully accomplished, at least for many years to come, must be by and through the republican party and its organizations. They have control of all the departments of the State government, and have a majority of more than thirty thousand voters to preserve and perpetuate that control. So long as an opposing party, disavowing republicanism, is organized in the State to defeat and displace them, so long will party machinery and appeals to party appliances preserve its unity and supremacy. If we want an illustration of the strength and constancy of party organization in securing self-perpetuation, look to the State of Vermont, for thirty years prior to the war, when it annually rolled up its 25,000 or more majority for the whig party, despite all the efforts of the democracy, aided most of the time by federal influence and patronage. When you attempt to reform a party by destroying it—which is the present mode of reform adopted—the first law of nature, self-preservation, appeals to each member of that party to resist the new movement and avert its destruction. Such an antagonism has another most baleful influence. The most active and oftentimes the most unscrupulous partisans exaggerate the importance of maintaining party usage and discipline, and the great mass of the honest portion of the party are thus diverted from a careful examination into the fitness of those seeking to represent them, and from abuses and corruptions existing in the party.

An antagonistic party may be organized with great effect, when there is a remote prospect of success in driving the party in power, or its leaders who are guilty of misrule, from their supremacy; but is there such a prospect in the present canvass? The colored vote is, and has been from 1867, nearly a unit for the republican party, and have they acted unwisely or unpatriotically in their ardent devotion to the republican party? Suppose our conditions, the white race, were reversed; that we and our ancestors had been slaves for 200 years—that a party had made war to give us freedom—that it had succeeded—that the same party had perilled its own supremacy by guaranteeing to us our civil rights, and, above all, the ballot—the effectual weapon of preserving those rights—had been secured to us by solemn constitutional enactment by the same party, and we were, in the face of all this, appealed to by those who had opposed all these great boons to join with them in overthrowing the party of our deliverance and redemption, would any white man for a moment tolerate with patience any such a proposition? Would it not be most ungrateful for the colored man to renounce such a party, when its very existence is now threatened? Some of his leaders, white and colored, may be incompetent, corrupt, treacherous; but he would exhibit a strange obliviousness if he would consent to join an antagonistic organization to destroy his own party, even before he had attempted to reform it.

The relative population of white and colored are as three to four, and the vote may be assumed to be the same. The colored majority is more than 25,000. Assuming that the great mass of the colored voters will sustain the republican party and the foregoing views, confirmed by the experience of the last five years, does it not conclusively show, that if there is dishonesty and peculation in departments of the State government that it cannot be reformed by a reform party? Don't the figures show that the votes are too numerous on the other side? This view of 25,000 majority is on the assumption that every white man in the State votes the reform ticket; but when the ballots come to be cast it will be found that many white republicans in South Carolina—many more whites who will vote the republican than blacks who will vote the reform ticket.

If I have shown that reform cannot be accomplished through the reform party, it devolves on me to show how not only reform is to be accomplished, but how a large infusion of the intelligence and virtue of the white race can exercise its just and legitimate influence in the counsels of the State.

It must be done through the organization of the republican party. The wise and experienced in good faith must go into the republican party, acquire a fair and legitimate influence, aid in selecting the most competent and deserving men for official positions in the republican ranks, and when confidence has been attained, by good faith and sincerity, then the highest intelligence and virtue will be revoked by the republican convention for services in the offices of trust and responsibility.

The greatest obstacle in accepting this suggestion by many conscientious men who have heretofore belonged to democratic and other organizations was removed by the nominations and platform of the late reform convention. The distinguished nominee of that convention for Governor is a republican; his associate for Lieutenant Governor, no less distinguished, was formerly a democrat. The convention was composed mainly of gentlemen who formerly belonged to the democratic party. The platform adopted, in its essential feature, was republican; it accepted and proposed to sustain the fifteenth constitutional amendment, and made no political issue with the republican party except reform. To vote for either of the nominees for Governor is to vote for a republican; to sustain either of the platforms is to sustain the leading features of republican principles. How, then, can a voter sustain the reform party—its nominee and platform—can say his devotion to principle precludes him from joining the republican party?

Before the convention met many persons objected to uniting with the republican party because it involved an abandonment of political principle—democratic or other. Such as went into the convention, and such as now sustain its action have broken down that barrier, and can very quietly and very conscientiously walk into the republican ranks—especially as every one of the old anti-war issues between the democratic and republican parties have passed away or been settled.

If no substantial difference exists in the principles of the republican and reform parties, how much more could have been accomplished through the republican organization at the October election, to reform abuses, than will be accomplished by the reform party. Suppose one hundred of the most intelligent white citizens in each county had gone in good faith and with frank sincerity into the republican organization, can it be doubted that their intelligence and moral strength would have secured honest nominees? If members in the last Legislature were corrupt, would not such an influence have defeated their renomination? Who can doubt it? This would have been effective and practical reform, and it would have gone a great way to break down that distrust of the colored republican felt towards the native white. A distrust which was at first even natural, and which was greatly increased in 1868—the first election in which the whites participated after reconstruction—when the blacks were attempted to be persuaded to vote for a party whose avowed principles looked to their disfranchisement.

Is it strange that the colored republican should be cautious and adhere with pertinacity to his party? Can we justly hope to exercise that political influence over him which we now constantly do in all the other relations and duties of life until he is convinced that we intend in good faith to protect him equally with the whites, not only in his personal property, but in all his civil and political rights?

If the whites of the State heretofore adhering to the democratic party have renounced its principles and consented to vote for a republican for Governor and for a republican platform, why should they allow mere prejudice of a party or name to keep them aloof from an organization in which, if they enter, they can justly claim and enjoy the confidence of the colored man and effect the reforms needed, and elevate into the service of the State men of the highest intelligence and virtue.

The nominee of the republican party for Lieutenant Governor is a colored man. Does not their number of voters entitle that race to recognition in the official positions of the State, when they present a man qualified to fill the position he seeks? Is such a nomination so obnoxious as that the ticket should be rejected? Was not the name of a colored man presented to the reform convention for Lieutenant Governor, and did not leading white delegates of that convention urge the nomination of a colored man? And why was a colored man not nominated? The proceedings of the convention show that it was because the name was withdrawn by a colored man. My conclusion, therefore, is that the intelligence of the white race in the State can never be made of any avail in influencing the management of its governmental affairs until it secures the confidence, politically, of the colored race; that the colored race is devoted to the republican party unalterably, and will continue so as long as the organization exists, and that such devotion is the natural and necessary result of many kindnesses to them; that the old issues between the democratic and republican parties are settled or superseded; bank, tariff, internal improvement, &c., are no longer living issues, and the affiliation with the republican party on existing issues involves no sacrifice of principles.

That this great question was doubtful before, the platform and nominees of the late reform convention removes every obstacle in the way of those who were delegates and now support its action in South Carolina.

That having practically adopted its principles, wisdom admonishes, especially the white race, to enter and affiliate with the republican party, acquire influence with its members, and through them correct abuses and perfect reforms. That the antagonistic position of the reform party, not only to the alleged corruptions and abuses of the republicans, but to the existence of the party itself, not only precludes all hope of enlisting its members under their banner, but forces them in their campaign to look more to self-preservation than to any corruption or mismanagement of its members, and to that extent is a serious injury to the State.

That, notwithstanding the fact that just cause of complaint may exist against the republican party for sins of omission and commission, they have done much to ameliorate the condition of the white people of the State; ameliorations which the Legislature of the State, in 1865 and 1866, refused to grant. That party has secured a homestead to the head of every family. Thousands of women and children in this State would have been houseless and homeless, naked and starved, but for the beneficent provisions of the homestead enactment. Every voter thus protected should remember, when he comes to cast his vote, who furnishes a shelter, in sunshine and storm, over the heads of his wife and children, despite the stale claims of heartless creditors. That this same party has protected all debtors in their constitution from paying debts contracted for slave property.

That this same party has been equal to the human progress of the age in abolishing imprisonment for debt. That this same party, whatever may have been its extravagance or improvidence, has raised the market value of the bonds of the State from twenty-six cents in January, 1868, to about ninety cents at the present time.

If good and true men will consent to accept the reconstruction acts of Congress, and the legislation, federal and State, necessarily growing out of them; if they will accept the new conditions surrounding us; if they will affiliate with the republican organization, especially in this State, we will profit largely by what they have done correctly, and much can be accomplished to correct abuse and malfeasance that may have grown up in the anomalous state of affairs surrounding us.

Believing no good result can flow from the reform movement I shall vote for the nominees of the republican party. Very respectfully,

JAMES L. ORR.

Political Notes and Comments.

Governor Hoffman has, by proclamation, ordered an election to be held in the Twenty-eighth Congressional district on the 8th of November next to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Noah Davis.

The Republican County Convention in Portland yesterday adopted a resolution declaring Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain the choice of the convention for the United States Senatorship, to be elected by the Legislature in the place of Lot M. Morrill.

In the Eleventh Indiana district the democrats have nominated S. S. Anthony for Congress.

In the Eleventh Ohio district the republicans have renominated John T. Wilson for Congress.

In the Fifteenth Ohio district the republicans have nominated William B. Sprague for Congress.

In the Fourth Ohio district the republicans have nominated W. B. McClurg for Congress.

The Boston *Journal* has the following in regard to the Wendell Phillips prohibition movement:—

President Baker, of the Prohibitory Convention yesterday, had to put the best face possible on the movement, and so, as is the custom with all presiding officers on such occasions, he predicted the success of the party this fall! His hearers of course took the wish for the father of the thought and made the proper allowance. The most enthusiastic prohibitionists at the close of the convention thought it possible that they might cast ten thousand votes for their State ticket, and indicated that they would be satisfied with that result as a beginning.

G. S. Orth, now representing the Lafayette district and who declines a renomination, takes the stump in Indiana.

Mrs. Adela McKeon is an independent candidate for Congress from California.

A correspondent says:—"I was in Greenville on election day and saw ex-President Johnson vote the conservative ticket. It is a mistake to suppose his health is bad. He is in fine health and spirits. He stopped on the streets and talked with his friends in a quiet, farmer-like manner, and seems to be very popular with all classes of people. He is pressed to allow his name to be used for Congress, but he has refused up to this time. It is believed he could be easily elected."

A Western paper says the democracy of the Sixth district of Iowa are going to try the old "people's party" trick this fall. These "people" will meet at Fort Dodge on the 30th of August. Jack Orr will bury that movement with a majority of 9,000 votes.

The Democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular to the democrats of Missouri, giving their reasons for recommending that no democratic State ticket be put in the field next fall. The committee, however, urge the election of as many democrats as possible to the Legislature, but in no case, where they have no candidate, to vote for any one not publicly pledged in favor of removing all suffrage restrictions.

Bill Lansing, Bob Stewart and Larry Kilham are anxious to supersede John C. Churchill, (rep.) in the New York Twenty-second district.

Ex-Governor Randall, (dem.) goes to China with Mr. Seward. He is still talked of as a candidate to take the place of Hamilton Ward, (rep.) in the Elmira district.

William Haines, the smartest democrat in Maine, and candidate for Congress from the Maine First district, is dangerously ill.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says that Colonel Merriam, candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional district, "has facilities for visiting at least four of the counties of his district such as few candidates for Congress ever had. He lives at the junction of McLean, Tazewell and Logan counties, and near the corner of De Witt. His farm is in McLean, Tazewell and Logan; his dwelling is in Tazewell, his barn in Logan and the bulk of his crop is raised in McLean. He eats in one county, feeds his horse in another, ploughs with him in a third, goes to church in a fourth, and will go to Congress from all of them."

HOME FROM ROME.

Arrival of Bishop McFarland in Providence—Serenade by the Hibernian Society.

[From the Providence Journal, August 18.]

Probably no ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church in the United States is held in greater esteem by his flock than the Right Reverend Bishop McFarland. During the years he has been bishop of the diocese of Hartford he has endeared himself alike to the priests and people, and he is justly respected by those of different faith. The duties of his administration somewhat impaired the Bishop's health, but we are happy to learn that during his absence he has improved. The Bishop readily responded to the call of the Pope to attend the Ecumenical Council and took part in the proceedings up to the time of the adoption of the dogma of infallibility. After the adoption of the dogma a number of the American bishops, among them Bishop McFarland, took their departure for home. When it was ascertained here that the Bishop was to come home this month the Catholics of Providence and vicinity determined to manifest their pleasure at his return by giving him a public reception. A convention of the different Catholic societies of this city and vicinity was called, and arrangements made for giving the Bishop, on his return, a grand welcome demonstration. Fifteen societies were represented at the convention, twelve of which voted to take part in the reception. Mr. Thomas F. Carroll, of the Sts. Peter and Paul's T. A. Society, was elected Chief Marshal for the occasion, and each society was instructed to furnish to him a mounted aid. No less than six bands of music have been engaged for the occasion.

As soon as it was announced yesterday that Bishop McFarland would arrive last evening a special meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent Sick and Burial Society was held in the afternoon, and it was resolved that the society serenade Bishop McFarland, at his residence in the evening. At eight o'clock the society assembled at their hall, 29 Weybosset street, and notwithstanding the short notice fully 200 members were present. At half-past eight the society formed in line, and headed by the American band, D. W. Reeves leader, marched up Weybosset street, through Dorrance, up Westminster into High, through Fenner into Pond, halting at the episcopal residence. The band here played a piece appropriate to the occasion, which, when finished, Bishop McFarland appeared at the door and after the cheering of the assemblage had subsided, spoke substantially as follows:—

MY KIND FRIENDS:—I return you my sincere thanks for this ovation, which, I am sure, was not prompted by any personal motive, but given as evidence of your faith and Catholic spirit. You have come to see me on my return from the Holy City, in which assembled that august gathering of prelates of the Catholic Church. As I shall soon, probably Sunday, meet you in the church, I shall have more to say to you. Again, kind friends, I thank you.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's remarks the band played appropriate selections, among which were "St. Patrick's Day" and "The Wearing of the Green." The large crowd present repeatedly cheered, and, after the playing of a few airs by the band, the society formed into line again and marched back to their hall, where they were dismissed.

The Hibernian Benevolent Sick and Burial Society, we understand, is one of the oldest Catholic organizations in the city and has a membership of over four hundred. Mr. Thomas Farrell is president of the society.

A MORMON TROUBLE.—A young Scotchman turned up recently at the mines near Virginia, Nevada, and declared that he had just escaped from Salt Lake City in consequence of having been advised into the marrying of his own sister by Brigham Young. He emigrated to Salt Lake a few years ago, after having embraced the Mormon religion, and continued to be true to the faith until his sister insisted on marrying him, and then he thought it about time to make himself scarce.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, August 18—6 P. M.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The several markets here were mostly noticeable to-day for their entire absence of special features and complete lack of interest. This even is saying too much in the way of particular description, such having been their condition for several days past. It has been before noticed here how this stagnation is a common circumstance every year at this time, when so many men more familiar than Van Amburgh with some of the most dangerous of beasts which they affect, vary their zoological studies by seeking knowledge of one more ferocious and treacherous than belongs here, in fighting whom they find a substitute for the excitement which a sort of informal truce on the part of the milder mannered brutes of the street deprives them of. But beyond that it is certain that the market, having been tuned, as it were, to the war note, is paralyzed by the incompleteness of the news received of the situation of the different belligerents. Of course, in a general way, the larger number of dealers, strongly leavened with Germans, accept the despatches as conveying intelligence of continued Prussian successes, while there are others who place a different interpretation upon them, and sustain themselves by much force of argument. The result necessarily is an indisposition to trade, and, in the absence of transactions, a weak feeling in the markets.

GOLD OFF.

Gold declined to-day to 116½, upon a firmer feeling in the London market, both in respect to consols and bonds. The following table shows the principal prices:—

10 A. M.	116¾	2 P. M.	117
11 A. M.	116⅞	3 P. M.	116⅝
12 M.	116⅞	4 P. M.	116½
1 P. M.	116⅞	5 P. M.	116⅝
1:35 P. M.	117⅛	5:30 P. M.	116½ a 116⅝

Gold loans were made at 1 to 6 per cent for carrying and exceptionally flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gross clearings, $47,953,000; gold balances, $1,252,343; currency balances, $1,484,336.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues dull and steady at subjoined quotations. Sterling, francs and other continental bills are merely nominal, but the following are brokers' rates.—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108½ a 109⅛; good to prime bankers', 109⅜ a 109⅝; bankers' rates, short sight, 110⅜ a 110¼; Paris, sixty days, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; short sight, 5.07½ a 5.06¼; Antwerp, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; Switzerland, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; Hamburg, 36 a 37; Amsterdam, 41½ a 41¾; Frankfort, 42 a 42½; Bremen, 80 a 80¼; Prussian thalers, 74½ a 75.

The specie shipment to-day was $267,000.

MONEY IS MORE ACTIVE

and the rate on call loans has advanced to four and five per cent. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount one per cent, and the rate now stands at four and a half per cent. This reduction was generally expected in view of the increasing ease in money in the open market at London for two weeks past. Telegrams from Washington to-day state that the currency balance is now $39,000,000. The decrease yesterday is attributed to the destruction of $12,000,000 mutilated United States notes, and the increase to-day is said to arise from the replacing of the old notes with new ones.

GOVERNMENTS FIRM BUT LOWER.

The government market exhibits less activity than in the earlier days of the war, but greater steadiness. The market to-day was unfavorably affected by large offerings at the Sub-Treasury, which reached an aggregate of nearly five millions. The Treasury purchased one million at 109.53 to 109.83. After the awards were made the market price was barely steady, the only changes being a rise of ⅛ per cent on 62's, ⅛ on 65's old, and a decline of ⅛ on new 65's, and ⅛ on 68's. The following were the closing quotations at three P. M.:—United States currency sixes, 112 a 112¼; do., 1881, registered, 114½ a 114¾; do. do., coupon, 114½ a 114¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅝ a 112⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅜ a 111½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., 1865, January and July, registered, 109⅞ a 110⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅛ a 110¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110⅛ a 110¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 105 a 105½; do. do., coupon, 108½ a 108⅝.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

are steady, without new features. Prices at the close were:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 62½ a 63; do., new, 60½ a 60¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 63½; do., new, 62½ a 64; do., registered stock, old, 50½ a 50¾; Georgia sixes, 83 a 85; do. sevens, 91½ a 92; do. sevens, old, 90 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 52½ a 53; do. funding, 1866, 39½ a 41; do. do., 1868, 36 a 37; do., new, 33½ a 34; do., special tax, 24½ a 25; Missouri sixes, 90¼ a 90½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89½ a 90; Louisiana sixes, 72 a 72½; do., new, 67 a 68; do. levee sixes, 72 a 73; do. do. eights, 87½ a 88; do. Penitentiary sevens, 77 a 78; do. railroad eights, 83 a 86; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 99 a 100; do. railroad eights, 93 a 94; South Carolina sixes, 80 a 83; do., new, January and July, 73 a 74; do. do., April and October, 76 a 78; do. registered stock, old, 75 a 80; Arkansas sevens, 73 a 76; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 79 a 80; do. interest eights, 73 a 74; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 75 a 78; do. second do. eights, 65 a 68; New Orleans and Jackson first, 82 a 84; do. second, 73 a 75; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 84 a 86; do. second, 73 a 75; do. stock, 36 a 38; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 68 a 70; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 75 a 76; Memphis City sixes, 56 a 57; Savannah City sevens, 83 a 86; New Orleans consols, old, 72 a 75; do. issue railroad sixes, 68 a 70; do. new sevens, 73 a 74.

STOCKS OFF.

The stock market exhibited a bearish feeling to-day in consequence of sales by parties who bought in expectation of an upward turn following the announcement of the railroad truce. Prices on the second call were:—Canton Company, 60 a 63; Cumberland Iron, 40; Western Union, 34½ bid; Quicksilver, 4½ bid; Mariposa, 5 bid; do. preferred, 9⅜ a 9¾; Boston Water Power, 18; Adams Express, 67½ a 68½; Wells-Fargo Express, 13½ a 14½; do. scrip, 3; American Express, 42½ bid; United States Express, 40 a 45; Pacific Mail, 37⅜ a 37⅝; New York Central consolidated, 95 a 95¼; do. scrip, 90⅝ a 90⅞; Erie, 22⅝ a 22¾; Harlem, 132⅜ a 134½; Reading, 95⅛ a 95¼; Michigan Central, 118⅝; Lake Shore, 91¾ a 91⅞; Illinois Central, 135½ a 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½ a 106; Chicago and Northwestern, 81⅞ a 82⅛; do. preferred, 85½ a 85¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana, 78 a 79½; New Jersey Central, 101½ a 101¾; Rock Island, 113⅜ a 113½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 60⅛ a 60⅜; do. preferred, 76⅝ a 76⅞; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 51½ a 51⅝; do. preferred, 75 bid; Fort Wayne, 94¼ a 94½; Chicago and Alton, 112⅛ bid; do. preferred, 113 bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 33¾ bid; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 46; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 105⅞ a 106; Morris and Essex, 88¾ a 89; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3½ a 3⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 108 bid; do. preferred, 110 bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17½ a 17⅝.

RAILROAD BONDS.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found an article of special interest to Erie bondholders. Prices of bonds to-day were:—New York Central sixes, 1887, 86; do. sevens, 1876, 99; do. do. convertible, 1876, 99; do. do., 1865–76, 99; Erie first mortgage, extended, 98 a 100; do. do., endorsed, 98; do. sevens, second do., 1879, 94½ a 96; do. do., third do., 1883, 88½ a 90; do. do., fourth do., 1880, 82½ a 83½; do. do., fifth do., 1888, 78 a 80; Buffalo, New York and Erie first mortgage, 1877, 90; Hudson River sevens, second mortgage, sinking fund, 1885, 101½; do. do., third do, 1875, 100½; Harlem first mortgage, 100; Albany and Susquehanna first bonds, 100; do. do. second do., 92½ a 94; do. do. third do., 92½; Michigan Central first mortgage, eights, 1882, 125; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy eight per cent first mortgage, 110 a 111; Michigan Southern seven per cent second mortgage, 92⅞ a 93½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana sinking fund seven per cent, 97; Pacific Railroad sevens, guaranteed by Missouri, 96 a 96½; Central Pacific bonds, 87½ a 87⅝; Union Pacific first bonds, 82¼ a 82⅜; Illinois Central seven per cent, 1870, 110; Alton and Terre Haute second mortgage preferred, 83; do. do. do. do., income, 75 a 75½; Chicago and Northwestern interest bonds, 96; do. do. extension bonds, 90; do. do. first mortgage, 92½ a 93; consolidated seven per cent convertible, 89 a 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph land grants, 108; Lackawanna and Western bonds, 95; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western first mortgage, 100; Toledo and Wabash first mortgage extended, 90; do. second mortgage, 85; do. equipment bonds, 76½ a 78; Toledo, Wabash and Western consolidated convertible sinking fund, 80¼; Great Western first mortgage, 1888, 86½ a 88; Great Western second do., 1893, 80; Quincy and Toledo first mortgage, 1890, 84; Galena and Chicago extended, 103; do. second mortgage, 98; Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, 96½ a 98; Morris and Essex first mortgage, 102; do. second mortgage, 93 a 94½; New Jersey Central first mortgage, 105; do. second mortgage, 101½; New Jersey Central new bonds, 99 a 100; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago first mortgage, 102; do. second mortgage, 95 a 97½; do. third mortgage, 93; Cleveland and Pittsburg consolidated sinking fund, 88; do. second mortgage, 97 a 99; do. third mortgage, 91 a 96; do. fourth mortgage, 75 a 77; Chicago and Alton sinking fund, 100; do. first mortgage, 101; do. income, 93; Ohio and Mississippi first mortgage, 96 a 98; do. consolidated, 86 a 88½; Dubuque and Sioux City first mortgage, 96; St. Louis and Iron Mountain bonds, 86; Milwaukee and St. Paul first mortgage eights, 102½ a 103; do. do., 7 3-10, 90½ a 95; do., first mortgage, 91¼; do., I. and M. division, 86; do. second mortgage, 85; Chicago and Milwaukee, first mortgage, 92; Joliet and Chicago, first mortgage, 95; Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis first mortgage, 82 a 82¾; do. second mortgage, 65; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, eastern division, 84 a 85; do., western division, 81; New York and New Haven sixes, 97 a 100; Boston, Hartford and Erie, guaranteed, 25.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Monthly report No. 11, now nearly ready for distribution, contains a variety of interesting statistics, among which are the following:—

Tables showing the imports of Great Britain during the six months ended June 30, 1870; agricultural statistics of Great Britain, Prussia and other European countries; preliminary statements showing our imports, exports and re-exports for June, 1870, and the exports of gold and silver coin and bullion from New York for the four weeks ended August 20.

Also table showing the comparative area, population, public debt, revenue, expenditures, railroads, telegraphs, merchant marine, army, &c., of the United States and of the several European countries.

A corrected statement showing the estimated reduction of taxes under the new Tariff act, and the following

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REDUCTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BY THE ACT APPROVED JULY 14, 1870.

Sources of Revenue.	*Provisions of the law of July 14, 1870.*	*Receipts in fiscal ye'r 1870.*	*Annual reduction.*
Special taxes, inclu'g those on bankers.	Will cease May 1, 1871, except those connected with fermented liquors, spirits and tobacco.	$10,674,000	$10,674,000
Gross receipts	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	6,784,000	6,784,000
Sales	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, except those on sales of tobacco, spirits, wines, and those paid by stamps	8,804,000	8,894,000
Income, including salaries	Will be 2½ per cent on incomes over $2,000, instead of 5 per cent on incomes over $1,000.	37,243,000	23,700,000
Legacies	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	1,619,000	1,619,000
Successions	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	1,364,000	1,364,000
Articles in Schedule A.	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	892,000	892,000
Passports	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	25,000	25,000
Stamps	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, for promissory notes for less than $100, for receipts, for canned and preserved fish	15,611,000	1,350,000
Total		$83,016,000	$55,212,000

EXTREME PRICES.

The following shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks to-day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central and Hudson con.	95⅜	94⅞
New York Central and Hudson scrip.	91⅜	89⅞
Erie	22⅝	22
Reading	96	95½
Lake Shore	92⅜	91
Wabash	52⅛	50⅞
Northwestern preferred	85⅞	84⅞
Rock Island	114	113
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60⅞	59⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	77⅛	76
Ohio and Mississippi	34	33⅜
Pacific Mail	38½	37

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

Gold receipts	$944,461
Gold payments	1,074,969
Gold balance	69,481,085
Currency receipts	1,637,072
Currency payments	233,841
Currency balance	15,114,669
Customs	935,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, August 18—10:15 A. M.

$500 U S 5-20 c, '65	111⅞	100 shs Pac M SS Co	38⅞
10000 do	112⅛	100 do s60	38
1000 U S 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅝	10 Adams Ex b c	68½
2500 do	110½	200 N Y Cen & H R	95⅜
10000 US 5-20, c, '67 s3	110⅝	300 do b c	95⅜
10000 do	110⅝	10000 N Y C & H R R ctfs	91
45000 do s3	110½	10000 do bet call	91⅛
10000 Tenn 6's, ex c	62⅞	10000 do	91
5000 do	62⅞	12000 do	91⅛
5000 Va 6's, ex c	63	100 Erie pref	47½
3000 Georgia 7's	91½	200 do	48
5000 N Car 6's, old bds.	52½	200 Illinois Central RR.	136
10000 N Car 6's, n	33¾	550 L S & M S RR	92½
10000 N C 6's, sp t. bc. s3	25	30 do	92¾
3000 Alabama 8's	99½	100 Chi & N W pfd	85⅞
7000 do	100	100 N J Central RR	101½
10000 Mich So 2d m	92½	30 do	101¾
4000 Cen Pac RR g bds	87⅝	100 Chic & Rk I RR	113⅜
13000 Un Pac RR 1st	82⅞	100 Mil & St Paul RR	60⅞
1000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo.	96½	200 Mil & St Paul pf. b c	77
3000 N Mo 1st m b	84	100 Tol, Wab & W RR	51⅞
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf.	83	200 Chic & Alton	112
4000 do	82	400 Ohio & Miss RR	34
10000 Alton & Ter H inc.	75	80 Morris & Es RR	89
5 shs Amer Ex Bank	113	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	3½
5 Fourth Nat Bk	106	25 N Y & N H scrip. b c	143

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

$1000 US 5's, '74, cou	108	$500 U S 5-20, c, '68	110⅝
500 US 6's, '81, c sm	114½	35000 US 5-20, c, '67	110⅜
10000 US 5-20, c, '62	112⅞	2000 do	110⅝
900 do small	112	30000 do	110⅝
3500 do	112¾	12000 do s3	110½
3000 U S 5-20, c, '64	111½	50000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	108⅞
10000 US 5-20, c, '65	111¾	500 do small	108
3000 do	111⅝	50000 do	108⅞
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110½		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, n	60¾	400 shs L S & M S RR	91⅞
1000 N Car 6's, old bds.	53	400 do b c	91⅞
10000 do	53½	65 Chic & NW RR	81⅜
2000 N C Fund act '68	35¾	100 Chi & R I RR	113⅜
17000 U Pac RR 1st m	81½	200 Tol, W & W RR s20	51⅝
3000 C, C & Ind C 1st	82¼	100 Pitts, F W & C, gtd	94½
300 shs Mariposa pref	9½	100 Ohio & Miss RR	33¾
500 N Y C & H R b c	95	600 do	33⅞
100 do	94⅞	100 Del, Lack & W	105⅞
10000 N Y C & H R ctfs	90¾	25 do	106
1000 do	91	60 Morris & Essex RR	89
10000 do b c	90⅞	200 C, C & I C RR	17⅝
400 Illinois Cen RR	136		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Pacific Mail	37 a 37¼		NWestern pref.	84⅞ a 85		
N Y Central con	94½ a 94⅝		Rock Island	113⅜ a 113¼		
N Y Cen scrip	89⅞ a 90		St Paul	59⅞ a 60		
Reading	95⅛ a 95¼		St Paul pf	76 a 76¼		
Lake Shore	91¼ a 91⅜		Wabash	50⅞ a 51		
Northwestern	81¾ a 82⅛		Ohio & Miss	33⅛ a 33¼		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, August 18—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, but prices were unchanged. The sales were 3,200 bags ex Nardahl on private terms, and in Baltimore 753 do. ex Speed also on private terms. Other kinds were slow of sale, but held for full figures. During the past week there have been sold 2,000 mats and 105 bags Java, 976 bags Maracaibo, 147 do. Jamaica at prices within the range of our quotations below. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 14¾c.; fair do., 15c. a 15½c.; good do., 16c. a 16½c.; prime do., 17c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18c.; Java, 19½c. a 21½c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15½c. a 19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 16½c. a 19½c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—For this staple there was an increased demand from all classes of buyers. Sales to a fair extent were made to exporters, who have not been operating for the past month or more, while there was a fair demand for spinning and an increased inquiry for speculation. Holders were generally less anxious to realize, and an advance of ⅛c. in prices was established, the market showing considerable firmness at the improvement at the close, when middling upland was held at 19⅝c. Including 50 bales to arrive, there were sales of 2,125 bales, of which 1,364 were for spinning, 635 for export and 126 on speculation. For future delivery an increased business was consummated and the following sales were made:—300 bales, basis low middling, for August, at 17⅞c.; 100 do., for September, at 16⅞c.; 300 do., at 17c.; 200 do., for October, at 16¾c. a 16⅞c.; 200 do., for November, at 16⅝c.; 300 do., for September, October and November, at 16¾c.; and (late yesterday) 100 do., for August, at 18c., and 200 do., for October, at 16⅝c. We annex the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	*Mobile and Memphis.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	14	14⅛	14½	14¾
Good ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
Low middling	18½	18¾	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅝	19¾	20	20¼
Good middling	21⅛	21½	21¾	23

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 27,830 bbls. flour, 125 bags corn meal, 67,443 bushels wheat, 74,007 do. corn, 99,680 do. oats, 261 do. barley and 1,020 do. rye. The market for State and Western flour was comparatively quiet, the demand being checked by the increased firmness of holders, who demanded and obtained about 10c. higher prices. A fair business, however, was transacted in the shipping grades, which sold to the extent of 8,500 bbls., at $5 90 a $6 15 for extra State, chiefly at $6 a $6 15. The total sales were 15,000 bbls. Southern flour was moderately active and steady and firm. Sales 600 bbls. For rye flour the demand was only moderate, and with the supply increasing, prices were easier, though not quotably lower. Sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull and prices were nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 35 a $4 55
Superfine State	5 50 a 5 85
Extra State	5 80 a 6 20
Choice do	6 30 a 6 90
Superfine Western	5 75 a 6 00
Extra do	6 00 a 6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 50 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 75 a 7 00
Family	7 00 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 25 a 6 75
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 50 a 10 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 7 00
Southern extra and family	7 50 a 10 00
Corn meal, city	5 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a 5 35
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 00 a 6 10

—The market for wheat was dull and heavy, though the majority of the sellers refused to sell except at full prices. The prices asked were generally 2c. above the views of buyers. The sales were confined to about 25,000 bushels, at $1 21½ for No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1 10 a $1 12 for small lots No. 3 spring, $1 70 for white Kentucky and $1 40 a $1 44 for amber winter. Corn was in fair request and prices advanced 1c. a 2c., the market closing at about 89c. for prime; there were sold 90,000 bushels, at 82c. a 90c. for inferior to prime mixed Western and $1 12 a $1 14 for white. Oats were dull and heavy, the sales being 32,000 bushels, at 50c. for old State Western and new black Illinois, and 50c. a 54c. for new Ohio. Rye, barley and malt were dull and nominal at former figures.

FREIGHTS.—The market continued to rule dull and heavy, and lower rates were accepted in some cases. Grain room in the Liverpool steamers was lower, being engaged at 5½d. The chartering business was dull, the demand for all kinds of vessels being light; rates were generally steady, however. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 22,500 bushels wheat, at 5½d.; 1,000 bbls. flour, at 1s. 9d. To London, 500 bbls. flour on private terms. To Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. To Bristol, 30 hhds. tallow at 25s. The charters were:—A bark to Trieste with 1,800 bbls. petroleum at 7s. 1d.; a brig to Liverpool with 1,500 do. naphtha at 6s. 3d.; a bark from Philadelphia to Cork for orders with 2,500 do., and a ship to Glasgow, general cargo, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—The market was dull, the demand being light, but holders were firm, anticipating a brisk inquiry about the 1st proximo. Bags were quoted at 21c. a 23c., and cloth at 31c. a 32c.; the latter price for Borneo.

HOPS.—Trade was dull, there being scarcely any inquiry, but prices were steady, especially for the better grades, which were not freely offered. We quote:—Common to choice lots, 10c.

HEMP.—The demand for all kinds was light, and prices remained nominal at 12⅜c. a 12½c. gold for Manila, 5c. a 6c. do. for jute, 11½c. do. for Sisal and 7½c. do. for Tampico, in bond.

HAY.—A moderate demand prevailed at prices not differing from those current yesterday. We quote:—Shipping, 85c. a 95c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 25; long rye straw, $1 10 a $1 15; short do., 90c.

MOLASSES.—The market was without change of consequence. The demand was almost entirely for small lots, and holders generally still being anxious to realize, prices were heavy and nominal. The business was confined to small lots at prices within the range of our quotations. We quote:—

	New Crop.	*Old Crop.*
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	26c. a 30c.	23c. a 26c.
Clayed	30c. a 37c.	24c. a 27c.
Muscovado, refining	32c. a 40c.	25c. a 30c.
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 44c.	— a —
Porto Rico	37c. a 60c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 50c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 95c.	— a —

—Stock at date, 16,684 hhds. Cuba, 7,174 do. Porto Rico and 3,743 do. English Islands.

NAVAL STORES.—The transactions in spirits turpentine were mostly of a retail character, buyers being indisposed to operate to any extent except at a reduction from yesterday's prices, which holders refused to grant. There were sold about 110 bbls., in lots, at 39c. for merchantable. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. The market for rosin was very quiet, but prices were very strong for strained, which closed at $1 8¾ a $1 85. There were sold about 500 bbls. in lots at prices within the range of $1 87½ a $2 25 for No. 2, $2 50 a $3 50 for No. 1 do; $3 75 a $4 75 for pale, and $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Of Newbern tar 40 bbls. were sold at $2 25. Wilmington tar was dull and nominal at $3.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and we heard of no sales of moment; jobbing lots in casks were selling at 92c. a 94c. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value. No sales.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 515 bbls. pork, 50 do. beef, and 50 pkgs. cut meats. The market for pork was more active, but with fair offerings. Prices were heavy and lower, closing at $28 75 for Western mess, at for August delivery. There were sold 500 bbls. for August $28 75 a $29, 500 do. for September at $29, and, late yesterday, 500 do. for September at $29 12½. For jobbing lots the demand was more active at about yesterday's prices. The sales were 375 bbls. at $29 12½ for Western mess, and $29 25 a $29 50 for city, and $24 for rumps. Dressed hogs were quoted at 11½c. a 12½c. for common to prime grades. Live hogs were dull, but without change of moment in value. Common to prime State and Western were quoted at 9¼c. a 9¾c. The demand for beef was light, being confined to small lots; but there was no change in prices. About 50 bbls. were sold within the range of $13 a $16 for plain mess, and $16 a $19 for extra do. Tierce beef was dull and nominal at $27 a $30 for prime mess; no sales. For bacon the market was dull, but unchanged. Long clear was quoted at 15½c.; no sales. Cut meats were as dull as ever, though held for full figures. We quote:—Western and city pickled hams, 19c. a 20c.; tight tierced and bagged do. 21½c. a 24c. The market for lard was only moderately active, but stronger. At the opening 16½c. was paid for a few lots prime Western steam, which was held at 16⅝c. at the close, when 16½c. was bid for several lots. The sales were 300 tierces at 16½c. for prime Western steam, and 16c. a 16⅞c. for No. 1 to steam city; also 250 tierces, for December delivery, at 14½.

PETROLEUM.—There was an active business consummated in crude, in bulk, the demand being chiefly for export to the Continent, and the market was steady and firm at 12c., though at the extreme close some holders refused to sell below 12⅛c. The sales were 2,000 bbls. for August at 12c., 4,000 do. for September delivery at 12c., resale of 2,000 do. for do. at 12c. and 10,000 do. for export, for future delivery, supposed September, at the same price. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 16c. a 16½c. Naphtha was in more demand, and 3,000 bbls. were sold on private terms. The market for refined was very quiet, but strong, especially for oil for this month's delivery, which was not freely offered, and which was held at 25c. A cargo of 1,800 bbls. brought 25c., and 3,000 bbls., in bulk, were sold, for September delivery, at 20c.—closing at about 20½c. Jobbing lots were selling at 26½c. a 27½c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was very quiet and prices were without improvement. A cargo of 3,000 bbls., deliverable between the 1st and 10th of September, was sold at 23⅛c. We heard of no other sales.

RICE.—Carolina was dull but unchanged in value. A few lots sold at 9c. a 9½c. Rangoon was quoted at 7½c. a 7¾c. for common to prime, without sales of moment.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw was less active, and prices continued to favor buyers. The inquiry was partly from the trade but chiefly from refiners. The sales were 600 hhds., part at 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. for Cuba and Porto Rico, also 1,600 boxes, part if not all at 10½c. Refined was moderately dealt in at 13⅝c. a 13¾c. for hard, 12⅝c. a 13c. for soft white, and 12⅝c. a 12⅝c. for extra C. We quote as follows:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.; fair refining, 9⅛c.; good refining, 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8⅛c. a 9⅜c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; white, 12⅛c. a 13; Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11⅛c. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. made the stock to-day as follows:—96,843 hhds., 115,385 boxes, 505,151 bags and 1,181 melado.

SEEDS.—Linseed continued to rule dull and nominal at $2 25, gold, duty paid. Grass were inactive, and quoted at 14c. for clover and $7 a $7 25 for timothy.

SALTPETRE.—Crude was dull and nominal at 9⅛c., gold. No sales.

STEARINE.—The market was very quiet, the demand being entirely for small amounts, but prices were steady, especially for the prime grades. A few small sales were made within the range of 18c. a 18½c. for common to prime.

TALLOW.—There was a fair demand, chiefly for export, and prices were steady, especially for the prime grades. A lot of 60,000 lbs. prime was sold at 9⅞c., and small quantities of choice city brought 9⅞c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,261 bbls. The demand was only moderate, but prices were steady. The sales were 165 bbls. at 97c.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Letter from Mr. Frelinghuysen, Declining the Mission to England.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser, August 18.]

The letter we publish below explains itself sufficiently. Mr. Frelinghuysen declines the mission to England. From the hour when his name was first mentioned Mr. Frelinghuysen felt compelled to refuse to himself the high honor of a position which he could have filled with distinguished ability. Acting upon a sense of duty, and with a desire to relieve the President, the Senate and himself of all complications, he earnestly endeavored to secure the withdrawal of his name. The rapidly approaching close of the session of Congress forbade this, except at the cost of much embarrassment to the Senate, and it was understood that, if he saw proper, his declination at a later day would avoid many causes of confusion. Immediately after receiving the official notice of his appointment he declined it, and the subsequent delay in the announcement of his action has been in accordance with the wishes of the President. There has been no vacillation whatever, and a perfectly good understanding between the President, Mr. Frelinghuysen and their mutual advisers.:—

NEWARK, N. J., July 27, 1870.

To His Excellency President GRANT:—

Permit me to express my appreciation of the distinguished honor done me in my appointment as Minister to England, an honor the more valuable because originating with one whose confidence I so highly prize.

I received the official notification of my appointment on Friday, the 22d inst. Since then, and before, I have deeply and disinterestedly reflected on the question whether it was my duty to accept the office. And having come to the conclusion that it is not, I regret that the telegrams indicating the result to which I have come—sent, the one on the morning of Thursday, the 14th inst., as soon as the rumors of my possible nomination took shape in the press, and the other on the morning of the 15th, as soon as I heard of my nomination—did not reach their destination in time to lead to the selection of another than myself for the position.

Although my mind was fixed on this subject when I telegraphed, yet the most grateful vote of the Senate on my confirmation, which I am aware was to a good degree the result of a natural kind feeling toward a recent associate, and also an expression of views as to the national policy, has led me carefully to review the subject.

In view of my domestic relations and duties, which I was gratified to find in our recent interview you appreciated, my own distaste for diplomatic position and my conviction that there are others better suited to the office, I am brought to my first conclusions, and shall forward my letter declining the office to the Secretary of State.

While I regret that my efforts to avoid the public association of my name with this office were not successful, you will please permit me again to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred. I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

A GLEN'S FALLS ELOPEMENT—A SCRIPTER LESSON.—The Glen's Falls *Republican* this week gives the particulars of an alleged elopement. The parties are said to be a Mrs. Scripter and Moses Watson. They disappeared on Tuesday last. Mrs. Scripter left the following letter for the perusal and edification of her husband:—Well, Charley, there is not much for me to say to you, only don't mourn for me, for you deserve a better woman than I. I don't love you, and you know it well, and I love the man I go with better than my own life. You and me could never be happy together. That you know as well as I, and it is growing worse all the time. While I have lived with you I have been true to you in character. You may believe it or not; and now I feel I could be true no longer, so I leave you. You have said many a time you never would follow me. Now we will see; but I can tell you it will do you no good, for we shall be on the lookout for you; and, another thing, we shall go farther than you think for. Before you read this hundreds of miles will lay between you and us. Don't care any more for me, for you are worthy of a better woman than I ever shall make. But you can think that I am happy with the man of my heart's choice. You will curse me, and I don't blame you for that. [Here several lines are completely obliterated.] Charley, think it is the best thing that ever happened to you, for it is. So goodby, and forever, for I would rather die than see your face.

HELEN.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BURROUGHS—WARNER.—On Tuesday, August 16, by the Rev. Charles Fluhrer, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES W. BURROUGHS to Miss ANNIE E. WARNER, all of this city.

UTTER—GAILIER.—On Thursday, August 18, by the Rev. William Reid, ALBERT F. UTTER to Miss IDA L. GAILIER, both of this city.

GRAIN—GOODSPEED.—On Monday, August 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. W. Bartine, D.D., FREDERICK GRAIN, Jr., to Miss LYDIA GOODSPEED, all of Jersey City.

Died.

ABEL.—HENRIETTA AMELIA, youngest daughter of P. Henry Abel and Emilie Robert, aged 10 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BAYLEY.—On Wednesday morning, August 17, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier (Sixteenth street), this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

BOYD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, August 17, JAMES HUBBELL, youngest son of Louis R. and Helen A. Boyd, aged 9 months and 3 days.

Funeral at residence of parents, No. 17 Elm place, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWNELL.—On Wednesday, August 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Holland, West Fourteenth street, MRS. CHARLOTTE DICKINSON BROWNELL, widow of the late Right Reverend Bishop of Connecticut.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment, on Saturday.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, August 17, WILLIS AUGUSTUS, only son of Cornelius W. and Phœbe J. Brown, aged 3 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 32 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, on this (Friday) afternoon at three o'clock.

BRABYON.—On Thursday, August 18, MARY BRABYON, wife of Patrick Young, native of county Louth, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 601 West Twenty-eighth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, August 17, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, THOMAS S. CLARK, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, E. A. Dusenbury, also members of the Metropolitan Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, at St. Patrick's cathedral, Mott street. The remains will be interred in the cathedral grounds.

COCHRANE.—On Wednesday, August 17, JOHN J. COCHRANE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 221 First avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONLEY.—On Thursday, August 18, FRANCIS, youngest son of John and Teresa Conley, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 23 Ridge street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

COX.—In this city, on Thursday, August 18, JAMESON COX.

CORSA.—On Thursday, August 18, ROBERT BENJAMIN CORSA, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Vandam street, on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, when the remains will be taken to West Farms, Westchester county, for interment.

Onondaga county (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DE MARCELLIN.—On Wednesday morning, August 17, MARIE MORGAN, infant daughter of Thomas C. and Mary A. de Marcellin, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at 112 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, August 17, WILLIAM, beloved son of James and Bridget Dunn, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 197 Warren street, between Nevins and Powers, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, August 16, WILLIAM FRANKLIN JACKSON, son of William H. and Mary V. Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, at Freehold, N. J. Carriages at Amboy boat, pier 1, North river, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock, to proceed to Greenwood.

HARFORD.—On Wednesday, August 17, at Elizabeth, N. J., HENRIETTA C., widow of Captain R. F. Harford.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Third Presbyterian church, corner Jersey and Market streets, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

HOXIE.—At Westerly, R. I., on Thursday, August 18, JOSEPH HOXIE, of this city, aged 75 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, August 17, ROBERT MOORE, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 192 John street, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, August 17, WILLIAM D. MOORE, son of George T. and Sarah M. Moore, aged 18 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from 482 Smith street, Williamsburg.

NORTON.—On Wednesday, August 17, JOHN NORTON, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 536 Pearl street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'GRADY.—On Wednesday, August 17, after a long illness, MICHAEL O'GRADY, native of Lismore, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 538 Third avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

PETTIGREW.—On Tuesday, August 16, JENNIE C., wife of James R. Pettigrew and daughter of Robert and Jennie McQuhae, in the 27th year of her age. Also the infant son of James R. and Jennie C. Pettigrew.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, 209 East Forty-sixth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RABITTE.—On Monday, August 15, at Green Lake, Minn., CHARLES L. RABITTE, of Tompkins avenue, corner Madison street, Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAPELYE.—On Thursday morning, August 18, of dysentery, BURTHEN RAPELYE, youngest child of Jeromus and Sarah L. Rapelye.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. John Kolye, Newtown, L. I., this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

RUSSE.—On Wednesday, August 17, JOHN JACOB, only son of John Jacob and Elizabeth Russe, aged 1 year, 7 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 164 East Sixty-fifth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SCHILLING.—On Wednesday, August 17, LOUISA, wife of Ernest Schilling, M. D.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 112 West Twelfth street, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS.—In Jersey City (late Hudson City), on Wednesday, August 17, HENRY A., youngest child of Henry A. and M. Louise Thomas, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, corner of Magnolia avenue and Summit street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

TICKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 18, MARGARETHA, beloved wife of Henry Ticken, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the German Brotherly Society and Hermann Verein are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 75 Powers street, corner Dean, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday, August 17, KITTY, youngest daughter of George H. and Julia A. Tucker, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 228 East 123d street, this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock.

VARNUM.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, August 16, JOSEPH B., infant son of Joseph B. and Helen T. Varnum, aged 5 months and 6 days.

VAN BLARCOM.—On Thursday, August 18, HANNAH VAN BLARCOM.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jeremiah Van Riper, 190 (old No. 72) West Warren street, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

VAN WINKLE.—At Teaneck, N. J., on Thursday, August 18, RICHARD, infant son of John W. and Clara Van Winkle, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Belinda Van Winkle, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. Northern railroad train leaves Pavonia ferry, foot of Chambers street, at one P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, August 17, JABEZ WILLIAMS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, Calyer street, Greenpoint, L. I.

THE WAR.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

ronne, L'Heroine, Le Magnanime, L'Atalante, Le Renard, Le Moncalm, Le Corbère, Onondaga, La Nissus, La Galatée. Here are twenty-four of the thirty-seven that we have referred to. Of these the Ocean, Savoie, Surveillante and Gauloise carry more guns and are of greater aggregate tonnage than the entire iron-clad fleet of Prussia. In addition to the iron-clad vessels, several of the French floating batteries are propelled by steam and are reported to have been escorted to the Baltic.

The Prussian iron-clad fleet is composed of six vessels. These are the King William, 28 guns; the Frederick Charles, 16; the Crown Prince, 16; the Hansa, 8; the Annimus, 7, and the Prince Adalbert 7. The first three are frigates, the others are covettes and gunboats. In addition Prussia has five turretted corvettes, but they do not amount to much. Undoubtedly the best vessel in the Prussian service is the King William. Her armament is tremendous, comprising, as it does, four 600 pounders and twenty 300 pounders. Her armor is also very strong.

So far as the wooden vessels of the two navies are concerned it is hardly worth the trouble of referring to them, as here the French preponderance is so great as to render any comparison absurd. France possesses a navy embracing nearly six hundred vessels of all kinds and classes, which is a greater number than is possessed by Great Britain. Indeed, it will doubtless surprise many persons to learn that the French iron-clad fleet is considerably larger than that of Great Britain—exceeding it by some fourteen vessels, and exceeding the whole fleet by forty odd. Prussia's fleet—iron-clads, wooden ships and floating batteries—numbers only ninety-five vessels. It will thus be seen that in no sense of the word can there be equality of strength on water between the two nations now at war.

But it has been urged by some papers that the enormous armaments of the Prussian iron-clads neutralizes the French superiority of numbers. Let us examine this argument. We have already stated that the King William carried 600 and 300 pounders, and it is possible that all the other iron-clads carry guns of the last-named calibre. To oppose these the French have ten, eleven, and as high as fifteen inch guns. In 1868 the French Navy Department adopted the breech-loading cannon of heavy calibre, whose rapidity of fire is something which must not be lost sight of. The French eleven inch guns throw a 250 pound shot, with twenty-four pounds of powder, while their fifteen inch cannon throw a shot of over 400 pounds in weight. One great advantage is possessed by most of the French iron-clads. They lie comparatively low in the water. Such vessels as the Rochambeau and Taureau present so small a surface to the shots of the enemy that the chances are they will prove more than a match for the King William should there be a naval engagement, the Prussian frigate being an immense vessel and a comparatively easy mark to hit. It is utter folly in the face of these facts to pretend that the Prussian navy can prove a match for its antagonist. It may possibly gain a temporary success, just as the Confederate vessels had a spasm of victory during the rebellion; but should the French navy take an important part in the present war the chances are all in favor of its destroying the fleet of Germany.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19—3 A. M.

French Account of Scenes in the Retreat.

French Reports of the End of Napoleon's Dynasty.

Expected Flight of the Bonapartes to England and Italy.

Heavy Losses of the Prussians in Battle.

Napoleon's Dynasty Said to be Ended—Eugenie Said to be En Route for England—Prince Napoleon off to Italy—The French People to Fight Prussia.

LONDON, August 18—Midnight.

We have it on high authority, fresh from Paris, that it is the universal conviction there that the Napoleonic dynasty is ended.

The Empress, having packed up and despatched all her valuables, including pictures of inestimable price, has left for England by way of Belgium. It is believed that the Emperor is also on the way to this country by the same track. He does not dare to return to Paris.

Prince Napoleon has fled to Italy with his family.

M. Thiers told the Corps Législatif yesterday that the enemy must be resisted at all cost to the last.

He advised prompt action. The surrounding population should be obliged to bring theia cattle, crops and food within the walls, and then the entire region in sight of Paris should be laid waste, if necessary.

M. Duvernois, Minister of Commerce, said the government was ready to guarantee them provisions, shelter and subsistence.

Napoleon's Fete Day and a War Alarm Reports from Prussian Headquarters—Marshal Bazaine Contradicted.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

A special correspondent writes from Chalons, Monday, August 15:—

This is the Emperor's birthday, but there are no *fêtes* in honor of the occasion.

The alarm was sounded this evening at ten o'clock, and the artillery was put in motion and went forward to Blëome, but there found the railway cut and fell back. No railway communication now exists between Chalons and either Metz or Verdun. We do not know where the French main body is; but the Prussian vanguard is nearer Chalons than Bazaine is, and there is no force here capable of resisting attack. Thus far nothing but cavalry is heard of, and that, yesterday, was within twenty miles of Chalons and destroying railways at will.

A special correspondent writes from the headquarters of the Second Prussian army corps Friday, August 12:—

Should the French not accept battle outside of Metz two corps will be left to mask the fortress while the main body will continue their march for Paris. The Prussians have at least 600,000 men advancing on French soil, and as many more in reserve on German. All talk of peace before the occupation of Paris is laughed at.

A special correspondent from the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia on Friday, August 12, writes:—

We are daily advancing from village to village. The Alsacian sympathies are altogether French; but the inhabitants are treated kindly by the Germans, except where the peasants commit hostilities. No compulsory military service is enforced on them; wagons for the wounded are required, and the sales of provisions compelled. Nothing is exacted but strict necessaries, and everything is paid for. The Crown Prince declares he makes war on the French government, not the French people.

MacMahon's corps has been almost destroyed; no remnant has been found as the Crown Prince pushes steadily forward against the French right flank.

Tuesday's battle is the crowning proof of the French falsehoods and concealments in the recent telegrams. Palikao declared in the Corps Législatif that the Prussians had been forced to abandon their attempt to interrupt the French retreat and that Bazaine was pursuing his road unmolested to Verdun and Chalons. While he was speaking the Prussians were attacking the French flank, and at nightfall one portion, at least, of Bazaine's army had been forced to abandon the road to Verdun and were again shut up in Metz. It is more than ever plain that no considerable part of the French army has ever succeeded in getting far on the road from Metz to Verdun. Their delay, to whatever cause due, gave the Prussians time to come up, and they were able on Tuesday to attack with a vanguard strong enough to arrest the French retreat and bring four French corps into action.

When Bazaine found he could not shake off the Prussian pursuit he clearly resolved to crush their single corps before its supports could arrive. For hours the Third Prussian corps, which, supported only by cavalry divisions, had first attacked, was compelled to bear the brunt of a vigorous onslaught from twice or thrice its own numbers.

Toward the close of the day, reinforced by the Tenth and parts of the Eighth and Ninth corps, the Prussians resumed the offensive, and when night fell the French army was again divided, and it is doubtful whether either of the main roads from Metz to Verdun remains open to Bazaine.

Three French corps, heretofore unscathed, besides Frossard's and the Imperial Guard, were brought into action, which, on the French side was a general engagement, while on the Prussian side the larger part of the two armies of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles were not on the field, and apparently not a single battalion of the Crown Prince, who is believed to be advancing steadily for Chalons.

Late Accounts of the Latest Battles—Heavy Losses of the Prussians—Napoleon Awaiting a Fight at Chalons.

PARIS, August 18, 1870.

I have just received express information from trustworthy sources relative to the operations at the front. It affords some particulars relating to the series of combats in which the French have been engaged for the last three days, which do not appear in the official despatches or newspapers.

Fighting commenced near Metz at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday, the 14th, just after the Emperor's departure. The battle was brought on by a Prussian attack on General Frossard's division, which was in the act of withdrawing from its position.

The Fourth corps, under General l'Admirault, which formed the left wing of the army, sustained the brunt of the engagement. The attacking force was under Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. While the Fourth corps was occupying the attention of the enemy, the French army continued its retreat, which was effected in the most orderly manner. Marshal Bazaine exposed himself in the thickest of the fight, and had his horse killed under him. He himself is said to be slightly wounded in the foot.

The execution done by the French mitrailleuses was fearful. Four regiments of the Prussian Guard were nearly exterminated. Three or four French journalists shouldered their muskets and fought gallantly side by side with the soldiers.

All was dark and stormy during the night, and on the next morning, when my informant visited the field, no remnant of either army was visible.

In this engagement the French lost 3,000 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 10,000. The disproportion is said to be owing to the terrible destruction caused by the French mitrailleuses and artillery.

On the evening of the 15th the French attacked the Prussians again at Gravelotte, where the Emperor had temporarily established the French head quarters. The Prussian losses were again very great, and the French likewise lost heavily. Gravelotte is at the point of bifurcation of two roads leading to Verdun and Etain. The Fourth corps is in advanced line, and three or four corps are concentrated in this locality. The bulk of the train and equipage has been sent on to Verdun under a powerful escort.

The Emperor is at Chalons, where a great battle will be fought with the aid of a new army, now being rapidly pushed forward to the scene of operations. Very large reinforcements are being despatched, and as arms are abundant, there will be no difficulty in filling up the blanks lately created in the armies. The spirit of the people is everywhere patriotic, and the Prussians, as they advance, will have to encounter an enormous force on every side.

Scenes at the Battle of Woerth.

LONDON, August 18—Midnight.

Edmond About describes the scenes after the battle of Woerth as follows:—

One sees solid regiments, who proudly retreat, while a few bad soldiers, disbanded, lost, demoralized and disarmed, throw themselves desperately into each bypath. I arrived just in time to stop three wretched Turcos mounted on artillery horses, as they were entering an old quarry with the hope of making a short cut from the field. Our artillery must have been roughly used, so many caisons pass along the road without guns. But here come one or two regiments of the line quite firm, tolerably complete in numbers, rifle on shoulder and knapsack on back. Behind them Marshal McMahon, calm, dignified, almost smiling, and fresh as a rose. I salute him as he passes. He responds without noticing me. One of his aides, M. d'Alzac names me. Then the old hero stops and tells me quite simply the story of his defeat, thus:—"I had only 35,000 men, and I found 150,000 in front of me. We have given way before numbers. They have killed or wounded about 5,000 men. But we will have our revenge. Explain this to the public. But, where are you going in that direction?" "To Severne," I reply. "You will be captured. The Prussians will be there in two hours," says the General. "I have my wife and children there," I answer. "God preserve you. Do not fail to say that the *morale* of the troops is excellent. We shake hands.

I exchange a few pleasant words with M. d' Alzac, and I search vainly in the ranks of the staff, as it moves on, for the laughing and kindly face of M. de Vogue, officers of ordnance. This fine young man, full of promise, was killed by a bullet through the forehead, and General Colson with a bullet through the heart. Both of them were struck down by the side of the Marshal, who was reckless of his life. Last comes a regiment of Turkos, the most complete and finest of the three. These fellows have not thrown away their knapsacks, nor their arms. One of the first comes out of the ranks and claps me round the neck. It is Albert Dury, a fellow journalist and the excellent fellow begins by telling me, "I have been to your house. It is empty. All your people are safe but you. I, as you see, am firm as a post. Oh, my poor friends, what a disaster! We will repair it, though."

REPORTS FROM IRELAND.

Jubilant for France—Don't Believe the Prussian Victories.

DUBLIN, August 18, 1870.

The French victories have been celebrated at several points in Ireland, where the Prussian accounts find no credit.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

Inquest Over One of the Victims—Statement of the Captain of the Steamer and One of the Passengers—Adjournment of the Inquest.

Coroner Whitehill commenced the inquest last night over the body of John E. Phalen, one of the passengers who was drowned at the time of the collision between the Coney Island steamer Norwalk and the schooner Lady Ellen while on her last trip from Coney Island on the night of August 12. The deceased was a young man who resided with his mother at 426 West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

James Lyons, who was in company with the deceased on the night in question, testified that he was on the steamer Norwalk at the time of the accident; the deceased was with him, and he identified him as the man by his hair and by the articles on his person; was standing at the bar with the deceased, and the only thing he could recollect was a heavy crash which knocked him down. Following the rest he went on board the schooner and found twenty or thirty men there; was partly stunned and did not know where he was going; heard the cry while on the schooner that she was sinking and jumped back on the steamer again; knew then for the first time what was the matter; knew there had been a collision; did not remember seeing any lights on the schooner and had no idea how the collision occurred, further than that the bow of the schooner ran into the side of the steamboat; the captain appeared efficient in the discharge of his duties after the collision, and did all he could to pacify the passengers; heard no whistle blowing before the accident, but did shortly afterwards; could not say whether the signals were up or not; was not under the influence of liquor, and the deceased was sober; would have every confidence in the captain.

George W. Wilson, captain of the steamer Norwalk, was the next witness called. He testified that he resided at 63 Butler street; he was captain at the time of the collision on Friday, August 12; there were 300 or 400 passengers on board at the time; was around on deck attending to his duties, when he heard the whistle blow once, and almost simultaneously heard the bell strike; ran to the forward part of the boat, on the promenade deck, when the boat was struck, and the crash was terrific; ran to the fire room and asked the fireman if she was making water, and he replied that she was not; told him to keep a sharp look out; went on the schooner and saw her position after the collision; came back to the steamer, had her ballast removed to the starbord side, and several gentlemen assisted in getting the passengers over; then went on the deck and told the pilot to blow for assistance; went back to the schooner, and found all sails set; sang out for the captain, but could not get any reply; a tugboat came up, when a large number of passengers went back on the steamer again, and the boat commenced towing us to the dock; the time between the ringing and the collision was about two minutes; the pilot knowing the danger could have stopped the boat, but if he had stopped just at the time the damage would have been much greater; the fracture extended from the deck of the boat to within three inches of the water line; the captain testified that he was perfectly sober at the time of the accident.

The inquest was adjourned.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Closing Day of the Second Meeting, Summer of 1870.

Vast Assemblage in Attendance.

Biddy Malone the Winner of the Hurdle Race, Two Miles; Flash of Lightning the $300 Purse, Three Quarters of a Mile; Helmbold the $1,200 Prize, Four Miles; and Glenelg the Consolation Purse, One and Three-Fourths of a Mile.

SARATOGA, August 18, 1870.

This has been an important day at Saratoga, also one of the most agreeable that the clerk of the weather has chronicled in many a year. It opened deliciously, and the bright sunshine flamed across the mountain and settled upon the valley, tempering it pleasantly with a cooling breeze, so that the most exacting had all that heart could wish for in this particular. The "last day of the races" is always memorable to papas and mamas, who have been keeping at the springs half a dozen big boys and girls, at an immense cost, and couldn't get away until now; to Tom, Dick and Harry, who have been "broke" for a week, and who propose to get home on "cheek," or at the expense of a friend; to the trainers, jockeys and stable-boys, who now see a little breathing-spell ahead; to hotel keepers, who regretfully bid good bye to the sporting element; to the inconsiderate drivers of hacks and smaller vehicles, who bully and hetchel, and bother, and gag, and kick, and fight and scare and bedevil the more timid in their anxiety to get the last dollar of their money as they are leaving the village.

The stampede of the sporting fraternity has been great. The Hudson River Railroad is taking hundreds in "lightning express trains," and by to-night the places that knew your diamond brigade from Gotham will know them no more at present. It would be pleasant to note that the delegation from your city had been fortunate in the past week's speculations; but truth will not admit such an assertion, and candor compels me to add that a more pecuniarily demoralized crowd never left Saratoga. Why, some of your political bloods have been compelled to "stand off" on their hotel bills, and a dozen or more prominent about the City Hall, after being compelled to borrow sufficient to pay for what they have eaten and drank, have been reduced to the dire necessity of begging "passes" over the road. It is a bad plight to be in.

THE RACING AND ATTENDANCE

were capital. Eight or ten thousand delighted spectators were on the course and presented a stirring sight. The ladies—one and all anxious to see the last races of the season—were on hand in strength. The gentlemen were not slow to bow obediently to their wishes in this particular, and accompanied them in almost every instance in neat or gorgeous equipages. Certainly Saratoga was at the races—a fitting tribute to the success of the meeting, the efforts of the officers and the order that has from day to day been preserved. In the hurdle race the action of Alloway, the rider of Oysterman, Jr., as viewed by many of those who backed that horse heavily, caused them to charge him with fraud and purposely losing the race. They held that he did not try to win it, never making an effort to that end from the start. The judges did not then heed the objections, however, and the race was given to the brown mare, Biddy Malone, the first to pass home under the string. The second race, three-quarters of a mile, on which were eight starters, was very effective and produced a pleasurable excitement. Likewise did the the third and fourth.

As a fitting end to the racing week

CONGRESS HALL

last night gave another magnificent ball. It passed off with great *éclat*. The floor committee were all young gentlemen from New York, and to their exertions much of the entertainment's success is due. They were:—J. R. Gimbernat, Frederick Lerega, Frank Carroll, Carlisle Norwood, Jr.; T. C. Richardson, I. Sherwood, Jr.; W. K. Vanderbilt and J. M. Brady, of New York.

The committee of arrangements consisted of the following gentlemen:—"Sunset" Cox, James Brooks, Fernando Wood, William Wall, D. M. Hildreth, George W. Quintard, George Cecil, E. A. Hammond, O. F. Livingston, Azariah Boody, C. K. Garrison, C. W. Griswold and John Cecil, of New York; H. W. Corbett, of Oregon; Colonel Audenreid, United States Army; General O. E. Babcock, United States Army; William Mason, of Taunton; Warren Colburn, of Toledo; D. McLaren, of Cincinnati; S. A. Hatch, of St. Louis; Larz. Anderson, of Cincinnati; H. N. White, of Syracuse.

Bernstein's orchestra furnished delightful music, and led the way through the entire programme of the Grand March, Bariatinsky; Galop, Touristen; Redowa, Wiener Bonbon; Lanciers, Anna; Galop, Rittzum Liebchen; Deux Temps, An Shoenen Rhein; Lanciers, Vis-a-Vis; Galop, Champagne. Second part—Lanciers, Lurline; Redowa, Illustrationen; Galop, Irresistible; Quadrille, Schuetzen; Deux Temps, Koenigslieder; Galop, Taubenpert; Lanciers, Eleanore; Redowa, Huldigranigslieber. It was morning before the company separated.

The Racing.

Four races were on the card, an extra race at hurdles being added to the original programme. The track was in fine condition and the weather charming. The first race was over eight hurdles, two miles. Oysterman, Jr., Biddy Malone and Sir Joseph came to the post, Morris being withdrawn, the former with 155 pounds on his back, the mare with 145 pounds, and Sir Joseph with 140 pounds. Oysterman, Jr., was the favorite over the field at even in outside betting, and at odds over the others in the pools, until a few minutes before the start, when two to one was laid against him. Biddy Malone won the race, Oysterman, Jr., having been pulled all the way. Colonel McDaniel, the owner of Oysterman, Jr., stated publicly on the track that Alloway had ridden contrary to instructions, and that he intended to have Alloway ruled off the track, if it were possible to do so. There seemed to be no doubt of the fraud, as it was palpable throughout the race. The pools were ordered not to be paid by the judges until they investigated the case. After the race the judges decided not to notice the charges of the owner of Oysterman, Jr., against the rider, as they were of the opinion that they were not sustained.

The second race brought eight starters to the post, and they were considered to be so nearly equal in point of speed that the speculators did not know which to choose. When the pool selling had progressed for some time last night Flash of Lightning sold as first favorite at a slight advance over any of the others. A capital race was run and Flash of Lightning won it in very excellent time. She took the lead at the start and was never headed.

The third race was a dash of four miles, and Carrie Atherton and Pat Malloy started with Helmbold. The betting men had no doubt of Helmbold's winning, and they gave any amount of odds asked so that they might invest on their favorite. Helmbold won the race after the severest struggle he ever had. Pat Malloy second, and Carrie third. The little mare kept the lead for over three miles and three-quarters. The time made was the same as that of Fashion when she beat Boston over the Union Course in 1842. It was a very exciting and capital race throughout. Helmbold appeared the most distressed horse at the finish. He took a great deal of punishment up the stretch, and responded to every crack of the whip until he passed Pat Malloy at the mile distance stand, and won the race by a length.

The fourth race was a mile and three-quarter dash between Glenelg, Alta Vela and Tom Woolfolk. The former won it easily. The following are the details of the racing:—

THE FIRST RACE.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, two miles, over eight hurdles; purse $800; the first horse to receive $500, the second horse $200 and the third horse $100.

Donahue & Griffin's br. m. Biddy Malone, by Star Davis, dam Olio, 145 lbs. 1
C. J. Alloway entered b. h. Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam Phil Brown, 155 lbs. 2
C. F. Elwees entered b. g. Sir Joseph, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 140 lbs. 3
E. Gray entered br. h. Morris, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, 140 lbs. .... dr.

Time, 3:57½.

THE BETTING.

Oysterman	$500	600	525	200	320	450	620
Biddy Malone	465	500	300	175	335	370	600
Morris	220	150	125	40	65	—	—
Sir Joseph	165	205	210	110	120	300	300
Total	$1,350	1,455	1,160	525	840	1,120	1,520

THE RACE.

The horses had a good start. Sir Joseph then dashed away and took the first hurdle two lengths ahead of the others, who went over it together. Going around the upper turn Sir Joseph led half a dozen lengths, Oysterman, Jr., making no effort to overtake him, second, Biddy Malone third. Sir Joseph still kept in front to the second hurdle, which was situated near the quarter pole. Biddy Malone struck the top rail and came very near throwing her rider over her head. The third hurdle, placed at the half-mile pole, was first taken by Sir Joseph, who was ten lengths ahead of Oysterman, Jr., the latter being two lengths in advance of Biddy Malone. Going around the lower turn Oysterman, Jr., and Biddy Malone made sharp running together and closed rapidly on Sir Joseph. At the fourth hurdle Oysterman, Jr., and Sir Joseph were head and head, a few lengths in front of Biddy Malone. As they came up to the stand Sir Joseph led one length, Oysterman, Jr., second, six lengths ahead of Biddy Malone. Sir Joseph gave the fifth hurdle a rap as he passed over it, one length ahead of Oysterman, Jr., the latter five lengths in front of Biddy. Oysterman, Jr.'s rider waited for Biddy Malone around the upper turn, letting Sir Joseph have a lead of four or five lengths. Oysterman's rider, Alloway, still waited for Biddy until she took sides with him, and every one seemed impressed with the belief that he intended in that way to throw the race. Sir Joseph passed over the sixth hurdle half a dozen lengths ahead of Biddy Malone, who was half a length in front of Oysterman, Jr. The latter then dropped back, and curses loud and deep were heard in all directions against Alloway. No effort was made to send Oysterman, Jr., forward on the lower turn, and Sir Joseph being pumped out Biddy Malone took him by the head at the last hurdle on the homestretch, and came home a winner of the race by one length, Oysterman, Jr., second, having passed Sir Joseph near the stand. Time of the run, 3:57½.

THE SECOND RACE.

PURSE $300—For all ages that have run and not won during the two meetings; three-quarters of a mile.

A. Keene Richards entered b. f. Flash of Lightning, by Lightning, dam Cecily Jonson, 3 years old 1
J. McConnell entered br. c. Chillicothe, by Lexington, dam Lilly, 3 years old 2
Bruner & Denton entered ch. g. King's Excuse, by Knight of St. George, dam Betty King, 3 years old 3
Bruner & Denton entered b. h. Baffle, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Lexington, 4 years old 0
R. W. Walden entered ch. f. Echo, by Australian, dam Kate Hayes, 3 years old 0
J. J. O'Fallon entered ch. g. Kelso, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon, 3 years old 0
Isaac W. Pennock entered b. c., by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price, 3 years old 0
Hunter & Travers entered ch. c. Scathelock, by Eclipse, dam Fanny Washington, 3 years old 0

Time, 1:17½.

THE BETTING.

Flash of Lightning	$400	555	410
Norton colt	120	305	250
Baffle & King's Excuse	125	205	200
The field	475	450	255
Totals	$1,120	1,515	1,115

THE RACE.

Flash of Lightning was the first away, Pennock's colt second, Chillicothe third, Echo fourth, Baffle fifth, Scathelock sixth, King's Excuse seventh and Kelso last, the latter beaten at the time he started The eight horses kicked up such a dust in running over the fractional track that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other as they passed into the regular course, and not until they were on the lower turn could they be classified. Flash of Lightning was then leading, Chillicothe second, Pennock's colt third, Scathelock fourth, King's Excuse fifth, Baffle sixth, Echo seventh and Kelso eighth. They ran sharply into the homestretch, and after a very exciting contest Flash of Lightning won the race by two lengths, Chillicothe second, King's Excuse third, Scathelock fourth, Pennock's colt fifth, Baffle sixth, Echo seventh and Kelso eighth. Time of the dash, 1:17½.

THE THIRD RACE.

PURSE $200—For all ages; four miles.

W. R. Babcock entered ch. h. Helmbold, by Australian, dam Lavender, 4 years old 1
J. J. O'Fallon entered b. h. Pat Malloy, by Lexington, dam Gloriana, 5 years old 2
A. Keene Richards entered b. m. Carrie Atherton, by Lexington, dam Glycera, 5 years old 3

Time, 7:32½.

THE BETTING.

Helmbold	$550	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Carrie Atherton	105	320	605	220	200
Pat Malloy	110	240	310	115	100
Totals	$765	2,560	3,915	1,335	1,300

THE RACE.

Carrie Atherton jumped off with the lead, Helmbold and Pat Malloy running after her slowly. She opened a gap of ten lengths around the upper turn, and was fifteen lengths in front at the quarter pole, the others running head and head. The two latter closed up some of the daylight down the backstretch, and as Carrie passed the half-mile pole she was not over six lengths in front of Helmbold, who was one length in advance of Pat Malloy. They ran in this way all the way around, passing under the string at the end of the first mile in 1:55½, with Carrie leading six lengths, Helmbold second, one length ahead of Pat Malloy. As the rider of the mare passed under the string he flourished his whip vigorously over her head and she opened the gap. There was no change in the positions of the horses throughout the second mile, Carrie passing under the string five lengths in front of Helmbold, who was as many lengths ahead of Pat. Time of the second mile 1:56½. Passing into the third mile, the speed of all was put to its severest test, and Helmbold and Pat Malloy closed rapidly on the mare. They ran without changing places until they passed the three-quarter pole, when Pat passed Helmbold, and took second place. As the horses came under the string at the end of the third mile, which was run in 1:48, Carrie led two lengths, Pat Malloy second, half a length in front of Helmbold. Now came the tug of war. Carrie Atherton kept the lead around the turn, down the backstretch, around the lower turn and into the homestretch. The press now became too strong for her, and she had to resign it to Pat Malloy first and afterwards to Helmbold and take a position in the rear. Helmbold passed her at the drawgate. She was then pulled up, leaving the others to fight it out. Helmbold was whipped severely to force him along, but he responded to every cut and 100 yards from home passed Pat Malloy and ran in a winner by one length. Carrie was forty yards behind. The time of the dash was 7:32½, the same time as that made by Fashion in her memorable race with Boston. Helmbold was sadly distressed at the finish, while the others soon recovered from the race.

THE FOURTH RACE.

CONSOLATION PURSE, $500, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 lbs.; twice, 14 lbs.; three times, 21 lbs.

A. Belmont entered b. h. Glenelg, by Citadel, dam Bapta, 4 years old, 101 lbs 1
J. J. O'Fallon entered br. m. Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam Filigree, 4 years old, 91 lbs 2
Fisher & Carson entered ch. g. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, dam Floride, aged, 94 lbs 3

Time, 3:12½.

THE BETTING.

Glenelg	$300	450	1,000	3,600	800
Alta Vela	140	300	670	1,750 }	415
Tom Woolfolk	15	20	60	175 }	
Totals	$455	770	1,730	5,525	1,215

THE RACE.

Alta Vela was first away, Tom Woolfolk second, Glenelg a few lengths behind. The latter made no effort to keep up with the others, but chose a trailing position. They ran up the fraction track at a slow pace, the mare leading, Tom Woolfolk second and Glenelg last. When they reached the regular track, at the half-mile pole, Alta Vela led one length and a half, Tom Woolfolk second, four lengths in front of Glenelg. The latter fell further off on the lower turn, Alta Vela leading Tom Woolfolk one length. The horses ran sharply up the homestretch, and as they passed under the string at the stand Alta Vela led two lengths, Tom Woolfolk second, four lengths in front of Glenelg. The latter then closed up with Tom Woolfolk on the upper turn, and lay there for half a mile, waiting until he got into the homestretch for the final brush. Alta Vela led two lengths around the lower turn, Glenelg and Tom Woolfolk side and side. As they reached strait work on the stretch Glenelg was cut loose, and coming with a rush was soon in front and came in an easy winner by two lengths, Tom Woolfolk ten or a dozen lengths behind. Time of the mile and a quarter, 3:12½.

And this ended the second meeting at Saratoga this summer.

MONMOUTH PARK.

There will be a trotting meeting at Monmouth Park, Long Branch, during the last days of the present month. The meeting will commence on Saturday, the 27th inst., with two races, the first a purse of $2,500 for horses that never beat 2:33, and the second a purse of $1,500 for double teams. In the first race the purses are divided into premiums of $1,500, $750 and $250, and in the second the prizes are $1,000 and $500. On Tuesday, August 30, there will be a purse of $2,500 for horses that never beat 2:26, in prizes of $1,500, $750 and $250, and a race for the Narraganset Steamboat Company's Purse of $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:23, the purse divided as in the last race. On Wednesday, the 31st, there will be a race for all horses for a purse of $5,000, $3,500 for the first, $1,000 for the second and $500 for the third. The second race of this (the last) day is for a silver punch bowl valued at $500, for gentlemen's horses that never trotted for money.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 14	Moon rises...eve	11 23
Sun sets	6 53	High water...eve	1 54

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 18, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Palmyra (Br), Watson, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship City of Dublin (Br), Eynon, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Missouri, Edwards, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship San Francisco, Webb, Hamilton, Bermuda—N H Brigham.
Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston. Fox & Co.
Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Calhoun, Crary, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Hirundo (Nor), Aaroe, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Kolga, Peterson, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Nancy (Dan), Anderson, Riga—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Eliza Stevens, Phinney, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—Baker & Hurlbut.
Brig Sarah Crowell (Br), Messenger, St John's, PR—Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Corriere (Ital), Vicara, Bangor, Me—James Robinson & Co.
Schr Para, Sprague, Para—F Moran.
Schr New Dominion (Br), Penery, St John's, NF—Heney & Parker.
Schr Morning Star (Br), Miller, St John, NB—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr L N Lovell, McLean, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr Nelson Hall, Jones, Philadelphia—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Geo A Pierce, Poole, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.
Schr Joel Van Zandt, Carver, Boston—S C Loud & Co.
Schr South Wind, Merrill, New Haven—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Joseph Hall, Billard, Uncasville, Ct—H W Jackson & Co.
Sloop Alchymist, Mullins, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.
Steamer A C Stimers, Lenny, Philadelphia.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool and Queenstown, via Boston, with mdse, to C F Francklyn.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow Aug 8, via Moville 4th, with mdse and 132 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had light westerly winds all the passage.

Steamship Gulf Stream, McCrery, Galveston Aug 8, via Key West 13th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Aug 12, 25 miles W of Sand Key, passed steamship United States, hence for New Orleans; also steamship Cortes, do for do; no date, 18 miles N of Hatteras, signalized brig Aroostook, bound N.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Sunshine, Weeks, Newcastle, June 18, with mdse, to H & F W Meyer.

Bark Bounding Billow (of Boston), Flinn, Messina 50 days, with fruit to Alpheus Hardy & Co—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar July 15; had light westerly winds and calms, with a great deal of fog; has been 18 days to the westward of the Banks; July 27, lat 39 30, lon 40, spoke bark Tejuca, Howell, from Licata for Philadelphia; Aug 10, lat 40, lon 64, bark Jesse, from St John, NB, for ——.

Bark Marianna III (Port), Palha, Lisbon 40 days, with salt, &c, to L E Amsinck & Co.

Bark Nonpareil (of Boston), Flinn, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo 49 days, with hides, &c, to Isaac Taylor.

Bark Meaco (of Philadelphia), Christian, Cardenas 10 days, with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to master.

Bark Golden West (Br), Brown, Boston, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Lizzie H Kimball (of Newburyport), Lunt, Sisal 26 days, with hemp and logwood to M Echeverria & Co—vessel to Lunt Bros. Had modorate weather; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Alpha (Br), Dodd, Bridgeport, CB, 18 days, with coal, to C B Swain & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig A M B (Br), Belfountain, Glace Bay, CB, 15 days, with coal, to G H Brewer. Had moderate weather.

Brig B F Nash, Dow, Bridgeport, CB, 15 days, with coal, to C B Swain & Son—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Cow Bay, CB, 14 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son, vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had light, moderate weather with much fog.

Brig Rival (Br), White, Cow Bay, CB, 17 days, with coal, to C B Swain & Co—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Had light westerly winds and calms.

Schr Kate Wentworth (of Boston), Mead, Cienfuegos, 21 days, with sugar and molasses to Moses, Taylor & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and calms; has been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Palma, Rankin, Georgetown, S C, 6 days, with naval stores, to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Clara Smith, Keen, Rockland, Me., 5 days, for Staten Island, with ice, to Henry Britton.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Volant, Ganion, Glace Bay for New York, with coal to G H Brewer.
Brig Isabella Jewett, McCormick, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Irene, Wass, Boston for Elizabethport.
Schr T A Ward, Shaw, Shulee, NS, for New York, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Georgie Staples, Lord, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Frances Ellen, Warren, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Highlander, Rogers, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Warington, Thomas, Bangor for New York.
Schr St Elmo, Davis, Bangor for Newark.
Schr Empire, Ferguson, Bath for Rondout.
Schr Cherub, Fletcher, Bath for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Evelyn, Gilmore, Belfast for Eddysville, with lumber.
Schr L D Hickman, Small, Gardiner for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Hattie Franklin, Purvere, Kennebec for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Gentile, Kennedy, Rockland for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.
Schr Hudson, Post, Rockland for New York, with lime to A Pressey.
Schr Equal, Paul, Rockland for New York, with lime to A Pressey.
Schr E L Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland for New York.
Schr Ida Hudson, Gresley, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Wm Rice, Pressey, Seal Harbor for New York, with granite to J Hogan.
Schr Anna Jacobs, Jones, Gloucester for New York, with fish to J Stetson.
Schr Adella Kelley, Nickerson, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr Cabinet, Stevens, New Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr Louisa Francis, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Wm A Dubesq, Rich, Hyannis for New York.
Schr Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Pigeon Cove for New York.
Schr Tillie E, Smith, Dighton for Elizabethport.
Schr Challenge, Lowe, Dighton for New York.
Schr Lodovick Bill, Brockway, Dighton for New York.
Schr Uncas, Morgan, Fall River for New York.
Schr R B Daly, Lamphear, Fall River for Rondout.
Schr Gust, Martin, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr D H Berry, Walters, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M H Read, Benson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr J S Lowe, Adams, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr S A Mount, Young, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Silver Spray, Hoxton, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Coral, Kent, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Storm, Staab, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Florida, Metcalf, Providence for New York.
Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, Providence for New York.
Schr Iris, Parker, Norwich for New York.
Schr Neptune, Cleveland, New London for New York.
Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, New London for Georgetown, DC.
Schr C H Northam, Hall, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr M Kennedy, Baker, Brookhaven for Elizabethport.
Schr Geo P Kane, Morton, Bridgeport for Albany.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York for Boston.
Brig Jennie Clark, Lewis, New York for St John, NB.
Schr M A Rice, Rice, Elizabethport for Augusta.
Schr Maria Foss, Hoyt, Elizabethport for Portsmouth
Schr G S Lovering, ——, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Elizabethport for Bradford.
Schr Gen Grant, Frame, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Falcon, ——, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Chas Cooper, ——, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr Joseph Rogers, ——, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Caroline C, Norwood, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Judge Runyon, Lewis, Troy for Bradford.
Schr J G Huntington, Jones, Troy for Boston.
Schr Z Snow, Thorndike, Rondout for Portland.
Schr Cabot, Parker, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Pavilion, ——, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Saxon, ——, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Laconia, Whitten, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Hickman, Hall, Rondout for Boston.
Schr W Freeman, Howes, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Sandy Hook, Rogers, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Wm Riley, Cobb, New York for New London.
Schr Mary Potter, Potter, New York for Seal Island.

SAILED.

Steamships City of Dublin, and Palmyra, Liverpool; San Francisco, Bermuda; Missouri, Havana; H Livingston, Savannah; Saratoga, Richmond, &c.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship The Queen, Captain Thomson, of the National line, for Liverpool and Queenstown, sails to-morrow (Saturday), at 10 AM, from pier 47 North river.

The Inman line steamship City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, leaves pier 45 North river at 12 M to-morrow (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The Transatlantic Company's steamship St Laurent, Captain Lemarie, for Brest and Havre, sails to-morrow (Saturday), from pier 50 North river, at 12 M.

The steamship Europa, Captain McDonald, of the Anchor line, sails from pier 20 North river, for Glasgow and Derry, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 M.

The Cunard line steamship Tarifa, Captain Murphy, for Queenstown and Liverpool, leaves her pier at Jersey City at 12 M to-morrow (Saturday).

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Arizona, Captain Gray, for Aspinwall, will sail from pier 42 North river at 12 M to-morrow (Saturday).

The steamship City of Merida, Captain Deaken, of the New York and Mexican line, will leave at 3 PM to-morrow (Saturday), from pier 17 East river, for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz.

The steamship Rapidan, Captain Whitehurst, of Mallory line, will sail from pier 20 East river to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 PM, for Key West and Galveston.

The Merchants' line steamship Gen Meade will sail for New Orleans, from pier 12 North river, to-morrow (Saturday, at 3 PM.

The Old Line's sidewheel steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, will leave pier 36 North river, for New Orleans, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 PM.

The steamship St Louis, Captain Whitehead, for New Orleans, will sail to-morrow (Saturday), from pier No 9 North river, at 3 PM.

The sidewheel steamship Champion, Captain Lockwood, of the New York and Charleston line, will sail for Charleston at 3 PM to-morrow (Saturday), from pier No 5 North river.

Marine Disasters.

UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSE STEAMER GERANIUM is ashore about 25 miles east of Galveston, near High Island; supposed that she will be a total loss. She struck on the 9th in broad daylight.

SHIP FREEDOM, Bradley, from London for New York, which put into Queenstown June 5 in distress, repaired, and was ready to sail 5th inst.

BRIG ALEX WILLIAMS (not as before), Duane, from New York for St Johns, NF, registered 18· tons, was built at Cape Breton in 1866, and hailed from Arichat.

SCHR TRAVELLER, Hodges, from New York for Charleston, collided night of the 14th inst, 10 miles east of Cape Henlopen, with pilot boat Cape; stove bulwarks, received other damage, and put into Wilmington, Del, 18th for repairs.

SCHR BAY STATE, Seabury, from New York for Boston, sprung foremast, split jibs and sustained other damage in a squall off Cape Cod on Saturday night. She put back to Hyannis.

Spoken.

Bark Josepha (NG), Friedrichs, from London for Philadelphia, Aug 16, lat 40 28, lon 70 (by pilot boat James Avery, No 9).

Brig Adele McLoon (of Rockland), Monroe, from Liverpool for Baltimore, 40 days out, Aug 17, lat 40 26, lon 70 40 (by pilot boat Jas Avery, No 9).

Brig Margaret Ridley, from Guantanamo for Boston, Aug 17, off Nantucket (by pilot boat J D Jones, No 15).

Brig Chimborazo, from an Eastern port for Philadelphia, Aug 16, 40 miles ESE from the Highlands (by pilot boat M A Williams, No 19).

Schr Eliza J Staples, Coffin, from Demarara for New York, Aug 10, lat 29 30, lon 72.

Foreign Ports.

ARECIBO, PR, Aug 5—In port barks Pembroke (Br), Lecain, for Baltimore; Norah, Gibbs, for New York; schr Annie Bell, Elkin, for New Haven.

BARBADOS, July 23—Sailed, bark Mayflower, Dill, Martinique; brig John Aviles, Macomber, Baltimore.

CADIZ, July 31—In port barks Carrie E Long, Welsh, and Commerce, Park, disg.

GUANICA, Aug 4—In port brig Blanche, Morse, for New York.

HIOGO, about July 12—Sailed, ship S G Reed, Winsor, San Francisco.

HAVANA, Aug 9—Sailed, steamship City of Mexico, Timmermann (from New York), Vera Cruz; 13th, barks India (Sp), Larragoiti, New Orleans; Amalia (Sp), Codina, Pensacola.

In port 13th, barks Daring, McDonald, for Philadelphia, ldg; Carden Packet (Dutch), Ouwehand, for New York; G W Horton, Harrington; Esther, Titcomb; H D Stover, Pierce, and Irma (Br), Randrop, unc; brigs H G Berry, Paine, for New York, ldg; Poinset, Anderson, for Boston, do; J B Brown, Rose, for north of Hatteras; Harriet, Higgins; Roseway (Br), Bartling; Charlotte Buck, Eldridge, and Ella Maria, Berry, unc; and others.

Arrived at do 18th, bark G W Rosevelt, Harriman, New York.

MALAGA, Aug 16—In port schr Galena, Hale, from Boston.

MOVILLE, Aug 18—Arrived, steamship Australia, Hedderwick, New York (Aug 6) for Glasgow.

MATANZAS, Aug 9—Arrived, schr James O'Donohue, Smith, Barcelona.

Sailed 12th, brig Susan E Voorhees, Fulford, New York; schr Village Belle (Br), Thomas, do.

Cleared 12th, brig Fearless (Br), Davison, Delaware Breakwater; schrs Gen Conner, Partridge, Philadelphia; Nellie Bowers, Bowers, Pensacola.

In port 12th, bark R W Griffiths, Drummond, for New York.

PONCE, PR, Aug 4—In port schr Adelaide, Taylor, for Guanica and New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 17—Arrived, steamships City of London, Tibbits, New York (Aug 6) for Liverpool; 18th, Italy, Grace, do (Aug 6) for do.

RANGOON, June 27—In port bark Galveston, Briard, from and for Yokohama.

ST JOHN, NB, Aug 16—Arrived, brig Abstainer, Elderkin, New York.

Cleared 16th, schr Percy, Caldwell, New York

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 17—Arrived, barks E White, Mahoney, Sagua; R B Walker, Pettengill, Mobile; schrs Alfred Keen (of Rockland), Robinson, New Orleans; Light of the East, Heath, and Henrietta, Leavitt, Jacksonville; Gem, Endicott; C B Wood, Endicott; H L Slaight, Willetts; Carrie Hyer, Macey; Emma F Hart, Hart; Jos Fisk, Turner; M E Smith, Smith; Clara, Mulford, and Whitney Long, Hayes, Alexandria, Va; Jos Baxter, Baxter, and J W Vannaman, Buckalew, Georgetown, DC; Fred Fish, Davis, Baltimore; S B Sharp, Webb; Four Sisters, Sheerer; S P M Tasker, Allen; J M Broomall, Douglass; Jas Martin, Baker; Geo Squires, Timmons; F St Clair Edwards, Ireland; Altoona, Fitzgerald; Ontara, Sprague, and Estella Day, Carey, Philadelphia; James Martin, Baker, Philadelphia; Island Belle, Pierce, Philadelphia; William H Thiers, Gifford, Philadelphia; J V Wellington, Chipman, Elizabethport; Transit, Ricketts, Elizabethport; F I Lockwood, St John, Elizabethport; Richard Peterson, English, Elizabethport; Cicero, Conant, Hoboken; Sea Breeze, Herrick, Newburg; Osprey Crowley, Rondout; Yankee Blade, Roberrts, Rondout; Jane Emson, Vancleaf, Randout; E A Elliott, Nickerson, Rondout; Bonny Boat, Kelley, Rondout; Mary, Richardson, Rondout; White Sea, Jones, Rondout; Hesperus, Conary, New York; H Prescott, Merriman, New York; Mary Maria, Shaw, New York. Below, Barque Julia, from West Indies; also 3 barques and 2 brigs, all bound in.

Cleared, steamers Samaria, (Br), Martyn, Liverpool, via New York; Br ship Blandina Dudley, Wilson, St John, NB; barque Jennie Cushman, Smalley, Malaga.

18th—Arrived, steamship Neptune, Baker, New York; barks Julia, Port au Prince; Fenwick (Br), T Toye, Gottenburg; schrs America, from Aux Cayes.

BALTIMORE, Aug 17—Arrived, brig Alexanner Kirkland, Martin, Arecibo, PR; schrs Arctic, Norris, do; Helen, Perry, New York; John Farnum, Baker, Richmond, Me.

Cleared—Brigs Chattanooga, Fry, St John's, PR; Arichat West (Br), Gerrior, Arichat; Burnham, Staples, Portland; schr M E Henderson, Price, Boston.

Sailed—Ship Uncle Joe; barks Lapwing, May Queen.

18th—Arrived, brigs Italia, Roberts, Ponce, PR; Nebo, Mc Leod, Guanica. Below, brig C C Van Horn (Br), Coffill, from Arecibo.

CHARLESTON, Aug 15—Arrived, bark Flori M nurlbut, Heley, Bath, Me.

EAST MACHIAS, Aug 13—Sailed, schrs Paran, Clark, and Carroll, Robinson, New York.

16th—Arrived, schr Presto, Drew, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 18—Arrived, brig Fingal (Swe), Fahlman, Rio Janeiro.

Passed in—Ship Island Home, from Liverpool for Baltimore; brigs Italia, from Ponce for do; Juventa, from St Thomas for do.

Passed out—Ship Washington Booth, for Rotterdam; brigs Halifax, for the West Indies; Tiber, for Halifax.

GALVESTON, Aug 11—Arrived, steamship Virginia, Kennedy, New York.

Sailed—Brig Frances Lewey, Lewey, Pensacola; schr G Lawrence, Robinson, do.

Cleared—Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, New York; schr Florence Shay, Hulse, Liverpool.

GEORGETOWN, DC, Aug 16—Cleared, schrs S B Franklin, Woods, Boston; Nellie F Burgess, NcKean, Wareham; J T Williams, Newberry, Providence; 17th, Vapor, Newberry, do; Theodore Dean, Babbit, Fall River; Daniel Pierson, Pierson, and Pinta, Smith, Boston; Francis, Gibbs, Cohasset Narrows.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 16, PM—Arrived, schrs Lyndon, Hilliard, St John, NB, for New York; New Zealand, Dow, do for do; Edna Harwood, Harwood, Bangor for Philadelphia; Mansfield, Achorn, Rockland for New York; Laura Robinson, Robinson, Salem for South Amboy.

17th, AM—Arrived, schrs L A Rose, Rose, Lynn for Philadelphia; David V Streaker, Vangilder, Boston for do (and both sailed).

MOBILE, Aug 18—Arrived, ship Antarctic, McStoker, New York.

Cleared 12th, ship Escort (Br), Whitman, Liverpool; schr J Ricardo Jova, Little, Boston.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 16—Arrived, schrs M H Mifflin, Briggs, Plymouth for New York; 17th, C P Stickney, Matthews, Baltimore.

NORWICH, Aug 16—Arrived, schrs Sam Weller, Smith, Hoboken; Expedite, King, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York.

NEW LONDON, Aug 16—Sailed, schrs Uncas, Colt, Alexandria; Empire, Baker, New York; E A Elliot, Nickerson, do.

NEW HAVEN, Aug 17—Arrived, ship Kenilworth (Br) Butler, Liverpool; brig S D Hart, Bangor.

PORTLAND, O, Aug 11—Sailed, ship Hermann Doctor (NG), Grieve, Great Britain, with a cargo of wheat.

16th—Arrived, bark Tordenskjold (Nor), Christiansen, Newport, E.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 17—Arrived, brigs Pacifico (Ital), Saverese, Palermo; Samuel Welsh, Darrah; C V Williams, Thompson, South Norwalk; schrs Sibyl (Br), Almeida; M Vassar, Kelly, New Bedford; F R Baird, Ireland, Boston; H Blackman, Jones, Warren; D Davidson, Smith, Boston; Jas Ponder, Hudson, Kennebec; E B Shaw, Shaw, Boston; Lena Hunter, Perry, Kennebec; Jas M Malloy, Russell, Boston; William Tice, Tice, Kennebec; Julia Nelson, Cavalier, Wareham; Raven's Wing, York; Mary Weaver, Weaver; L A A Babcock, Smith; A S Cannon, Cobb; William Walton, Hunter, and S S Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston; H Croskey, Potter, New York.

Cleared—Bark Ganymede (Nor), Neilson, Copenhagen schrs Hector (Br), Hackett, Halifax, NS; H Curtis, Curtis; Boston; Bertha Souder, Wooster, Portland; May Monroe, Hix, Portland.

18th—Below—Schr Summerville, Masters, from Porto Rico.

PORTLAND, Aug 15—Cleared, schr Maracaybo, Henley, New York.

PAWTUCKET, Aug 16—Sailed, schrs John H Gould, Mosher, Albany; D C Foster, Sheffield, New York.

PROVIDENCE, Aug 16—Sailed, schrs Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw; A H Brown, Pierce; Messenger, Dean; Alida, Knowles, and Susan Canter, Dow, New York.

17th—Arrived, schrs J W Rumsey, Cranmer, Georgetown, DC; John Mosser, Cubberly, Baltimore; Anna E Safford, Hanson, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; R P King, Bliven; J Goodspeed, Dart; John Manlove, Staabe; Jas M Bayles, Arnold; O F Hawley, Bayles; E M Duffield, Raynor, and Maria L Davis, Davis, Elizabethport; Sallie T Chartre, Simmons, do for Pawtucket; F F Randolph, Steelman, Port Johnson; North Pacific, Eaton; F Merwin, Bunce; Elizabeth & Ellen, Child, and Tryphenia, Nickerson, Rondout; Horizon, Newman; James Diverty, Carroll; Excelsior, Murphy, and Kate & Mary, Coggswell, do for Pawtucket; Anthony Burton, Johnson, Newburg; Treasure, Arnold; Fausett, Mayo, and S B Bulkley, Bulkley, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Alice Ida, Steelman, Nanticoke, Va; A J Bentley, Bunnell, Baltimore; J B Clayton, Champion, and American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia; Lizzie, Taylor, Elizabethport; E M Baxter, Waterman; J M Taylor, Fowler; Minquas, Heany, and Daniel Morris, Mansor, New York; Rocket, Eaton, do (or Calais); sloop Fred Brown, Wixon, New York.

RICHMOND, Va, Aug 16—Arrived, brig Charlotte, West, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 18—Arrived, bark Rance (Fr), Rouiller, Bordeaux.

SOMERSET, Aug 16—Sailed, schr Artist, Forrester, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.
To see prices of
First class China, Glass, Cutlery,
Plated Ware, Refrigerators, Cooking Utensils, &c., at
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S
Mammoth Establishment,
Cooper Institute, Astor Place.
Prices in plain figures.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all without drugs by DUBARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA FOOD, which has effected over 70,000 cures of dyspepsia, diarrhœa, consumption, constipation, all kinds of fevers and stomach and liver complaints. Copies of cures sent free. Sold in tins; 1 pound, $1 25; 5 pounds, $5. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and at all druggists and grocers.

SOUND LOGIC FOR THE SICK.—THE INVALID HAS often good reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends." As a general thing, each of them will have a different medicine to propose, and if he follows all their prescriptions in turn their well-meant advice may be the death of him. The only sensible course in any case of sickness is to resort promptly to a specific which has stood the test of a long and widely extended public experience, and obtained on solid and sufficient grounds the reputation of a Standard Remedy. This rank among the restoratives of our day belongs of right, and beyond all dispute, to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Let those who are taking it at this debilitating season as an invigorant answer for themselves as to its tonic properties. Can any dyspeptic who has ever used it question its superiority as a stomachic over every other medicine? Can any person of bilious habit who has ever taken it for liver complaint doubt its efficacy? It is believed among the tens of thousands who are now using or have heretofore used it as an alterative and corrective, not one can be found who would exchange it for any other preparation in the known world. For intermittent fevers, nervous debility, constipation, sick stomach, and all complaints arising from indigestion or impoverishment of the blood, it is the only article which can be conscientiously guaranteed, and no one who is thoroughly acquainted with its virtues will allow interested dealers in worthless slops, on which they make a larger profit, to furnish them in the place of the great vegetable restorative.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH STREET, New York, has reduced the prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour and all kinds of Groceries, Molasses and Provisions to the gold standard.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OFF AN EXPRESS WAGON between New Haven Railroad depot and New Jersey Railroad depot, on Wednesday evening, a Bag with strap and brass check upon it, reading "Newport to Philadelphia, No. 1,406." The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by J. W. GEE, 944 Broadway.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

Ten Grades in Metropolitan Games of Chance.

In Sullivan and Thompson Streets—Among "Policy" Players at the Down-town Hells—Along Broadway, at the Clubs and Palatial Banks.

Faro as a Business Enterprise—Its Ambushes, Lucky Turns and Certain Finale.

The Tendency of Playing, and How It is Fast Becoming a National Misfortune.

Gambling as Viewed by Gamblers.

Gaming has long been an evil propensity with men—one of the worst, because with it has been associated most every crime that preys upon enlightened society. Whether among the sporting fraternities of Rome, when Rome was in her Augustan grandeur, or in the era when the republic waned before the incursions of Northern soldiery, or at the hour when Greece was at the height of her proud philosophy, or rushing over centuries and traversing all climes, gaming is still found to have been, or to be, the institution of no particular latitude. Still there is a peculiar geographical demarcation that must be noted in the boundaries of the vice, having its distinguishing feature in the fact that it has flourished chiefly and most extensively where

INDOLENCE

is more honored than industry.

Gambling at this hour is the favored pastime of the tropical zone. In this heated belt, encircling the globe and extending north and south of the equator in such a way as to include vast territory inhabited by varying nationalities, intellectual progress has been slow, material prosperity has staggered along at an indifferent pace, and the latent energies of the people seem to have been dissipated in wildest profligacy. Beyond the mere consideration of idle and immoral sports the landmarks of civilization have been so faintly visible that one can hardly fail to observe the stagnation gathering for centuries. Intuitively it is compared with the rapid flow of progress in the United States—a domain lying in close contiguity—but exhibiting characteristics in diametrical opposition. In America people work. They are the lovers of abundance and the producers of almost boundless wealth.

IN BRAZIL,

for instance, the people, the sovereign people, do not work. They are the patrons of gambling and the pensioners of extravagance and dissipation. The slaves are the producers; their masters are the autocrats of society. Therefore vice exists under the equator by the comparative opulence of the higher classes, while in America the same leaven of intelligence and application runs through all strata of society.

Gambling in Brazil is pursued as a recreation, as a sport—in the United States as a business, as a paying investment upon the actual capital interested. In one case a man is drawn into the vice by a personal attraction which is a part of his nativity, and which, be he winner or loser, will remain with him to his latest day; in the other case avarice is the prevailing incentive, and whatever fascination he may become possessed of as a devotee of faro or kindred games arises from moments of extraordinary success, from the recklessness of a despairing mind, or from a hope of retrieving the ill-fortunes of his play. An American is after money; a Brazilian is a gambler in himself. The distinction we have made is not at all peculiar to the empire of the Dons. It has been employed as representing one extreme, of which America is the other. Let the reader take up in his own mind the proclivities of all purely or partially despotic States in every part of the world and analyze them as relating to gaming. He will find that the same truth is apparent among all those nationalities, but to different degrees. Forms of society are numerous where gambling is sanctioned by law; where games of chance flourish under the dignified name of

LOTTERIES;

where leasehold tenures pay large revenues to the public treasury; where salaried officials participate in affording to patrons of *rouge et noir*, faro, roulette, and their allies, the recognized rules of fairness; and where vast amounts are annually staked, openly and brazenly, by the implied permission of the legislator, the executive and the judiciary, in which all these functionaries are beneficiaries, though direct and positive laws prohibit gaming under heavy penalties. But at no time, from the primitive games of Greece—or even at an earlier day from aught anything can be gleaned from authentic history—have there been legislative enactments, imperial or ministerial decrees, anathemas of moralists or Christians, or any aggregation of political or social forces capable of making gambling

A PRACTICAL OUTLAW.

Therefore it has a striking history, from its strange power over men and women of whatever grade of wealth and refinement. It has entered into the intrigues of courts; it has had an important influence in framing laws, of making dangerous sports established institutions, of banding loose statesmen and politicians in combinations that have left a deep impress upon the surface of European society.

No one will forget Dore's portrait of Baden-Baden, wherein he has photographed faces that were hardly as pleasant when they saw themselves reproduced by the faithful artist's hand, as when gloating over heavy drafts from their play. Dore succeeded in this famous work in giving on canvas the highest type of European degradation—if degradation gains anything from quality or gold. The reader will recall the scene. Features familiar in the first drawing rooms of the great Powers are accurately drawn. Beaux dispensers of place and prerogative, trustees of international interests, confidential advisers to thrones, leaders of fashion and arbiters of style; ladies of wit and beauty are there, mingling in ivory checks, in wine, in the repartees of the play and the peculiar excitements of the game. By producing this work Dore has discharged his duty towards history.

It would be interesting to trace the legal restraints which legislative bodies have attempted to impose upon gaming, and especially in England; but this feature involves much that belongs to jurisprudence, and would draw out the article a too extended length.

One fact alone will suffice to show how ineffective are

STATUTORY LAWS,

even in England, where common laws and the joint statutes of the Lords and Commons may be said to have attained the acme of legal perfection, both in close definition and rigid enforcement. In the third year of Queen Anne a bill was passed interdicting gaming and giving the police authority to close all places where it might be found to prevail. The law officer of the Crown made the usual spurt that generally follows a prohibitory law, and the games were played only in great secrecy. A few months passed by; time mollified the executive powers; open house prevailed and soon the statute was a dead letter. Gambling again resumed its sway, and society drifted along to luxuriance and the case of George I. Gambling became frightful. The law of Queen Anne's time was exhumed. In it was found a section allowing the loser to sue at Common Pleas and recover the full amount of his misfortune. A victim implored the court and British justice awarded him the damages. There was also another clause; it gave to the informer a sum three times the amount staked and lost by any player. The courts were again sought, and the informers were triumphant. The peerage, the gentry and the throne, too, became alarmed. The law was speedily repealed. Since then no practical restraints have ever opposed the English mania for gambling or betting. Men seldom digest the food they cook for others. If there be any wisdom in this assertion, it is comprehensive enough to embrace the voluminous tomes in which all prohibitory law might be collated. This, at least, is the experience of the United Kingdom. In its other aspects gambling is susceptible of much wordy elaboration, particularly in its historical view; but this it is proposed to ignore. Concerning

ITS GEOGRAPHY

and identity with different degrees of civilization we have written cursorily, without intending to treat the subject comprehensively. One might go into the details of Chinese gambling, where more than fifty million adults spend the larger portion of their lives in Oriental dominions; along the Mississippi, where the fitting accompaniment of the game has been thieving and murder; at Washington, where Congressmen and Senators bet on the same cards with lobbyists and professional gamblers; or among the rude savagery of Africa, where untutored minds render the vice comparatively irreprehensible; but we will leave these fields and enter the circumscribed domain of our metropolitan city.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

Of gaming here a great deal has been written, most of it well written; but the most not understandingly written. The purpose would seem to have been to treat the subject as a bold, reckless and ungovernable mania, destitute of system and without any organic principle. We take a different view. American gambling is purely American. Its object is gain, not pleasure, not indifference to money and the satisfied luxury of easy hours. Any one who cavils at this opinion, an opinion residing as near the facts as possible, must accept the statement in general terms. There are, doubtless, a large number of professional gamblers in this city, who, whatever their resources or worldly prospects, could scarcely forego the fascinations of playing at games of chance, yet their tendencies come rather from habit than any inborn proclivities of gamblers in other parts of the world. As we write now only of the highest class of gamblers, it would hardly be within our scope to treat of gambling in all its phases and degrees of criminal debauchery as it exists in New York. However, a few facts in brief may render the subject clearer.

There are

TEN CLASSES OF GAMBLING HELLS

in New York. Beginning with the lowest, we note the vile dens infecting Thompson and Sullivan streets, which are patronized by negroes, with whom playing at chance games amounts to a constitutional disease. In these houses

"POLICY"

receives the most attention. It is the worst swindling that enlists the credulity of men. Cunningly organized by those who have means, which they could devote to better purposes, it is supported by lavish capital, which has increased with the spreading of the game, till now it is self-sustaining. Elaborate systems of fraud are practised, in which the object is to give away considerable or inconsiderable sums as "drawn." The amounts are varied to suit the class of people among whom the drawer associates. He then noises his good luck about. His success induces greed with his companions, and the shrewd advertisement is the magnet attracting the money of those who are easily gulled. The direct result is a constant excitement, a constant outlay, a constant, hopeless expenditure. Thousands pursue this fruitless labor. They spend their surplus earnings, and often go into their wretched substance, thus compelling their own lives to be tributary to their superstitious anticipations. Residing in the midst of filth and vermin, with large families to support, their incomes are constantly depleted by gaming; a neighbor's contrived good fortune stimulates them to fresh trials; they are always losers; eventually they become criminals, and with whom lies the burden of guilt? With the miserable gamblers or their brutal deceivers? Society could make this game poor policy.

Next higher in the scale of the vice we touch the hives of

CHERRY AND WATER STREETS.

Sailors feed these places with their hard-earned stipends. Of course fairness is never known in the play; it is a bold game of cheating, and when not cheating downright robbery rules. The natural consequences of the games of chance, which are various—cards, dominoes or faro—are murder, debauchery in its vilest forms, and tragedies leaving a brief impression upon the public mind, then sinking into forgetfulness. Women of the worst classes play extensively. Dollars earned in sin flow through the same channels again and again.

GAMBLING AT HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

Extensive gambling is carried on throughout the houses of ill-fame on Manhattan Island. In these localities the vice is frightful. A girl no sooner takes her first step in guilt before she enters upon a career of gambling. Her visitors, wherever she lives, are generally gamblers; they induct her into the mysteries of cards; they are played in the parlor; she joins; she soon becomes an expert. Gambling is thus a fixed fact in most every house of prostitution in the city. The girls play among themselves. When they can enlist young men about entering dissolute lives it is their interest and object to do so. These same young men play with those they regard as innocents, but they pay dearly for their experiments. Here we might stop to point out where more than one-half of the gamblers of New York are made. We do not speak of professionals. One evil leads to the other in either case, and it makes no difference which is the initial vice. In some cases it is one, in the remainder the other. Will some one say which is the worst, the financial or the social evil?

THE FOURTH CLASS,

and therefore one still higher in the scale of respectability, constitutes gambling at the lager beer gardens and saloons. We place these here not because they operate very powerfully, as an anti-social force, but because they prevail, with little distinction in degree, all over the city. Gaming in these places is found in dominoes, cards and bagatelle. The stakes are never large. Scarcely any avaracious motive can be discovered in this species of amusement—for amusement it surely is. Frugal Germans gather after the toils of the day for an evening of conviviality and sociability over beer and sandwiches; they call for cards; play bluff, vingt et un and kindred games. Generally it can not be truthfully affirmed that there is any cheating.

THE FIFTH CLASS

consists of gambling, eating and chop houses, which are considered as low places of resort. They embrace corner groceries, gin mills, restaurants on South and Front streets, on the east side, and establishments in Greenwich and Washington on the west side. A great deal of "fleecing" is abundant at these places. All nicely planned frauds are practised upon peripatetic countrymen who are allured away from bogus jewelry stores, from the down-town hotels and ferries.

Gangs of men make it a partnership business to play upon the susceptibilities of strangers and engage them in drink at the bar, in stakes at cards and at open swindling when the victim is no longer the subject of his own faculties. These places are not, of course, gambling hells, but they are worse—they are gambling hells in disguise. A man never knows that he has held a hand against a professional swindler till in a sober state he counts up his melancholy losses.

Coming now to

THE SIXTH CLASS,

we touch upon that branch of the vice which acknowledges the name of gambling.

It will appear to the reader that we have done no violence to the truth when we have clearly defined

WHAT REAL GAMBLERS ARE.

It scarcely makes a difference when a man steals under the cloak of business life or as a highwayman; in either case he is a thief, and the only liberty we have taken is in calling a spade a spade. Gambling houses exist in Ann street, in Fulton and in Barclay street, in Chambers street, and all about these localities. Their objects are threefold:—To secure the down-town clerks and brokers as customers; to fatten on the full purses of strangers filling the hotels on the lower part of the island, and to form a business centre among the other business centres for up-town gamblers who have no "banks" with which to deal during the day.

Very little gambling is done above Bleecker street before nightfall, therefore these houses reap a rich harvest. But it should be understood that they never cater to the highest grades of the profession. The first class gamblers are contented with the high stakes of Chamberlain's, Morrissey's and Ransom's. Faro banks in and about Ann and her sister streets, with but few exception, are

"SKIN GAMES,"

that is, they employ agents, who, in general, consist of expert thieves and burglars to "rope in" unsuspecting people. The task of these men is usually very easy. Faro is a game so well known the land over that persons who are what the world calls sports are familiar with its simple details, yet there is not one in a thousand who know the tricks, the little ingenuities, by which a player can be given brief gusts of good luck and then have the ill-winds which swindlers have kept nursing, blown against him. So a man can go to Ann street, to Fulton or Chambers street, depart with no money, and still never have the satisfaction of feeling that he has been a

VICTIM OF FRAUD.

Instances are occurring every day where drovers, paymasters and cashiers are despoiled of large sums by these dens.

A fruitful cause of many of the defalcations, embezzlements and direct thefts recorded by the daily press can be traced to these houses. An average case will suffice to show how. Curiosity makes a young clerk, holding a responsible and confidential position, accept the invitation to spare a half an hour at lunch time to make a detour of some notorious "hell" not a block from his place of business. He enters. He is green. He is wined, treated with courtesy and hospitality. He leaves with an invitation to call again. He thinks he would like to understand faro just out of curiosity. He goes repeatedly. It would not do to partake of their refreshments too often without pay, and

PAY IS NOT RECEIVED.

So to be just he ventures a small sum on a card; he wins by the "bank's" intention; he plays again and again and soon is involved. His future may be—a gambler, an embezzler, a defaulter, an inmate of a State Prison.

BROADWAY FARO BANKS.

The hells on Broadway can be placed in a seventh class. They extend from about the City Hall to Harlem river. There are some fair games, but the majority are "skin games." They are about one grade above the last class specified. A representative establishment is now in running order in the vicinity of Houston street. Ascending the staircase to the second floor, the visitor stands before a door at the rear extremity of the hall. He pulls a hand bell, which gives a low, muffled sound. A negro appears and opens a panel. Assured that everything is right, the visitor is admitted. He passes through a dark apartment, makes a sharp turn and emerges into the front room. It is ten o'clock at night. Some twenty men are gathered about a faro table, and a small bewhiskered man is dealing the cards. The players are clerks, ordinary sporting characters, and old devotees of the game; they do not mingle in the upper circles of society. The game is lively, but no bets exceeding $100 are noted. Deal follows deal, and taking an average it is found that $3,000 is wagered by the throng in total upon each deal. To balance the losses and winnings of the players, of course, but a small portion of this amount actually changes hands. Some evenings the game continues

TILL MORNING,

and is only closed as the last gambler has satisfied his greed. To distinguish these places, let any night pedestrian of Broadway pass along the sidewalk and glance at the second story on the route. He will perceive here and there shutters from which suspicious streaks of light are emitted. Watch the staircase and scores of flashily dressed men will be observed to come and go.

CRIMES

of the most startling character frequently occur in these places; and the police make a descent and "pull" the "hell." But a few months since, as will be remembered, a noted gambler, the keeper of a house on Broadway, was assailed in his own quarters in the stillness of a Sunday evening and violently robbed of $10,000, then bound and left helpless.

RANSOM'S AND MORRISSEY'S

gambling houses. One is in Twenty-fifth street and the other in Twenty-fourth street. They are supported by politicians, men high in authority and influence, by combinatione, and the playing is of the most extravagant description. The dealings are always fair. These palaces are somewhat similar to Chamberlain's, which, when an inside view of the workings is revealed, the reader will readily believe the first institution of the kind in America.

It is perhaps too severe to say that all the

SOCIAL CLUBS

of New York are places where gaming is a favored institution. This assertion is not made; yet without specification, it is a fact that the very highest organizations of this character allow games of chance, whereon money is wagered in large amounts, to taint and corrupt the best blood of the city. The influence is bad, very bad. It takes young men from elegant homes, from intellectual pursuits, from Christian enterprises and sends them adrift upon the sporting elements of the metropolis. It makes more than one young broker a suicide; it makes more than one merchant a bankrupt; it makes disgrace and shame fall upon proud but innocent families. The husband of a brief year, under the deathless fascination of his early game, strays into the club to greet his old chums, hardly knowing what force has drawn him there. It is the subtle enchantment of gaming which a beautiful wife could not banish, which a tender babe could not extinguish, to which the affections of home are but secondary impulses. A short while and his work is done—domestic ruin, vile companions, grief, despair. Where are the agents of morality needed more than in the club life of New York. In

THE TENTH CLASS

we place John Chamberlain's establishment alone, because its operations have been obtained upon reliable authority. Chamberlain considers gambling a business. He is

A MERCHANT GAMBLER.

The divisions of gambling houses as classified, with the nationalities of patrons, are as follows:—

Names.	Patronized by.
1. Policy or exchange offices	Negroes, foreigners and Americans.
2. Sailors' gaming houses...	Mixed nationalities, Americans prevailing.
3. Houses of ill fame........	Three-eighths American; five-eighths foreign.
4. Lager beer gardens, &c...	Principally German.
5. Low eating houses and saloons..................	Mostly Irish.
6. Day gaming hells down town..................	Mostly American.
7. Broadway houses..........	Mixed nationalities.
8. Ransom's and Morrissey's	Chiefly American.
9. Clubs.........................	American.
10. Chamberlain's, Twenty-fifth street..............	American.

Of the above classes, fair playing can scarcely be expected in the six first mentioned, save in the lager beer gardens, where there is no "bank." The remainder have the reputation of participating in legitimate risks alone. We now come to

THE HIGHEST PHASE OF GAMING

in America—that carried on at the establishment of John Chamberlain, in Twenty-fifth street, not far from Broadway. The system, the patrons, the betting and the game itself are all so different from anything known in the city or the country, and are such excellent types of this fast age, fast society and the prevailing corruption in business circles, that it may be as well to take a survey of the house, its owners, customers and beneficiaries from an interior view. Ascending a broad brown stone staircase, at the bell's demand the visitor is met by an elaborately dressed hallman, whose duty it is to attend the door. The obsequious colored servant takes your hat, your coat and whatever outside garment you may have. With particular nicety he shows you into the parlor and there you meet a scene of unexpected luxuriance. The front apartment is carpeted in velvet, with softly upholstered cushions to match, and the tints correspond with the prevailing coloring of the walls, which are finished in

DELICATE SHADES OF LAVENDER.

The ceilings overhead have been treated by an artist's hand, and they show, encircling the gracefully outlined medallions, gilt tracery and carved scrollwork that are very fine. Large wall mirrors ascend over mantels of Vermont marble, and pier glasses terminate either end of the double parlors. The front apartment is devoted solely to the reception and entertainment of visitors. It contains some elegant works of art. A large copy of "Dante and Virgil in the Frozen Regions of Hell" is supported on one easel, while another bears a copy of "Jeptha's Daughter." Bronzes of very considerable value are placed upon pedestals about the room, and represent human attributes, fowls, beasts, and muscular action. A cabinet safe, which the writer would scarcely take for anything above a parlor ornament, is concealed in the rich panellings of ebony and rosewood. By going into the parlor at eleven o'clock it is found filled with the customers of the house. They sit around in the easy chairs, smoke, order wines, discuss the topics of the day. Often the reader would be surprised to listen to the critical acumen which some of these men employ in speaking of current topics, and especially when debating esthetic culture. Several visits during busy evenings by the reporter disclosed the astonishing fact that Chamberlain's house is not only frequented by what the world calls gentlemen, but also by men of erudition, refined tastes and acute discrimination.

The back parlor is used for the game. On the eastern side stands the roulette table, one of the handsomest pieces of furniture in America. Immediately opposite on the western wall is the sideboard, provided with decanted liquors and the choicest cigars. Standing athwart the room, at the southern end is the faro table, which, probably more than any other on the Continent, has been the foundation for building good or ill fortune to fabulous degrees. In other respects the furniture matches that of the front parlor. Passing through a heavy rosewood door at the southern wall of the back parlor, we are in an elegant dining room fitted expressly for the purpose of

EPICUREAN FEASTS.

In all that relates to richness and lavish elegance this room is well suited to its purpose. Its colors are dark, the woodwork heavily moulded, the figures wrought in a profusion of gilt, and the wainscoting, sideboards and mirror frames indicate wasteful extravagance. Even the glass globes of the chandeliers are cut in figures, representing rural scenery, hunting exploits and marvels of the animal kingdom. Fifty can dine at one spread. The large hallway leading to the front door is tesselated in rich mosaic work, and is capacious and lofty.

Such is the field where men gather to be convivial, to be social, to eat, drink, make merry and gamble. The effect is

DAZZLING

when these three rooms are flooded with brilliant light from the pendant chandeliers; when the front parlor is full of well-dressed men; when the game is proceeding at the table amid the sound of checks and the deal of cards; when the dining room contains the cream of gamesters, seated about the best the market affords. Supper is served at a quarter-past eleven, about the hour the theatres and other places of amusement close. The table is thickly strewn with dishes which represent every department of refined *cuisine*. Game, salads, vegetables from the tropics, all kinds of fruits, gastronomical delicacies, prepared pastries, creams, ices, relishes and wines seem to be exhaustless. Such a bill of fare has charms independent of the immoral business of which it is but a keen ally. Chamberlain appreciates this, and hundreds of others also, who are visitors at the house simply to enjoy the pleasures of his eating. The steward, who has a *carte blanche* and several hundred dollars constantly in his pocket, is as famous as

TRUSTY.

He is one of the oldest and best in the city. He scours the market, has orders never to "Jew" the tradesman or grocer, and the result is that cash down secures the choicest material. Chamberlain, therefore, is accorded

A GOOD CUSTOMER,

not only from his liberality, but because he never questions the justice of a bill whatever its amount.

It is the most natural thing in the world that parasites should find such a feast as we describe a fine place to while away hours of leisure. Yet Chamberlain does not dislike to see these people. He says, on the contrary, they are always welcome to his house when they are not distasteful to his customers, and many take advantage of his hospitality. But there are classes who, with sycophantic ease, gain the confidence of the proprietor, and then carry on a game of

SWINDLING.

Chamberlain relates an interesting incident. He states that a man, formerly one of the richest bankers of the Union, who some years since became a bankrupt, was, until recently, a frequent visitor at his house. He came in about supper time, and for months was hardly noticed, though he always distinguished himself at wines and salads. At last he became acquainted and was looked upon as a nice fellow, though he never yielded a penny of revenue to the proprietor. He continued his visits. One evening a light player had concluded his stakes on faro and found himself the winner of $1,600. Such an unusual result made the player feel

EXCEEDINGLY HAPPY.

Now the swindler steps in. He engages the winner in conversation, and the winner and the swindler are hail fellows. The latter very cautiously suggests to the former the propriety of a loan of fifty dollars, following up the intimation with the assertion that he had staked and lost at faro. Though a stranger to the winner the winner felt that the borrower's presence in the house alone was a guarantee of his responsibility, or that if he never obtained his money again it would be an indifferent loss. So the swindler put a fifty dollar bill in his vest pocket and went about the rooms as unconcernedly as ever. The sharp eye of Chamberlain had detected this bit of strategy. Chamberlain determined to block it. He induced the swindler to return the money without many preliminaries, and politely coupled with it the assurance that his room was exceedingly more desirable than his company. The sycophant swindler departed with little umbrage. In two nights he was again wining and dining at Chamberlain's table. Chamberlain invited him into the fresh air, to remain indefinitely, and cautioned the servants not to admit him to the house.

A YEAR PASSED BY.

On New Year's day this customer again sought Chamberlain's hospitable ground. He returned to his early love. But his career was turned into other channels—into the street.

This man was an elegant gentleman in appearance. He had formerly been one of the heaviest bankers of the Union; he had been intimate with the wealth and talent of the country; he was fluent and sparkling in conversation, easy and engaging in his address, a humorist and a wit. How long he may have kept up his "borrowing propensity" is hardly known. He is but one of a class who make it at once a business and pastime to fatten off the successful risks of gamblers. Gamblers are the most easily swindled of all men upon a mere extortionate or fraudulent demand.

Supper continues for upwards of an hour. It is therefore

PAST MIDNIGHT

before the active playing commences, those accustomed to faro scarcely believing on risks with a craving stomach. A good square meal, as people are accustomed to say in this day, does much to enhance one's good nature, particularly if sharpened and pointed with Widow Clicquot. Chamberlain, who is a subtle master of his art, understands that this weakness is in favor of the bank; he therefore indulges it to the best of his ability. The reporter happened in at midnight, when the house was quite full. The dining table was all but full.

"Supper, sir?" "Supper, sir?" "Walk into supper."

Obeying the invitation of the servant the reporter was soon seated.

HILARITY,

merriment and sharp repartee ruled the guests. Most every profession was represented. Presiding over all was Chamberlain himself. It would scarcely be exaggeration to say he is as handsome a man as there is in the metropolis. He is of middle stature, compactly built, with an almost perfect head, abundantly covered with fine, black, silken hair. His features are small. A fine color mantles his cheek. He has a merry black eye. It is said Chamberlain was never seen to frown. Sure it is that he is one of the best-natured of men. These points alone would never have made him a successful gambler. What has; then? It is his irresistible charm of manner, an intuitive power of fascination, an inborn force of magnetism. He puts every one at ease, and allows no one to monopolize his attentions. One's first impression is, why is he a gambler? The marvellous elegance and subtle attractions that made Bolingbroke the first gentleman and statesman of his day rush upon the mind. The tenderness of St. John's nature seems alive in Chamberlain. These thoughts do not cease thus abruptly. They finally come again to the query,

"WHY IS HE A GAMBLER?"

Highly educated, flitted to command, keen, kindly and forbearing, his position could have been determined by his own selection. He made the choice.

Sitting next to Chamberlain is a wealthy banker. His name is stereotyped in the daily press. There is a literary light, a humorist, the author of a number of successful books; he, too, is famous. Further in we catch the features of a gentleman who was the theme of Washington despatches to the morning journals for months. By his side is a distinguished lawyer; near by are well known stock operators, legislators, merchants and sporting men of the higher grade. The bell rings, and a general of the United States Army walks in. Upon other evenings the observer could note a judge, a Senator or a statesman. The table is gradually deserted. Cigars follow. The game takes a brisk start, and those who wager on faro gather around the dealer.

FARO

is distinctly a gambler's game. Thus considered it is the fairest of all games upon which money can be risked. A brief description, without technicalities, may render what follows more intelligible. The table upon which faro is played is not unlike an ordinary dining table with rounded corners. At the middle of one side, the place generally occupied by the head of a family, the dealer sits in a space of about three square feet, which has been fashioned in from the table. The surface is covered with tightly drawn green ladies' cloth. The thirteen suit cards of a whist pack are inlaid upon the surface in two rows, with the odd card placed as at the round of the letter U. The dealer has a full pack, which he shuffles, then inserts in a silver box with an open face. This box is laid upon the table directly to his front.

THE CARDS

are confined within it by a stiff spring and the top card is visible to all save a narrow strip running about its edge, which is necessarily covered by the rim of the box to hold it securely in position.

The game now begins. The dealer pushes out the top card, and the second card acted upon by the spring rises and fills its place. The second card is pushed off likewise, latterly through the narrow slit constructed for the exit of all the cards. This pair thus drawn out constitutes a "turn," the first one being the winning and the second the losing card; so that the first, third, fifth and in the same progression throughout the fifty-two are

WINNING CARDS,

and the second, fourth and sixth, &c., are the losing cards. The betting is done this way:—The player buys ivory checks and never uses money openly. The checks are white, red and blue and purple. The white checks are one dollar each, the red five dollars, the blue twenty-five and the purple $100.

Having provided himself with the number of checks (which in size resemble an old fashioned cent) he lays down any amount to suit his fancy on any one card upon the able—one of the thirteen described. Suppose the deal is about to begin. He puts $100 in checks on the ace. The dealer throws off the cards till finally an ace appears. If it be the third, fifth, seventh, &c., card

THE PLAYER WINS,

and the dealer pays him $100 in checks—the "bank's" loss. If, however, it were the second, fourth, sixth, &c., card the dealer takes the checks and the bank is $100 winner. Should a player desire to bet on a card to lose he expresses this intention by putting a "copper" in his checks, and then if the card is thrown off from the pack by the dealer as a losing card the player wins. This is practically

ALL THERE IS TO FARO.

It should be remembered that the losing cards fall on one pile and the winning cards on another. When only four cards remain in the box there is generally lively betting as to how the three under cards will come out in precise order, the top one being visible. In this instance alone the player can treble his stake if fortunate in his prediction. This evolution is a "call."

A tally board is kept, showing what cards remain in the box after each turn. This provision is to guard the player. Of course four of each kind are thrown from the box—four aces, &c.

Some one will inquire how

DOES THE BANK MAKE IT PAY

while taking such even chances? In this way. If two of a kind should come out in one "turn," as, for instance, two aces, half of the money bet on the ace, either to win or lose, goes to the bank. This is known as a "split." They are very frequent, and large sums pass to the dealer through this channel. That is where the bank makes the money.

Chamberlain says that if men were to study and labor ten thousand years they

COULD NEVER BEAT THE BANK,

or rather the game. It is something which no one understands. When only one of a kind remains in the box, as an ace for instance, to bet then that the card will come to win or to lose is just like throwing up a copper and awaiting the result, head or tail. So it will be seen that the bank is in a position where it has everything to risk.

CHAMBERLAIN LOST STEADILY

nearly every night for thirteen months, but this did not shake either his capital or determination.

The game thus described continues every night in the week except Sundays; and when the house is closed on Saturday night it is not opened for play again till Monday night. When interrogated as to this rule, Chamberlain stated that his business was the same as any recognized legitimate business; that it was necessary to respect public sentiment, and that though many would play on Sunday he could not gratify them. He stands alone in this particular. Hence he is a merchant gambler. Chamberlain has the wealthiest customers in the Union who play at faro at all. He permits no professional gamblers in his institution. His patrons are bankers, merchants and men of ease. He wishes no clerks or salaried men of any class to play at his table, and he gives his reasons. He says that a salaried man has little money to waste in idle play; if a clerk loses at his table a family suffers by consequence. Suppose a man with $2,000 a year came in and lost $300, he would feel it severely; but suppose Chamberlain lost, it would make no difference. Then there is another view. If the clerk wins $300 he goes away and spends it, and gives the bank no chance to win it back. Whereas, were the clerk, instead, a man of wealth, winning or losing, it would fail to jeopard his value as a customer. He would play, whatever his luck. Proprietors are also adverse to play when their clerks or subordinates are interested, and also when the clerks or subordinates of a competitor are about. Chamberlain is, therefore, forced to be the beneficiary of society in a very marked degree. The men who gamble at Chamberlain's are, therefore, heavy players. Operators in Wall street, members of the different clubs, Union League, Manhattan, theatrical managers and noted sportsmen from abroad are among the frequenters. The proprietor, of course, endeavors to make everything pleasant, and here he has to be master of the art of entertaining. The game once under way it is kept up until four or six in the morning, but if the stakes are very heavy they play on through the day; and it has been a common occurrence to play forty-eight hours at a sitting in this establishment. Bets on a single card are limited to $250, but on a double card $500 may be wagered. When the game is closed the books are written up with the same particularity as in a regular banking house, and the expenses of the day, the winnings and losses, are carefully entered and the balance struck. Some people imagine that gambling consists in going in, opening a game, stuffing the money in the vest pocket and spending it in rum and dissipation. This is a natural mistake. Chamberlain's house permits no game to proceed that is not orderly and sober, and the players are intent on the fascination of the hour. Chamberlain's business is profit. His books show that faro yields less percentage than any other banking game in the world, less than the same amount of money would bring invested in a business enterprise. Knowing this Chamberlain does not hesitate to play faro himself, frequently as loser, frequently as winner.

At a two hours sitting some time since he lost $17,500.

The reader will inquire how does the bank derive a heavy income? Answer, because it does a fast business.

WHENCE COMES ITS PROFITS?

From "splits" and from the fact that a man who is losing plays to retrieve and a man who is winning plays for more. It is common sense that both in the long run, with the odds of "splits" against them, will suffer ill fortune.

Take a case. A person sets out to risk $500, and he makes up his mind to lose no more. He starts off and wins $5,000. The tide turns against him, and before he knows it in the excitement of the hour he has lost $5,000.

"This," says Chamberlain, "is where I make money. It is human nature, and nothing can change it."

The player pinches his good luck and presses his bad luck.

Playing is conducted largely by

CHECKS ON THE NATIONAL BANKS

of the city, men seldom carrying money about their persons. Here Mr. Chamberlain has to use his wits. A check given for gaming purposes is not valid in law. Therefore it is necessary to know his man—to be sure of his wealth, to be certain of his credit. It requires instantaneous decision. If the check is refused the drawer is mortally offended. But a few evenings since a city millionaire offered his check; it was declined. This was Chamberlain's mistake. It is said that if a merchant repudiates his gambling check at the bank it will destroy his credit in commercial circles. This is the only safeguard upon which the faro bank relies. It shows, however, to what a dangerous extent gambling has laid hold of the mercantile community, how rottenness is at this hour the inward germ of apparent soundness, and how heads of heavy concerns fritter away their capital at faro.

The largest number of business men who play at Chamberlain's are stock brokers, and these persons say openly that it is a fairer game than the cunning and unscrupulous gambling of Wall street. The brokers, as well as other patrons, go in the night time to try and regain what they lost by day in speculation. Thus they alternate between one gaming resort and the other throughout the year. At the faro table they may lose several thousand dollars; but this they consider equivalent pay for rich suppers, costly wines, fine cigars and a merry time, and they are

WILLING TO PAY FOR FUN.

Besides the opportunities which Chamberlain affords to his patrons to lose or win, as luck may direct, he keeps a sort of midnight national bank, where he will cash a check for any man he knows as a reliable party, and many who never think of gambling take advantage of his accommodating spirit. This is why he is reputed a good and valuable neighbor.

How skillfully contrived are all these minutiæ of a gambling palace! They seduce even those who would gladly have never seen a game of chance, and before one is aware of his danger he is past redemption.

A glance at the expenditures of this establishment will disclose its enormous capital. The house is managed by William Chamberlain, who is thoroughly acquainted with his duties. He has

SIXTEEN SERVANTS.

The actual expenses of the house are $60,000 a year. Every one is engaged at a salary, and, unlike other houses, no one participates in the profits but the proprietor. It is a curious fact that the reputation gamblers have of being liberal men sends to their door petitions from religious institutions and denominations of all classes. While the reporter was talking with Mr. William Chamberlain a person came in with a charitable plea, and he left with fifty dollars. The manager assured the reporter that this occurred every day, and that he contributed $500 to the Avondale sufferers; but that charities are never assisted publicly. Gamblers, he asserts, know what it is to want, and they feel for others who are

DESTITUTE AND NEGLECTED

by the cold formalities of the world. As to the actual sum that changes hands at faro and roulette it is something that can hardly be determined, but it is incredibly large. The bank may win or lose. At Chamberlain's the money passing between the player and bank is millions a year. Let us pass to

A FEW GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

From what the reader can perceive, gambling is one of the low and uncontrollable vices which exist where other forms of degradation superinduce a general laxity of morals; but it does not by any means have such base allies when considered in its highest phases. To suppose that this is for the well being of society is an erroneous judgment upon facts. The more gambling or any other radical wrong gains dignity from luxuriance and refinement from patrons who bring to it the prestige of social influence the greater is the measure of culpability, the deeper its degree of damnation. While it kept within the bounds laid down by irresponsible loafers and was circumscribed by certain limits defined by such classes as to whom it was but a natural birthright there was little occasion for alarm. Now, however, the case is different. It is a polite evil. It is one of the accomplishments of the period; it is the rule in every business and gains increasing power as time rolls on. No young man who is ambitious for the status of a sporting man, fast horses, game cocks and champion contests can restrain himself from betting. It is a condition of one's life about town. If he is engaged as a cotton broker, as an oil broker, money broker, or in any branch of speculative business where profit depends upon the fluctuations of an hour, though his actual interests may not be those of a gambler, he certainly is a middleman for those who play at games of chance and cunning. Tracing his career as an agent of transactions which are undoubtedly immoral, we see him soon make the transition from an agent to a principal, and if this evolution is accomplished with facility we may look again, and then we behold him at the gaming table, boldly endeavoring to regain his financial losses. Brokers, from the character of their connections, possess a wide acquaintance. Their consideration for their friends is equal to their own selfishness, for they are a very liberal class of men. The result is that unconsciously they often become the advertisers of the ephemeral luck of a heavy player at faro, and the hearer is interested; he makes up his mind that stock buying and selling is, after all, only a species of gambling, as writers have long been in the habit of proclaiming it. From worse he thinks it an improvement to go to bad, and it is seldom long before he is master of every game whereon money can be staked. There are causes of an unmistakable

TENDENCY TOWARDS GAMING

in the flash halls, the unsettled condition of society—wealth to-day, poverty to-morrow; in the reckless dishonesty which public officials exhibit in draining the city treasury; in the excitements and growing fascinations of the turf, which, in England, brought the Marquis of Hastings to an early grave, the Duke of Newcastle to the ungenerous contumely of his rivals; in aimless lives; in the enjoyments of vast fortunes which fall by inheritance to untutored and easy-going heirs; in dwelling in cities, among crowds, and receiving the foreign influences imported to these shores.

It can only be said, in closing a subject of this vital importance to purity in morals, integrity in government and soundness in mercantile affairs, that it is one which should incite the careful consideration of every citizen. When a vice rises above all others—above them all combined—and struggles at power, has a voice in legislation and influence at the courts, and has enlisted as its supporters the leading politicians of the day, it is truly a question of exceeding gravity. When it goes further, and puts its grip upon every branch of business, then people may look for a financial crisis when disturbing national causes have no weight. The reader will inquire, "What remedy do you propose?" We answer "None." There is no practical cure, and men not attainable through persuasion are seldom reached by morality. Yet it is believed that a constant and systematic agitation of the question will bring many things to light which will guard society against the greatest dangers of gaming. Let one fact alone be impressed upon the player—that no game was ever permitted in any house wherein the keeper was not eventually the winner. The amusing spectacle of giving two dollars for one, whether by gambling or otherwise, is only a wild man's dream. The inference is with the reader.

A GYPSY TRICK.

How They Mesmerized a Lady and Pillaged Her Residence.

[From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, August 15.]

There has been for some days past an encampment of what may be called gypsies, in Rutland, their camping ground having been changed from time to time, if not from day to day. On Saturday last two of them called at the house of Mrs. Hubbard, a widow lady, residing on the corner of Wales and West streets, with some baskets, which they offered for sale. Upon Mrs. Hubbard's declining to purchase they entered into conversation with her, and one of them, observing that she had a small bunch on her forehead, proposed to remove it. Mrs. Hubbard informed her that it originated with an injury which she had received some years ago, and that as it had affected the bone it could not be remedied; whereupon one of the gypsies made a pretence of examining the bunch, and commenced passing her hands over Mrs. Hubbard's face. This is the last she remembers of the transaction at the time. On the next day, Sunday, wishing to use some money, she went to the place where she was in the habit of keeping it, but could not find any, and upon further search it was ascertained that a dozen silver spoons and some other articles were missing. Mrs. Hubbard then remembered that she was unconscious at the time these two women left, and that there had been during the rest of the day a strange feeling of dizziness in her head, and her suspicions were at once aroused that she had been magnetized by these women, and that, taking advantage of her unconscious condition, they had taken the money, silver, &c., with them. Procuring a team she started in the direction of their encampment, and taking advice, proceeded to procure a search warrant and an officer. While doing this she was probably observed by the women, for, on returning to her house to get ready to go with the officer, and while up stairs, the two women came into the house, left a bundle on the table, and simply remarking that "it was all right, they had only borrowed it," or something to that effect, went away. Upon opening the bundle all of the missing articles, as well as the money, with the exception of some two or three dollars, which was in silver, were found. It is supposed that the women noticed Mrs. Hubbard going to different places, and thinking that she suspected them of the theft, and not having had time to properly secrete the articles, took this method to avoid a prosecution.

SERIOUS DOMESTIC TRUEBLE.

A Family Shooting Match.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, August 17.]

On Saturday last a domestic unpleasantness between a son-in-law and the family of his wife culminated in a shooting scrape, in which a wound was inflicted, but nothing serious. Ther parties in the affray were B. L. Seaman, a young man of twenty-eight years of age, and his father-in-law, Gilbert Wicks. Both are well-to-do farmers, and live in Sheridan township; their houses being about three miles apart. It appears that about eighteen months ago Seaman married Miss Wicks, and for a time the young couple lived happily, or, at least, seemingly so. Quarrelling subsequently, however, became frequent, and the young wife after a while made her troubles known to her parents, and a suit for divorce was instituted, but afterwards was withdrawn, and the wife returned to her husband. A few weeks ago the wife was again taken home by her parents, she complaining that, owing to the incompatibility of temper it was impossible for her to live happily with her husband. Since that time young Seaman, it is said, had threatened to burn his father-in-law's house, &c. Last Saturday Seaman called at his father-in-law's, and while there a quarrel arose from Seaman declaring that he would take his child, an infant, home with him, if his wife would not go. Mr. Wicks and he had some rough talk, and Seaman stepped back, drew a pistol and fired two shots at his father-in-law, the last one inflicting a flesh wound in the side. Mr. Wicks, who was armed, drew a pistol and fired two shots at Seaman, but neither hit him. The shooting attracted Mr. Wicks' brother and their hired man, and, after a short chase and a tussle, the son-in-law, who had fallen down, was tied and brought to the city, where he gave bail and was released till yesterday afternoon, Abner Davison appearing for the prosecution and J. T. Lane for defendant. Seaman was held in bonds of $1,000 to answer for shooting with intent to kill. The probabilities are that the father-in-law and his brother will be summoned to answer a charge of assault upon Seaman, who is at liberty, his father going his bail.

GENERAL N. B. FORREST'S RAILROAD.—The Columbus (Miss.) *Index* regrets to learn of the temporary suspension of work at the Columbus end of the Selma and Memphis Railroad by General Forrest, on account of the depression in the sale of his bonds, brought about by the European war, and particularly by the injunction now under consideration with Chancellor Lyon.

"SOMETHING SENSATIONAL" SPOILED.

The Reported Absconding of a High Official Proves False—His Accounts Correct.

Yesterday morning an absurd and heartless rumor was published, stating that a prominent city official had absconded, and that he was a defaulter to a very large amount.

Those not posted were at a loss to guess to whom the article referred, but most persons observed that it was evidently intended for B. F. Manierre, of the Police Commission, who left on the 30th July for a six weeks' visit to Europe.

Considerable excitement was consequently created in police circles; but there were few indeed who for a moment gave the report any credence. Mr. Manierre's *confreres* were among the first to scout the idea of Mr. Manierre absconding, and characterized it as a weak invention of the enemy.

The HERALD reporter, with a view of getting at the fact, yesterday called upon Mr. Norton, the bookkeeper of the Boards of Excise and Health, of which Mr. Manierre was treasurer, and asked permission to examine the books, a request that was cheerfully granted. He found that the treasurer's accounts of the boards had been credited up to the time Mr. Manierre vacated the offices. The following is the exhibit:—

BOARD OF EXCISE.

At the date when the books were audited, May 15, 1870, they were found correct and a balance of $17,396 49 remained in Mr. Manierre's hands. Mr. Norton holds vouchers for the following distribution of a part of this sum:—

To New York State Inebriate Asylum	$1,055
To sinking fund, New York	1,918
To sinking fund, Brooklyn	8,736
To School Commissioners, Richmond county	152
To School Commissioners of towns in Kings county, New Utrecht excepted	97
To Supervisor of New Utrecht	108
To School Commissioners, Newtown and Jamaica	43
To School Commissioners, Flushing	43
Total disbursements	$12,159
Balance in Eighth National Bank, per vouchers	5,239
Total	$17,396

This is the condition of the balance of the old excise fund.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The accounts were audited on May 18, 1870, when they were found correct, as follows:—

Remaining in Treasury	$20,604
June 21, paid City Chamberlain	3,724
Leaving due by Treasurer	$16,880

Mr. Norton holds the bank books showing that this sum is still in the Eighth National Bank to the credit of the old Board of Health. This clearly establishes the fact that Mr. Manierre is not a defaulter to the only boards of whose funds he is the custodian.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

An Unknown Man in Minnesota Dresses Himself for a Burial and Then Commits Suicide—His Farewell Letter.

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, August 15.]

The startling news of the suicide of a man who had been sojourning for a time at Maple Plain, a station on the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, twenty miles west of Minneapolis, was telegraphed to the coroner of Minneapolis, Mr. Edward N. Johnson, yesterday.

The facts as stated below are furnished us by Dr. O. J. Evans, who accompanied the coroner and was present at the inquest.

The body was found lying on a bed, fully dressed in a black suit. The head was a little inclined sideways. In the right hand of the deceased was found firmly clutched a large navy revolver, with his thumb on the trigger. The ball penetrated the head behind the right ear and lodged in the brain, causing instant death.

The following letter, found by his bedside, will explain all, so far as can be known:—

My name is Nelson Van Patten, a practising physician. I am utterly weary and want rest; and now in my dying hour I declare that notwithstanding a web that villains are trying to weave about me my life has been an honest one. I am free from all sin; but what the villains seek to perpetrate is not the cause of my final act. I want and hope for rest. My only regret is the pain I shall give my relatives. The thought of what my poor mother will feel would deter me if anything could. I wish to be buried at Davenport, Iowa. Telegraph to that place to J. P. Van Patten, my brother. I wish to be buried in the suit I wear. I hope that the vile wretches that now surround me to-night will not rob a dead man. Let Mr. Bills (a neighbor) take charge of my effects. I leave $2,000 in United States bonds, $115 in gold and some currency; $7,000 in promissory notes, which I wish cared for.

The coroner held his inquest, and the facts are substantially as stated. The body has been removed to Minneapolis. The corpse bears the impress of a quiet and an apparently easy death. It was neatly dressed, and it was generally remarked by those who saw it that it was the finest looking corpse that they had ever seen.

We are informed by a gentleman in this city who knew the deceased in 1866, but who has known nothing of him since, that he was highly educated and a gentleman in every respect. But the later events of his life, the causes that led to this rash act and the circumstances hinted at in the letter are as yet a mystery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

54 WEST 19TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable Protestant woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer.

118 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has a girl of 14 years who would make herself useful.

118 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of soups and jellies; first class reference; none but private families. Can be seen for two days.

154 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has no objection to do housework; has the best city reference from her last place.

227 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A competent young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; good city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; no objection to the country or to do coarse washing; good city reference.

248 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As first class cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good references.

312 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

314 WEST 48TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; would go as laundress in a private family; best city reference.

324 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; is an excellent baker; would cook, wash and iron for a small family; best city reference.

326 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable woman, who is giving up her own home, as first class cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable private family.

336 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Best city reference.

463 4TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 31ST ST.—A REspectable woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has good city reference from her last place. Inquire for two days.

561 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; good city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

29 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best city reference. Call for one day.

40 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first class chambermaid and waitress. Has the best city reference.

49 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days.

57 NORFOLK ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 2.—A REspectable North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

150 SULLIVAN ST., BETWEEN HOUSTON AND Prince.—A respectable young woman, lately landed from Ireland, to do chamberwork or assist with housework. Can be seen for two days.

154 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress in small private family.

201 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, with good reference, to do up stairs work. Can be seen all the week.

224 EAST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a respectable family. Call for two days.

239 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and washing; has lived out in a gentleman's family before; willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

307 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and washing; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

307 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Good city reference.

328 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or to do general housework for a small private family.

362 WEST 52D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as first class laundress; understands fluting; best city reference from last place.

809 LEXINGTON AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and plain sewer; can give good city reference. Call for two days.

1,059 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A GOOD, REspectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing if required, or to do general housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Summer and Fall Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

17 WEST 4TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER FROM Paris, who receives the latest styles of fashions, would like to work by the day. Apply to Mme. LEGER.

45 ELIZABETH ST., LADIES' HOME.—A YOUNG Swedish girl as seamstress in the city.

66½ WEST 14TH ST.—A FOREWOMAN OF EXPErience and ability as forewoman in a first class dressmaking or dressmaking and millinery establishment; would go West or South; the best reference given and required. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and will go out by the day, or will take work at her own home for less than any other in the city; dresses repaired equal to new.

301 50TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—AS DRESSMAKER to go out by the week on reasonable terms during the dull season; understands operating on the American and other machines. Address or call.

525 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—An experienced seamstress by the week or month; can cut and make ladies' and children's underclothes and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best city reference.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A FIRST CLASS CUTTER and fitter, also understands tailoring and family sewing; can operate on any machine, would go out by the day, week or month; terms moderate. Address, for one week, TAILORESS, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

141 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

166 EAST 56TH ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A young woman to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

173 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework. Call for two days.

234 EAST 41ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A GIRL LATEly landed to do general housework; no objection to the country.

240 WEST 43D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A Norwegian girl, to do general housework in a small family or as laundress. Can be seen between 10 and 4, this day.

249 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young woman to do housework, in a private family; best city reference.

425 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, or would do up stairs work and plain sewing.

440 10TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer or to general housework in a small family; good city reference.

825 2D AV., CORNER OF 44TH ST.—A YOUNG girl, in a small family, to do housework.

986 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOMS.—A LITTLE girl, 15 years old, to mind a baby or help do light housework. Can read, write and do plain sewing. Can be seen for one day.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT hotel housekeeper of long experience, or as matron in an institution or private family. Call or address Mrs. WEST.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper in a hotel; has a practical knowledge of the same. Call on or address A. H. MILTON.

697 BROADWAY, ROOM 34.—A FOREIGN LADY OF refinement would accept a position as housekeeper or give lessons in French or English, copy or translate.

723 3D AV.—A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISHWOMAN as housekeeper, or as nurse to an invalid lady; she is fully capable of taking care of children, to which she has no objection. Best references given. Address Mrs. ROBERTS, as above.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS AND companion wanted by a lady of refinement. Reference given and required. Address APPLETON, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper; can take entire charge; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Address A. E., box 230 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American lady, as housekeeper, nurse or any responsible position; unexceptional references given. Address Mrs. DELIA, Herald office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A SITUATION TO take charge of a widower's or bachelor's house; no objection to country. Please address Mrs. J. BALL, Post office, 54 East 12th st.

Laundresses, &c.

34 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A WIDOW WOMAN to work out by the day; to wash and iron or house cleaning.

270 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., over the bakery.—A respectable woman to do washing at her own residence; would wash for 75c. a dozen or take family washing by the month and do fluting in the neatest manner.

Laundresses, &c.

348 EAST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes some gentlemen's or families' washing. Call or address.

446 WEST 55D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do the washing of a few families, or would go out by the day for the first of each week. Mrs. SMITH.

634 AV. A, TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—MRS. RYAN wishes to get three or four gentlemen's or ladies' washing; understands French fluting; all care will be taken of the clothes.

635 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C.—A respectable woman to do a few families' and gentlemen's washing.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL A situation as laundress in a small family or chambermaid or good waitress in a private family; good references. Address E. E., box 175 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

11 NASSAU ST.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman as nurse in New York; ten years' reference from present employer. Address, W. BUTLER DUNCAN.

68 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; well recommended. Call this day.

109 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

132 PRINCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED French lady, to take care of a sick lady or to take charge of an infant. Address Mrs. LEMON.

218 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; understands hairdressing; would assist in waiting on a lady; two years in last place.

256 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A very healthy young married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objection to the country or to travel. Call on or address Mrs. MILLER.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AS competent nurse; can do plain sewing; best city reference.

333 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to mind children and help with the work; best city reference.

391 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A REspectable girl, lately landed, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do light housework. Call for two days.

398 SOUTH 2D ST., WILLIAMSBURG, SECOND floor, in the rear.—A woman with a fresh breast of milk one month old. Can be seen for two days.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, who has lost her baby, to go out as wet nurse.

513 7TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A young girl, who resides with her parents, as nurse in an American family; will go errands, also wait on the door.

1,278 3D AV., BETWEEN 73D AND 74TH STS., third floor, front.—A young German lady to attend children; is well experienced in all kinds of needlework; well recommended.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, wants a child to nurse at her own house. Inquire for Mrs. O'BRIEN, northeast corner of Monroe and 1st sts., Hoboken, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

170 FRONT ST.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO teach English, French and music, as governess to children, or would act as companion to a lady. A good home preferred to a large salary. Good references. Address E. Y.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF ITALY, speaking English and capable of teaching French, German and Italian, also music, desires a situation as resident or daily governess. Address A. R., Fishkill, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT OF TEACHing music, desires to obtain a place where she could have her piano; would give daily instruction if desired; also would assist in light household duties; salary no object, but a good home is desired; unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, C. F. H., Morristown, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD LIKE A situation as companion or governess; will teach all English branches, drawing and the rudiments of music; will assist in dressmaking if required. Address, stating terms, M. D., Post office, Troy.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, DESIRES a home in a family where she can instruct children in the ordinary English branches, and drawing if necessary; is an adept with the needle and willing to make herself useful in that capacity. Being without a home she desires that more than a large salary. References given. Address S. S., box 121 Herald office.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH, French and Music, in return for Board. Address Miss PEARCE, box 117 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS LADY'S companion or housekeeper. Can be seen till suited at Steel's Hotel, room 39.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A FANCY or other store. Can be seen till suited at Steel's Hotel, room 39.

A YOUNG EDUCATED LADY, WHO IS ENTIRELY alone, desires some respectable employment. Address F. G., Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED AND REFINED LADY, AGED 19, desires a position as teacher in primary department or as governess to young children. Address, stating place of interview, ORPHAN, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY, AGREEABLE AND REFINED, would go as companion to a lady living alone, or would do any light work or teaching, in remuneration for a pleasant home; references given. Address M. N. H., station D.

COPYING OR TRANSLATING.—A YOUNG LADY DEsires to secure some copying either in French or English at her own home. Address R., box 218 New York Post office.

LITERARY.—ANY AND ALL LITERARY ORDERS executed on demand; business letters, newspaper contributions, original addresses, or personal discussions on rendering such work practical. The young lady refers to her own book of verses, &c., published principally as a reference for this advertisement. Address WRITER, box 79 station D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, aged 35, English Protestant, recently arrived; willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; no objection to the country. Address Mrs. DAY, Emigration Labor Agency, Castle Garden, New York.

WANTED—FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON, A position in a first class house, by a lady of good address and business qualifications; is a good accountant and saleslady; will engage with a fancy, dry goods or millinery establishment. Address L. M. M., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A STRONG, HEALTHY GIRL FOR THE TURKISH Bath; must be pleasing and willing, and make herself generally useful; good references required. 125 East 17th st., corner of Irving place.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—WANTED, A GOOD brancher, to go to Boston. A competent person will have good wages and a permanent situation. Apply to NEWELL & SMITH, 514 Broadway.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK. THE GIRL that formerly lived with Mrs. Young will call again at 103 East 27th st.

BOW, SCARF AND TIE HANDS WANTED.—ALSO AN operator on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. W. M. HUMPHREY & BRO., 3.3 Broadway.

FOREWOMAN WANTED—COMPETENT TO CUT AND fit ladies' suits and cloaks. R. HAYWARD, 322 Canal street.

GIRLS WANTED—WHO CAN SEW BLANK BOOKS and young men to work in bookbindery (steady employment) at 23 Beekman st.

TWO GIRLS—ONE AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; best city reference required. 149 West 43d st.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO SOUTH; steady employment guaranteed. Call at 33 West 13th st., second floor, between 10 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, WITH CITY references. Apply at 35 Bond st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer and have the best reference. Apply at 416 7th av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, ENGLISH OR AMERICAN girl to do general housework in a small family. 164 3d av., second floor.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; the other as chambermaid, with good reference. Call at 321 West 48th st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, BY THE week, a girl who is a good washer and ironer and able to scrub. Apply at 35 East 10th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 129 STATE street, first house from Court street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, and willing to go a short distance in the country; no milking required. Address B. F. SMITH, Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, with good reference, at 16 West 56th st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family in the country. Apply at 307 Hudson st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; reference required. At 358 East 50th st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS, ENGLISH preferred, to go to the sea shore with a small family; cook and waitress to do the washing. To those competent and obliging good wages offered. Apply to-day, room 116 Grand Hotel, from 9 till 11.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best city references required; German preferred. Apply at 210 East 13th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BOW AND TIE MAKERS at 52 White st. H. J. & CO.

WANTED—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, TO GO TO the country for the balance of the season; must come well recommended. Apply to PARKER & LAWRENCE, No. 1 Wall st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS. APPLY at 107 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; none need apply without best recommendation. 19 West 32d st., between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WANTED—AN ORDER AND OYSTER COOK; ONE who understands her business. Apply at 296 Spring st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must understand washing, ironing and plain cooking. Apply at 308 West 24th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WILLING TO DO the coarse wash in small family; city references. 47 West 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

349 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in a store or as coachman; good reference can be given. Address JOHN BANNIRD.

A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING EMployment in a respectable office or store; he writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, understands bookkeeking and would make himself generally useful; salary not an object; best city references; no objection to any part of America. Address A. T., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed from Ireland, in a grocery or dry goods store; best reference. Call at 211 Duane st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN, just relinquished business in England, a situation as timekeeper, assistant in a store or otherwise; good penman; age 33. Can furnish first class references. Address G. P., 502 West 22d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN accustomed to business, about four hours a day, either as collector or office clerk; good references and security if necessary. Address J. J., 389 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS DESIRES A situation as salesman in a fancy goods house; can give best reference. Address E. M. H., Herald office.

ADVERTISER WANTS A SITUATION—IN AN OFFICE or store, as bookkeeper, salesman or to make himself generally useful; experienced and can furnish good reference. Address ALPHA, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN AND STOCK KEEPER wanted for fancy goods and notions. Apply at 327 Canal st.

DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS BEEN IN the drug business three years, and who lives with his parents, wants a situation, were he can improve himself in the business. Address box 4,586 Post office, New York.

DRUG CLERK WANTED. HUDSON CITY PHARmacy, Newark av., near Five Corners, Jersey City.

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER WANTED. ONE that is thoroughly competent and reliable can address, with references, S. H., box 108 Herald office, stating expectations, whether married, &c., &c.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A NOTION HOUSE. One of experience and ability may address C. B. V., box 2,634 Post office.

HARDWARE SALESMAN.—WANTED—AN EXPERIenced man who can sell outside; one who thoroughly understands the business. Address C. L. H., Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR A COAL YARD; MUST be well acquainted in the city and command some trade. Address COAL, Herald office.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.—WANTED, BY A steady, honest and industrious young man from England, a situation as above, having 10 years' experience in one of the best firms in London; also a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Address F. WILLIAMSON, box 190 Herald office.

TO WHOLESALE HAT AND CAP SALESMEN.—A salesman wanted to sell silk hats on commission. Address A. B. D., Herald office.

WINDOW SHADES.—A PARTY WITH A COMPLETE knowledge of above business is open for an engagement with a first class house; the advertiser holds an important Southern trade, together with some Western and Southwestern; sales in New Orleans the past year $29,000; liberal compensation will be expected in the shape of salary, commission or otherwise. Address R. K. S., box 5,379 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A LAW OR MERCANtile office, by a German, writing a rapid and handsome hand, and understanding English perfectly. Please address E. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING SALESman, by a young man of experience; manufacturing or commission preferred. Address A. H. C., box 1,670 Post office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BOTANIC DRUG store or a situation as travelling agent for a house; have had 9 years' experience and can come well recommended. Address box 489 Post office, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A MILLINERY JOBBING house; one with some trade preferred. Address, with references and salary expected, JOBBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRAVELLING SALESman, with good Western trade, in a bow and necktie house. Address, stating references, &c., O. L., box 5,326 Post office.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS CLERKS, TO go to Troy, N. Y. Apply to FOSTER BROTHERS, 167 8th av.

WANTED—AS COPYIST, A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years old, who can write a good and rapid hand. Address BISMARCK, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, IN A SHOE STORE, 125 Myrtle av., between Gold and Duffield sts., Brooklyn. J. FARRELL.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES GOOD business hand; well recommended. Address, in handwriting, box 5,656 Post office.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A WOODEN AND WILlow or Carpet and Oilcloth house West or South; have had seven years' experience; can give the very best of Philadelphia reference. Address JOHN, care Jas. S. Barron & Co., 280 Washington st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUAtions; the man as coachman or to take care of a small place; understands the care of horses and cattle; will make himself generally useful; wife as chambermaid or to take care of children. Address E. T., box 109 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A RESPECTABLE MAN TO WORK IN A GARDEN and take care of horses and cows and make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address T. K., box 227 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN—LATELY LANDED, as gardener; understands fancy and plain gardening. Address GARDENER, box 219 Herald office.

AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN.—HAS FIRST CLASS city reference. Call on or address P. W., 1,325 Broadway, corner of 38th st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROCURE A SITUATION for his coachman, a steady, industrious young man, who perfectly understands driving and proper care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; is sober and obliging. Address DAVIS, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man, as first class coachman in city or country; understands gardening; can milk; best city reference. Address M. S., box 112 Herald office.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS—MAN AS coachman and gardener; wife as cook, washer and ironer; in the country. Address P. S., box 206 Herald office.

COACHMAN—AMERICAN; FIRST CLASS EXPErienced man, horseman, &c.; stylish, capable city driver; a thorough worker; understands gardening, &c.; five years' city reference. Apply to or address EMERSON, 147 Grand st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST class single man of long experience in the city; can produce the best city reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at Brewster's Carriage Repository, 65 East 25th st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A man of long experience, and all work round a gentleman's place; is middle aged; best reference. Address MICHAEL, gardener, Nanuet, Rockland county, N. Y.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE German, who learned the business thoroughly in every way in Germany; knows all about greenhouses and vegetables; good references. Address H. SCHREINER, care of Mr. Gruber, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; can take care of horses; best reference. Address R. M., box 197 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTant, as coachman and groom; can milk if desired; reference from last place. Address box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN AS first class coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address T. M. A., 258 West 37th st., room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; MARRIED, without children; the wife is willing to do housekeeping; has been five years in one situation; best references given. Address 153 Chrystie st., New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS groom; fully acquainted with the care of good horses. Call at or address 349 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener; home in the country preferred; will give best references and security if required. Address or call on J. J. K., 531 West 43d st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A GERman (married); 20 years' experience in greenhouses, graperies, landscaping and vegetables, in English and American gardening; first class references. Address CHARLES GADE, Orange, N. J., Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom in a private family; is thoroughly experienced in the care of horses; best references. Call at Briggs, harness maker's, 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

THE TRADES.

A WOOL CARDER, OF TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIence, with family of weavers, wants situations for all. Address W. C., 443 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I.

COOPERS.—COOPERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. APply at the office of "the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company," foot of Bridge street, Newark, N. J.

JOB DYER—ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS THE BUSIness thoroughly can have steady employment and good wages; must speak English. A. KEPPELMAN, 168 Fulton avenue.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—WANTED. A respectable young man who can repair watches and jewelry and is a good salesman can hear of a good situation by applying at 150 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SINK A BORE hole down to bed rock, at pier 29 East river; machinery and derrick now up and in working order. Apply to NEW YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, corner Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GENERAL CUSTOMcutter, for this city; a suitable party will be liberally dealt with. Address G. B., box 3,202 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD FILE FORGER. APPLY TO HELLER & BROS., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—IN A HOSIERY HOUSE, A BOY FROM 15 to 18 years. Apply at 124 Chambers st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A PLUSH SEWER, AT DOBBS' SILK HAT factory, 10 Bowery.

WANTED—NEGATIVE RETOUCHERS, TO GO SOUTH; must also work well in water colors and India ink. Apply between 12 and 2 at 591 Broadway, up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, A Ring, which the owner can have on proving property and paying for advertisements, by addressing J. K., box 187 Herald office.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING TWO NOTES, dated November 12, 1868, made by James Ross to order of Ann Ross, one at twenty-four months and one at thirty months, for $400 each, together with other papers and some money. Whoever will return the papers to JOSEPH BELL, foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, N. Y., may keep the money.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A GOLD HUNTING CASE American Watch, No. 221,770, Appleton, Tracy & Co., makers; and Gold Chain, with trinket attached. A reward of $100, and no questions asked, will be paid for their return to SMITH & BEARE, 88 and 90 Leonard street.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH INST., IN GOing from steamer Plymouth Rock, foot of Murray street, to Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, a small black leather Bag, containing child's clothing and other small articles. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving the same at 31 East Twenty-fourth street.

STOLEN—BLACK AND TAN DOG; ANSWERS TO THE name of Gypsy; had on silver plated collar, with watch ribbon attached; large reward will be given for his return. Apply at 1,069 Sixth avenue, corner Fifty-ninth street, and no questions asked.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—A WHITE POODLE DOG STRAYED or lost; marked with red in the hind parts from mange; whoever will return it to No. 657 Fifth avenue, will receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE FIRE ON Seventh avenue, Tuesday morning, a roan Stallion, 15½ hands high. Above reward will be paid on delivery at 449 Seventh avenue.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE WEST STREET horse cars, in the neighborhood of Christopher street, a gold Watch, maker's name Delorme, London. The finder will receive $50 reward, and no questions asked, by returning it to 59 Water street. GAD. BARTON.

$10,000 REWARD.—THE NEW YORK STOCK Exchange offers a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Benjamin Nathan, late a member of said Exchange, who was killed on the night of July 28, 1870, at his house in Twenty-third street, New York City.
J. L. BROWNELL, Vice Chairman, Gov. Com.
D. C. HAYS, Treasurer.
O. O. WHITE, Secretary.

DETECTIVES, DETECTIVES, DETECTIVES.—ONLY experienced and reliable operatives furnished by the old established agency of WARREN, WHIPPLE & CO., 72 Broadway. Refer to the leading business houses as to ability, standing and responsibility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY AND COUNTRY SURVEYING, DRAUGHTING, ores analyzed, mining property prospected, and other branches of mining engineering promptly attended to. Apply at 12 Pine street, room No. 5.

ICE, ICE.—CARGOES OF MAINE ICE FOR SALE. APPLY TO CHAS. H. MATTHEWS, 82 WALL STREET.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT REDUCED PRICES—SLATE MANTELS AND every description of Slate Work, plain and ornamental. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD SELECTION OF Marble Mantels, including some choice specimens of statuary, Lisbon and Tennessee Marbles, at greatly reduced prices. Also Counter Tops, Plumber Slabs, Tiling, &c., at the lowest possible prices. J. McGRAYNE, 1o3 Flatbush avenue, corner Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, GRAVEstones, Tiles, Table and Plumbers' Slabs. New show room, with finest assortment of Mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones of superior workmanship; cheapest in the city.

MACHINERY.

AMES' IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE STATIONARY and Hoisting Engines, Saw Mills, Burr Mills, Woodworth & Farrar Planers, machinists' Tools, Shives' Governor, Utica Steam Gauges, Disston's Saws, Belting; all first class goods and at lowest prices. Before purchasing call on or address EDWD. P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

FOR SALE—CALORIC ENGINE (ONE HORSE). 512 Pearl street, top floor.

GREAT MACHINERY DEPOT, 514 AND 516 WEST Thirty-fourth street.—Horizontal and upright tubular and Locomotive Boilers, horizontal and upright Engines, Hangers, Shafting, Pulleys, Pumps, Belting, wrought iron Tanks and cast iron Kettles, &c.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—100,000.—LADIES, NOTICE, THE ONLY INDEPENdent Business and Medical Clairvoyant Spiritualist in America is Mrs. LINWOOD, 148 West Thirty-seventh street. No gents.

MADAM ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from cradle to grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at the Auction Mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day (Friday), at 12 o'clock.
For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, Successors to HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street, Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The firm of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER (established 1847) having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Henry H. Leeds, and by limitation, the business will be continued by Allen B. Miner, surviving partner, who has associated with him his brother, Henry D. Miner, under the firm name of ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.
NEW YORK, August 1, 1870.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Feather Beds, Bedding, Parlor Organ, Office Furniture, &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER (Established 1847). Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway.
On THURSDAY, August 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, SPECIAL SALE OF CALIFORNIA WINES, BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, &C., BY ORDER OF CONSIGNEES.
467 CASES as above, from one of the most celebrated wine growers of California, all in fine order, just received and to be sold without reserve. Particulars in time.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., AUCtioneers. Over 800 lots and over $20,000 worth Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, at public auction to the highest bidder,
On THIS DAY (FRIDAY), August 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the large five story residence, No. 12 Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue.
Magnificent four round cornered rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, eight rich Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; Pier and Oval Mirrors, brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; magnificent Oil Paintings, Bronzes, French Clocks, Statuary, Vases, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcase, Writing Desk, 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, 2 Sideboards, 2 Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges.

AUGUSTUS A. SHULTZ, AUCTIONEER. $30,000 worth of Magnificent Household Furniture, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Silver, China, Glassware, many rare, costly Works of Art. Public Auction, 500 Lots by Catalogue,
On this day (Friday), at the elegant private residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Rooms—Superb Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel, of richest description; Window Curtains, Marqueterie Cabinet Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, rosewood Etageres, Bookcase; Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Bronze Clock, Chandeliers, valuable collection of Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Artistic Bronzes, Statuary, Mirrors, Lace Curtains; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker. Bedrooms—Rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes. Dining Room—Sideboards, Extension Tables, Lounges, Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Spoons, Forks, China Ware, Glass Ware, Sheffield Cutlery. Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Furniture of servants' apartments. Every facility for packing, removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms, 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets. Our first fall sale of Household and Cabinet Furniture, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, a large and general assortment of second-hand and new Furniture, &c., including Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, &c. Also Crockery, Glassware, Plate, Cutlery, &c., &c. Our salesrooms are now the largest and best lighted, and in the most convenient location in the city. Consignments solicited. Cash advances made when required.

AUCTION NOTICE—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street.—LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, August 19, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz.:—rich Parlor Suits, covered in satin brocatel and silk reps, magnificent 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Lace Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Bookcase, Books, &c.; Dining Room Furniture, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Engravings, Tea and Dinner Services, Sheffield Plated Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Urns, Pitchers, &c.; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Spring Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Bedding, &c.; Kitchen and Basement Furniture. N. B.—Over 400 lots by catalogue of useful Household Furniture. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell at auction, This day, August 19, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large and general assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, China, Crockery, Carpets, &c. By order of John F. Stewart, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION I WILL SELL, ON Friday, August 19, at 11 o'clock, at 37 Nassau street, Counter, Chairs, Tables, one hogshead Ale, Glasses, Bottles, &c., of saloon No. 37 Nassau street, basement. GEORGE J. SMITH, Marshal.

BY I. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS 10 o'clock this day, 242 Second street, Groceries of all descriptions; also Store Fixtures, in lots; dealers invited. I. J. SWARZKOPH, 275 Bowery.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms, 78 Reade and 99 Church streets. CLOSING SALE AT AUCTION OF THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE AT THE WAREROOMS OF MR. J. W. SOUTHACK, NOS. 194 AND 196 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STREETS, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, at 11 o'clock. THIS DAY'S SALE WILL COMMENCE WITH LOT 732 ON CATALOGUE, AND WILL EMBRACE ALL THE OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS AND CHAIRS. DEALERS INVITED. SALE PEREMPTORY.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. SATURDAY, August 20, at 10 o'clock, at 808 Broadway, near Eleventh street, the Fixtures of a millinery establishment, consisting of Counters, Shelving, Drawers, Upright Cases, Show Cases, five large French plate Mirrors, 100 yards velvet Carpet, black walnut Sofas, Chairs, Stools, Benches, green Reps and Lace Curtains, Office Desks, Railings, Clocks, Stove and Pipe, Oilcloth. Must be removed immediately after the sale.

JACOB BOGART AUCTIONEER. This day, Groceries and Liquors, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, by virtue of several executions, a lot of Groceries and Liquors, consisting of chests of Tea, boxes of Soap, Coffee, Flour, Rice, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, Sweet Oil, Vinegar; also Liquors, cases Brandy, 15 barrels and half barrels Bourbon Whiskey, Port Wine in casks, Rhine Wine in cases, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—SATURDAY, AUgust 20, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Marshal's sale—Black walnut Office Furniture, Iron Safe, Household Furniture, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, &c. By order of H. Gillen, 336 East Thirty-third street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Bedding, Shoes, Gaiters and other valuable Goods. By order of H. McAleenan, Second avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 500 Lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads. By order of P. BRYAN, 17 Walker street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S Sale.—Will sell on THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 296 Grand street, a large assortment of House Furnishing Goods—viz., Tin and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Refrigerators, Stoves, Fixtures, &c. P. McCABE, Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 469 Pearl street, a lot of elegant Parlor Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Tables, one fine Piano (Stodart's make) and one Mirror. J. SEEBACHER, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, all the Furniture, &c., of a large house; Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, French Plate Mirrors, Etageres, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Feather Beds, Bedding, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture; 100 second hand Carpets, Oilcloths, 20 fine, large Chandeliers, and the Furniture of 40 Rooms, in lots to suit, by order of mortgagee. Dealers are invited. Mortgagee.

ALSO, BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL MORTGAGES, A very large quantity of Household Furniture. G. RUSSELL, Mortgagee.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—LIQUOR STORE AND DWELLING, THE corner Forty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, with fixtures complete, to a good tenant; good advantages will be given. J. M. O'DONNELL, 62 Pearl street.

LARGE STORE TO LET—AT THE JUNCTION OF Broadway and Sixth avenue, or the lease of entire building for sale. Apply on premises, 547 Sixth avenue.

SAMPLE ROOM TO LET—THE REAR PART OF CIGAR store 358 Bowery, near Fourth street. Inquire within for two days.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING 146 EAST Fifteenth street; Show Cases and Goodwill of the place for sale. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—A STORE, 20X60, FOR A NICE CLEAN business. Inquire on the premises, 978 Third avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

TO LET—PART OF STORE, WITH LARGE SHOW WINdow, on Fulton street, near ferry; also a stout, intelligent boy wanted. Address S., box 120 Herald office.

TO LET CHEAP—BUTCHER STAND AND FIXTURES complete, with good run of trade. Corner Thirty-seventh street and Tenth avenue.

TO RENT—FIRST LOFT OF 350 BOWERY, SUITable for light manufacturing business, with Apartments, at an extremely low rent; good business location. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE FACTORY TO LEASE AND MACHINERY for sale, separate or together.—The old established North River Grain Mill, containing 200 horse power engine, four boilers, ten run stones, elevators, shaftings, deep well of water; building 100 feet on Eleventh avenue, 100 feet on Thirty-third street; merchandise can be transferred from Hudson river cars direct in building; good dock. Apply to GOODKIND, 49 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRST CLASS HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished, to let for the winter or longer for private or boarding purposes. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A PRINTED LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET distributed free upon personal application; mailed on receipt of stamp. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement, A, B.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS HOUSES TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, all over the city; one, furnished, for sale; House $1,800; one, parlor furniture all new, for sale, rent $1,200. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway, rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, NEWly painted; first class neighborhood; all modern conveniences. Room reserved for a single gentleman. Call at 107 West Forty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House 219 East Seventeenth street; will be leased to a first class responsible party only, at a moderate rent; possession immediately if desired. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SEVERAL DESIRABLE Houses. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

TO LET—328 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, FOUR story brown stone House, containing 21 rooms, handsomely frescoed and furnished throughout; $300 per month. Apply to Dr. LOZIER, 331 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE story high stoop, Thirty-first street, for boarding house; rent $300 per month; sale $28,000; easy terms; $5,000 cash. F. C. BENNETT & CO., 33 Union square, north, near Everett House.

Unfurnished.

ABINGDON SQUARE, NO. 13; RENT $1,600; OPEN daily until let from 8 to 9. For unfurnished Houses call or enclose stamp for circular. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

AT 830 THIRD AVENUE.—TO LET, HOUSES, PARTS of Houses and Floors, to desirable tenants. Immediate possession. JAMES ROWE.

TO LET—SOME FINE THREE STORY AND BASEment high stoop new brown stone Houses; elegantly finished; all improvements; rent from $950 to $1,000. J. O. KAVANAGH, 319 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—RENT ONLY $80 A MONTH—BEAUTIFUL Cottage, West Ninety-sixth street, adjoining Eighth avenue cars, Central Park; three stories, ten rooms; Baltimore heater; large garden. Apply at 226 West Forty-first street.

TO LET—A FULL SIZE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, in fine condition, on Forty-fourth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; unfurnished; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession immediately. Address box 873 Post office. Will not be rented for a boarding house.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a large, desirable House; rent low. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR FLOOR WITH BASEMENT, HANDsomely furnished, to let, to first class dressmaker or dentist; also Rooms up stairs, newly painted. 137 West Twentieth street.

A SUIT OR FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS TO LET, IN THE New European House, 78 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Every necessary convenience for genteel housekeeping.

A NEAT UPPER FLOOR, NO. 150 EAST FIFTY-FIRST street, near Lexington avenue, to let; parlor, kitchen and three light bedrooms; gas fixtures, wardrobes, &c.; rent $26 per month.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TWO LARGE, CONnecting Rooms to gentlemen only; house and neighborhood first class; family private; billiard room; references exchanged. Address AMERICAN, Herald office.

TO LET—THREE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for three or four gentlemen, or for light housekeeping, at the private house No. 17 Bleecker street. WILLIAM RAUSCH, Dentist.

TO LET—AT 280 EAST TENTH STREET, A FLOOR, consisting of seven rooms, in good order, at $25 per month.

TO LET—TOP FLOOR, TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN A private house, No. 456 West Fifty-first street.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NICE SECOND Floor, six light rooms, bath, watercloset, gas; all in good order; rent $30. 224 East Eighty-first street, near Second avenue.

TO LET—LOW RENT; THE LOWER PART OR THE Second Floor of the handsome brown stone house 418 West Fifty-first street; must be seen to be appreciated. All improvements and gas fixtures.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE SECOND and Third Floors, five rooms each; private house; pleasantly situated, between Eighth avenue and Broadway. Apply at 243 West Fifty-fifth street.

TO LET—IN A BROWN STONE HOUSE, A FIRST Floor and Basement (six rooms); all improvements; rent $30. Also a Second Floor. Apply on the premises, 210 East Fortieth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LOWER PART OF A handsome first class House; rent very low to a small family. Apply at 212 West Fortieth street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, IN private house No. 315 Sixth street, near Second avenue. Terms reasonable.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS TO let, front and back; bath, gas, &c., with the use of kitchen and laundry; terms very moderate. 139 West Twentieth street.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Bleecker and Macdougal streets; rooms elegant and spacious; modern conveniences; for business purposes if desired. Inquire in the store.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements. Apply at 243 East Thirty-fourth street.

2D FLOOR—THREE ROOMS, AND TWO OTHERS, IN house 99 Bedford street; $35 a month; one family in the house. Apply on the premises or 193 Canal street.

$7.—NICE SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED for housekeeping; abundant pantries; closet on floor, water in rooms; washtubs; all comfortable; more Rooms. 132 East Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7 50 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED FLOOR TO let, suitable for housekeeping; bath, &c.; west side; will be let in part. 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

46 IRVING PLACE, BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND Seventeenth streets.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; large closets; hot and cold water; terms moderate; reference required and given.

49 AMITY STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, suitable for one or two persons.

106 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, nicely furnished, with gas and bath.

735 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.—A neatly furnished Room to let, suitable for lodging; terms $3 per week. Inquire up stairs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ACTIVE YOUNG MEN WANTED—TO WORK THE best plan for life insurance in this city. Address T. C., box 3,482 Post office.

A DENTAL STUDENT WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, between 18 and 22 years old. Apply to Dr. DUKE, Dentist, 459 6th av., one door below 28th st.

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED—IN A sewing machine office; must reside with his parents; wages first year $150. Address, with references, SEWING MACHINE, box 850 Post office, New York.

AGENTS CAN MADE $75 A MONTH BY SELLING the New York Clothes Line Holder; everybody want them. A. A. WEEKS, 105 John street.

BOY WANTED—ONE WILLING TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful; wages $2 a week. Apply to GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., dry goods, 465 6th av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

EMIGRATION TO COLORADO.—THE LANDS FOR the location of families in the West being selected, all persons who are willing to work and to enjoy farms, implements, seeds and provisions for one year must join the Association immediately. No. 7 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED.—An A1 man who thoroughly understands the business, and is now disengaged, may hear of a first class route West, by addressing PAPER HANGINGS, box 1,907 Post office.

STOUT, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE notion house, to run of errands and carry parcels; salary $4 a week. Address, with references, box 1,751 Post office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—GERMANS, TO ASSIST in bar and restaurant at corner of 6th av. and 59th st. S. C. HINE.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES NAVY—SEAMEN, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen, and good, able bodied landsmen. Apply at 65 Market st., New York. E. & J. W. RODE.

WANTED—AGENTS, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, everywhere, to canvass for "The Life and Writings of Charles Dickens," by Mrs. P. A. Hanaford. A handsome $1 50 12mo, destined to meet with an immense sale. Now is your time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A MAN 25 YEARS OF AGE, THOROUGHLY acquainted with the jobbing trade in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, would like to take the agency or sell goods on commission for a New York house; reference and security given. JOHN S. STEARLY, 235 Market st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN ACQUAINTED WITH business men to solicit business. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN AND WIFE; MAN WHO understands farming, and wife to do general housework and for dairy, on a small farm in New Jersey; good reference required. Address J. M. E., box 5,855 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, AS TRAVELLING agent in an importing fancy goods business; one acquainted with the business preferred. Inquire at A. & E. WALLACH'S, 451 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, NOT OVER 20, TO ATtend bar down town; must be well recommended; one living with his parents preferred. Address, with full name and reference, box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE MEN, TO SELL A newly Patented Article, required in every hotel, family and laundry in the city or State. Apply at No. 21 Cortlandt st.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS of age, to open and cook oysters. Apply for three days at 205 Wooster st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18, WHO HAS HAD some experience in the retail hat business; must have good references. Apply to THOMPSON & CO., 79 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN COOK; ONE WHO WILL TAKE an interest in a restaurant; also a man waiter. Apply to SAM. LYON, Museum Hotel, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HALL BOY, AT THE ARLINGTON House, 14th st., near Union square. None need apply who have had no experience in the hotel business, and good references.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADdress, who wish to make from $2 to $12 per day. Business pleasant and success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD MORAL character, with cash of about $100, to engage in neat, instructive business; must have some education. Address ELOCUTION, box 213 Herald office.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,416. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Second column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Third column.
CLOTHING—Second Page—Third column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
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DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Twelfth Page—Fifth and Sixth columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Fourth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—First column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—First column.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FORM THE ACQUAINTance of the two young ladies dressed in black who accompanied a gentleman and female friend dressed in brown linen to Amboy on the boat on Wednesday afternoon, August 17, 1870, and came back by return boat same evening and took Broadway and Twenty-third street omnibus from foot of Broadway. If agreeable please address B. O. E., Herald office.

BLEECKER STREET.—OBLIGED TO LEAVE TOWN. Meet me Monday evening. JOHN.

BEAUTIFUL BLONDE, FIFTH AVENUE STAGE, about half-past twelve yesterday morning, noticed gent who left the stage at Eleventh street and Broadway—Please address HARRY, station E. Describe dress to avoid mistake.

COLLEGE PLACE, 5 P. M.—WILL THE TWO YOUNG ladies, dressed nearly alike, who recognized a gentleman at a window, send address to HERMAN, Herald office?

CLARA FOSTER, OF SAVANNAH, GA.—IF IN THE city send address to 421 Sixth avenue. IDA E.

EIGHTH STREET STAGE, THURSDAY, 3 P. M.—WILL handsome brunette, with fan, send address to E. F. G., Herald office?

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PAT CORNELL, WHEN last heard from was in Wilkesbarre, Pa., by his sister, Third avenue, between President and Carroll streets, Gowanus.

IF JACOB RICHTER RETURNS NO QUESTIONS WILL be asked. F. B. HAUCK & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

JERSEY.—WILL GIVE YOU $150 FOR RETURN OF guns, marine glass, &c. Appoint your own time and place for interview. B. D., Post office box 3,435.

LUCY PLEASE CALL AT OFFICE TO-MORROW AT usual hour. S.

NELLIE—ARRIVED THURSDAY EVENING. SAME place Friday, 19th, 2 P. M. If impossible send address. H. H. S.

PATERSON TO NEW YORK, 6:50 TRAIN—BOWED IN cars, corner Chambers street. Address, appointing interview, in strictest confidence, HOPE, box 115 Herald office.

VIC—HAVE RETURNED FROM LONG BRANCH. Send parcel to 143 West Twenty-sixth street. MAUD HARDING.

WHITE DRESS, IN CAR, VESEY STREET, WEDNESday.—Address SALUTE, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

DR. J. W. POWELL CONTINUES THE PRACTICE of his profession at 167 East Thirty-fourth street, northwest corner of Third avenue. Especial attention, as heretofore, to diseases of the eye and ear.

FORGERY OF NOTES.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Having just been informed that certain alleged promissory notes, purporting to have been made by me, have been recently offered for negotiation or sale, or have been negotiated, discounted or sold in this city, I hereby notify all parties and persons to whom the said alleged notes may be presented for negotiation or sale, or who may have purchased or discounted the same, that the said notes are forgeries; that I have made no such notes, and that there are no promissory notes of mine now outstanding or in circulation, and I caution all parties from discounting, purchasing or in any manner dealing with the same.
GEORGE A. HEARN, 123 East Seventeenth street.
NEW YORK, August 18, 1870.

FOR PAPER BOXES OF ANY DESCRIPTION GO TO KING'S mammoth factory, 20 and 22 Wooster street. Cheapest place in the city.

FOR SALE—A FULL SIZED BURIAL LOT, ON BATtle Hill, at Greenwood Cemetery. For particulars inquire of L. B. HALSEY, 151 Broadway, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL Beautifier. 48 Bond street. Verb. Sap.

JOHN LOCKETT & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in and shippers of
HAMS, LARD AND BACON.
Orders received for their CELEBRATED CURE OF HAMS, at their stores,
164 Fulton street. 179 Myrtle avenue,
147 Fulton avenue, 165 Atlantic street,
Corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues, and at their Packing House, Raymond street, Brooklyn.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Royal Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 513—AUGUST 18, 1870.
17, 44, 46, 42, 51, 73, 22, 25, 63, 27, 16, 72.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 514—AUGUST 18, 1870.
19, 19, 62, 65, 25, 22, 7, 9, 13, 3, 81, 12.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 489—AUGUST 18, 1870.
64, 3, 17, 69, 29, 65, 43, 26, 67, 57, 74, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 490—AUGUST 18, 1870.
19, 32, 55, 63, 14, 18, 15, 62, 30, 54, 29, 73.
Information furnished and circulars sent in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 113 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

$34.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHed in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
A. L. MARCY & CO., Brokers, 10 Wall street, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT MINNIE, 24 FEET LONG, 9 feet beam; in good order, with refrigerator, awning, colors, &c., &c.; price $250. Apply to JAMES SMITH, foot of Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY FAST SLOOP YACHT, 30X12 feet. Address PLUTO, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—CHEAP; NEW, 40 FEET long, 10 H. P.; or would exchange for a small keel yacht. Apply to J. M., room 32 at 31 Nassau street, corner Cedar.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TWO TEN TONS CRANES, AT KEYSER Stove Works, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND SILVER SAFE. Address, with price, box 1,963 Post office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought for cash. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S building).—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

EXPRESSES.

A.—F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGgage Express, 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near 6th avenue. Furniture and families moved, city or country. Furniture, pianos, packed, shipped, stored.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c.; Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—QUAILS AND ENGLISH PHEASANTS, BY the dozen or pair. Address R. L. MAITLAND, Jr., box No. 5 Post office, Red Bank, N. J.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK,
MORRISANIA,
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1870.
PREMIUMS $9,500.
SEPTEMBER 20, 21, 22 and 23.
TUESDAY, September 20.
Purse No. 1.—$1,100, for horses that never beat 2:40; $800 to the first horse, $200 to the second, $100 to the third.
WEDNESDAY, September 21.
Purse No. 2.—$2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $300 to the third.
THURSDAY, September 22.
Purse No. 3.—$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
FRIDAY, September 23.
Purse No. 4.—$1,500, for horses that never beat 2:24; two miles and repeat, in harness; $900 to the first horse, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.
Purse No. 5.—$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:22; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
All the above races mile heats three in five, in harness, except Purse No. 4, which will be two miles and repeat, in harness.
Entrance ten per cent, three to enter and two to start, to close at George W. Jenkins' Fleetwood Park Club House, 1,434 Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, New York, at 9 o'clock P. M. Sept. 6. All entries by mail to be addressed to box 123 Morrisania Post office. By order,
HENRY DATER, President.

MONMOUTH PARK,
LONG BRANCH.
Trotting Meeting, August 27, 30 and 31.
SATURDAY, August 27.
First Race—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:33; $1,500 to first, $750 to second and $250 to third.
Second Race—Purse $1,500, for double teams; $1,000 to first, $500 to second.
TUESDAY, August 30.
First Race—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third.
Second Race—Narragansett Steamboat Company's purse ($2,500), for horses that never beat 2:23; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third.
WEDNESDAY, August 31.
First Race—Purse $3,750, for all horses; $2,500 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.
Second Race—Silver Punchbowl, donated by W. M. Fliess, Esq., (valued at $500) for gentlemen's horses that never trotted for money.
Entrance ten per cent, three or more to enter.
Purses close at Continental Hotel on Tuesday, the 23d of August.
The steamers Plymouth Rock and Jesse Hoyt will run extra trips to the races. W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE—12 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA FINE DARK BAY FAMILY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 7 years; very prompt, stylish driver; warranted sound, kind and true; together with a no top Wagon, in good order, by J. R. Lawrence; also set of Harness, &c.
VERY FINE BAY MARE, 15¾ hands, 6 years; an all day traveller; cannot put her in the wrong place; stylish, prompt driver; warranted sound, kind and true.
DUN PONY, 14½ hands, 7 years, warranted sound and true; very gentle, can be driven by any one.
DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 7 years, very stylish; good traveller; not afraid of a locomotive or anything else; warranted sound, kind and true, a superior family animal.
DARK BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 7 years; stylish and warranted sound, kind and true, fears nothing, unsurpassed for family use.
TRUCK ESTABLISHMENT—BROWN HORSE, 15¾ hands, 8 years, warranted kind and true, and believed to be sound; an excellent work horse, together with SINGLE TRUCK, in good order, Harness, &c.
SORREL HORSE, 15 hands, 9 years; a very stylish and true work horse; sold for want of use.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 7 years; kind and true; sold for account of whom it may concern to close a litigation.
GERMANTOWN ROCKAWAY for six persons.
TWO SEAT DEPOT WAGON in good order.
COUPE ROCKAWAY, shifting front, Pole and Shafts.
BASKET PONY CHAISE.
TOP AND NO TOP PONY PHAETONS.
NEW AND SECOND HAND TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS.
PARK PHAETONS, city made, in perfect order.
Single and Double Harness, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., &c.
Weather never interferes with our sales.

A PERFECT SADDLE HORSE,
One of the finest in the country,
15½ hands high, 8 years old; kind in double harness; has neither vice, trick nor fault; raised by Ward Macy, of Versailles, Ky, and has a pedigree that will satisfy the most fastidious; has every gait known to a saddle horse. Only parties in search of a first class saddle horse are invited to apply at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S
HORSE AUCTION BRANCH,
113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.
A rare chance to buy contents of private stable, 142 West Thirty seventh street, as possession has to be given on the 1st of month to other parties, consisting of one black Horse, 15¾ hands, can trot in 2:35; one sorrel Horse, 15 hands, can trot in 2:40; one black Mare, 15 hands, can trot in 2:45; one brown Horse, can trot in 2:50—all young, sound and kind; one Top Wagon, Pole and Shafts, nearly new; one Jagger Wagon, nearly new; one light Road Wagon, one new Park Phaeton, 1 Basket Pony Phaeton, two sets single Harness, one set double Harness, Saddle, Blankets, Robes, &c. This stock must be seen to be appreciated.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.—FOR POSITIVE AND peremptory sale, a gentleman's complete Turnout, consisting of handsome, superior, highly bred and fast cross-matched pair of TROTTING MARES, about 15½ high, 6 and 8 years old; the bay mare sired by LEXINGTON, dam a MESSENGER MARE; the gray mare sired by TRUSTEE, dam an ABDALLAH MARE; are extra fine, stylish, game and handy drivers; the gray mare has trotted this season in 2:33, the bay mare in 2:41, and they are warranted to trot
IN 2:50 TOGETHER, OR NO SALE.
THEY FEAR NO LOCOMOTIVE, and can be driven by a lady at full speed; do not lug or fret, and are without vice or tricks; are positively the most promising pair of trotting mares in the State, and are warranted sound and kind. Also fine light top ROAD WAGON, made by BEARDSLEY, in first class order. Set of fine DOUBLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, Robe, Whip, &c. If not sold at private sale they will then be offered at public auction ON WEDNESDAY, August 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where they can now be seen and examined and a trial given.

ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE CARRIAGES AND Harness on hand and to order. Purchasers invited to examine stock, save money and get goods as represented.
HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

ASSORTMENT PATENT CLARENCE COUPE ROCKaways, the most popular carriage ever made. We solicit a call from parties in pursuit of fine carriages. Sell 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.
HAMS, Fourth street and Broadway.

A BAROUCHE FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.—CITY make and in good order.
BROWN & GOODWIN, 1,404 Broadway.

ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Carriages and Harness selling off cheap to close up; now is the time to buy cheap. Call and see.
TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A BASKET RUMBLE PONY, $200; PANEL PONY, $130; open Buggy, $110; Jogger Wagon, $110; Depot Wagon, $150, top Buggy, $125, and all styles of road Buggies and family Carriages at reduced prices. Large assortment of Harness. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A TOP WAGON, $165; ROAD WAGON, $65; PONY Phaetons, $125 up. We are closing out our stock of Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Pony Phaetons, &c., at a great reduction, to make room for our fall stock.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 24 Wooster street.

A SUPERIOR FRESH MILCH COW, 6 YEARS, A FINE milker and gentle, for sale. Apply at POST & NICHOLS', 160 East Twenty-fourth street.

A.—HARNESS SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES; TOP and Open Wagons, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Expresses; LapRobes, Blankets, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., at the corner of Hudson and Spring streets, at very low prices.
LITTLE & TURNER.

CARRIAGES, SECOND HAND.—AN ASSORTMENT OF road and top Wagons, Phaetons, Cabriolets, Dog Carts, Rockaways, &c., &c., at R. M. STIVERS', 141 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

FIVE FINE FAMILY HORSES,
Four good business Horses,
One two seat Sundown Phaeton,
One good order Coupe Rockaway,
One Basket Pony Chaise,
One J. R. Lawrence no top Road Wagon,
One Miner Stevens top Wagon,
One Park Phaeton; good order,
at auction this day,
at 12 o'clock, at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S Mart,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS; SUPErior style and action; 7 years old; quiet in all harness, and a good saddle horse; warranted sound. 129 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF NICE BAY HORSES, LIGHT Dog Cart, Wagon, new double Harness, &c.; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going South to spend the winter. Can be seen at KETCHAM'S stable, Raymond street, between Fulton and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HORSES, TRUCK AND STEADY WORK of two stores; reasons for selling. Apply between 11 and 4 at 212 Front street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE ROAN MARE, VERY stylish, stands 15.3 hands high, nine years old, and can show 2:35. For particulars inquire of DANIEL PFIFER, Prospect Trotting Park, Long Island.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD WORK HORSE, SUITABLE for light wagon or carriage. Can be seen at the stables at 219 West Seventeenth st., between Eighth and Ninth avs.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A CONTRACTOR, nine valuable work horses and dirt carts. At 84 New Chamber street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 6 years old; a good family horse; perfectly safe. GORDON'S Stables, No. 4 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high; warranted sound and kind, and suitable for a doctor or a family, and will stand without tying; will be sold reasonable, as the gentleman has no further use for him. Apply at 23 West Thirteenth street, Astor stables.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LIGHT EXPRESS OR BUSIness Wagons, one doctor's Gig, one down town Truck, crooked body; one light Jagger Wagon. At 296 Spring street, corner Clarke.

JUST ARRIVED—A SUPERIOR LOT OF HEAVY Work Horses from Ohio and Canada West; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. 19 Vestry street.

LIGHT BRETT, LIGHT COACH, TWO SIX-SEAT PASsenger Wagons and second hand Park Phaeton at bargains. Carriages and Harness of all styles at reduced prices.
WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SOUTHERN STYLES CARRIAGES, IN GREAT VAriety, at low prices, comprising Barouches, side spring Buggies, Rockaways, Victorias, extension top Phaetons, slide seats, &c.; large assortment Harness.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S ROAD ESTABLISHment; it must be a Box Wagon, in good order. Address, stating price and particulars, ROAD, station A.

WANTED—A FINE HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, short stepper, very showy, to trot in about 3:30, suitable for a gentleman's two wheel cart. Address W. F. M., box 2,624 Post office.

WANTED—PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE HORSES, also good single Horse, in exchange for Farm Lands in Illinois or Missouri or Lots at Chicago.
F. SWIFT, Attorney, 258 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TOP PHAETON, WITH side curtains, low, for single horse. Address R. W. SMITH, 493 Broadway.

$75.—BLACK HORSE, 9 YEARS, 16 HANDS; SOUND and kind; fine driver; must be sold to close business. 418 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000,
received, and interest thereon allowed at the rate of
Six per Cent, free of tax.
Interest commences quarterly, January, April, July and October. HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on property in New York, New Jersey, &c.; Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Bonds and Securities negotiated; first and second Mortgages wanted; advances made.

A.—$32,000 WANTED, IN TWO SUMS ON IMPROVED property, in Westchester county, worth three times the amount. Apply to T. Y. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, paying
10 per cent,
all of a high order and first class character, interest and principal payable in the city of New York, suitable for permanent, safe and profitable investments. For sale below par for the present only. Also New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, for profitable investments at low rates, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
42 Pine street, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN improved and desirable unimproved Real Estate. First and second mortgages promptly cashed at lowest market rates. Principals only dealt with. WILLIAM SINCLAIR Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK AND HUDSON county, N. J., property.
R. WILSON, No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City.

RAILWAY AND CORPORATION BONDS BOUGHT AND sold; money on bond and mortgage; money on collaterals; Mortgages purchased.
JAMES L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

WANTED—TO BORROW, ON FIRST MORTGAGE, $10,000 on real estate valued at $25,000, lying in the city of Paterson, N. J. Address B, box 116 Herald office.

$500.—FIRST MORTGAGE ON A HOUSE AND 16 Lots, 11 months to run; will take half in furniture, balance cash. Apply to VAN VECHTEN & LAWRENCE, 82 Cedar street.

$10,000 LOAN WANTED ONE YEAR—UNdoubted real estate security; 10 per cent interest; is legal; trust deed given. For particulars address JOHN BRAINERD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$50,000 TRUST FUNDS—TO PURCHASE FIRST mortgages on city property; three to seven years to run, also $10,000 to loan.
HEBBERD & DOTY, 29 East Fourteenth street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit, on first class Real Estate in this city. Mortgages bought.
JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale, staple business, or would be exchanged for merchandise; eligible location. Apply to owner, 116 Maiden lane.

A ROOT BEER, SODA WATER AND PATENT MEDIcine Store, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the city, doing a capital business, for sale, cheap, to a cash buyer; reason for selling the owner wishes to go to Europe. Address F., box 166 Herald office.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURCHASE A FIRST class corner Liquor Store, with five years' lease of whole house; clean rent. A chance seldom offered. Address JIMMY, Herald office.

A DRUG STORE ON A LEADING AVENUE FOR sale; does a large cash business and will be sold at a fair price. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

A VERY NICE WINE AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, with fixtures; good reasons for selling; owner has other business to attend to in Cuba. Apply at 934 Broadway, in the store.

A LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE—ON easy terms. 18 William street.

A FIRST CLASS BAR AND CLUB ROOM FOR SALE on Sixth avenue; doing a good business. Apply to GEORGE F. GREEN, Grocer, 102 West Thirtieth street, one door from Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A BUTTER STORE on Eighth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; best location on the avenue; doing a good cash trade and rent low; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at store 324 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-ninth st.

A COOPERAGE BUSINESS DOWN TOWN FOR sale cheap. Also Half Interest in a wholesale Drug Store. Corner Liquor Stores, Sample Rooms, Cigar Stores, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Bakeries, French Confectioneries on Broadway, Country Hotels, Kindling Wood Yards, Silver Plating Business.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER AND ICE Cream Saloon for sale, on a great thoroughfare, unsurpassed for business; A No. 1 stand, unquestionably a very rare chance. Apply at 25 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE—SPLENDID location; business $40 to $60 a day; undoubtedly a rare chance. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.

A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—Location unsurpassed for business. This is an excellent chance to make money. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.

A LIGHT AND PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING business may be purchased for $500; well established and sales cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call at 35 John street, front office.

A LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY FITTED up and in the central business part of the city; terms easy. For particulars inquire at 217 Fifth street, near Third avenue, carpenter's shop.

BARROOM FOR SALE—AND FOUR YEARS' LEASE; best location on Eighth avenue; cheap rent. Inquire in furniture store 204 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

BAKERY FOR SALE—1,544 THIRD AVENUE, NOW doing a nice business over the counter; reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises.

BAKERY FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED UP town Bakery, doing a business now of from 45 to 50 barrels per week; the proprietor desiring to go to Europe the reason for selling; belonging to the business are three wagons and five horses and everything complete belonging to a large business. Inquire of GEO. H. BEYER & SON, 267 Sixth avenue.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NO. 5 OAK STREET, CORNER New Bowery, with Horse, Cart, Scales and everything suitable for the business, with a five years' lease from May last; will be sold cheap. Established 18 years. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON THIRD AVENUE, NOW doing a good business; cheap, for cash. Address DRUGS, Herald office.

DESIRABLE LEASE AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—AN old established first class Restaurant, in the most central location, one door west of Broadway; in complete running order, and with the best class of customers. Apply on the premises, 60 East Tenth street.

FOR SALE—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes; a fine line of new and second hand Safes; a large sized Jeweller's Safe, in perfect order, at a bargain, at 35 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL GROCERY; LOCATION FIRST class; cash sales over $100 per day. For particulars apply to HENRY WELSH, wholesale grocer, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, New York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING CIGAR STAND; LARGest up town hotel; owner leaving city cause of selling. Corner Broadway and Forty second street.

FOR SALE—ONE 80 BARREL STILL, WITH CONNECtions; one small Engine and Boiler; one Foster Rotary Pump, one Crude Oil Pump, 4 Oil Tanks. Apply at 303 South Second street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTORY, IN FULL OPERAtion and doing a good business. A good chance for a person with only a few thousand dollars. Satisfactory reasons for selling given. Address E., box 128 Herald office.

FOR SALE—TWO STANDS IN FULTON MARKET, one inside and one outside. Inquire at the fruit stand, corner of Fulton and Front streets.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE, A wholesale and retail Milk Business, selling forty cans. Address MILK, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER SALOON, SITUated between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, convenient to Irving Hall, Academy of Music, the New York Circus, and the new Tammany; sold in consequence of the death of the proprietor. Inquire of E. COOK, 130 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, NEAR THIS CITY, DOing good business, cheap for cash; a great bargain. Inquire at 236 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAR AND BILLIARD Room, situated on a prominent corner down town; must be sold in two days. Apply at J. CAMPBELL'S office, 349 Bowery.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A CANDY AND ICE CREAM Saloon.—505½ Grand street; Machinery and cheap rent. Good reasons given for selling.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, doing a nice business. Call on L. S. KARNER, 207 South Second street, Jersey City.

GREENPOINT HORSESHOEING AND REPAIR SHOP for sale cheap, as the owner has no use for the shop; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 42 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

IRON FOUNDRY, 231 ELIZABETH STREET, NOW IN operation, for sale cheap. Apply to ROBERT DUNCAN, 70 Frankfort street.

SAFES AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE OUT.—LARGE and small sizes of Herring's, Marvin's, Wilder's and Valentine & Butler's make. O. C. QUIRK, No. 3 Park place.

$200 WILL BUY THE LEASE, STOCK AND GOODwill of the Liquor Store at 411 Cherry street; rent $360 a year; good reason for selling.

$350 WILL BUY A PAYING MEAT AND VEGETAble Market; good location; cheap rent; three years' lease. Apply in the store, 310 Grove street, Jersey City.

$800.—AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE AN established Real Estate Business, near City Hall, Brooklyn; eligible office and cheap rent. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A STEAM BAKERY, WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED machinery, all new, the oven being McKenzie's improved patent reel oven, with a capacity of 100 barrels of crackers daily. This bakery has a large lake, inland and home trade; with capital can be largely increased; a partner with some capital is wanted to take one-half interest; or if preferred the whole interest will be sold. For particulars address drawer 121 East Saginaw, Michigan.

A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE OLDEST AND best paying Printing Establishments in this city will dispose of his interest in the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, for full particulars, W. X. A., box 199 Herald office.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, LOW RENT, SUITAble for a man or woman, will be sold at a bargain. J. B. GIBBS, corner Eleventh st. and University place.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN WANTED—TO take an interest and have exclusive charge of the renting department. Apply in writing only.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

AN ASSISTANT OR PARTNER WANTED—IN A MEDIcal office, immediately, with $1,000, in a very respectable and lucrative business; no one without means need apply. Address W. M. M., Herald office.

A PARTNER—FOR PUBLISHING A NEW WORK OF great benefit to the commercial community. Its merits can be learned by addressing J. F., 323 Broadway.

A GOOD MAN WANTED—WITH $1,000, AT WESTBROOK Table Syrup Manufactory, 40 Chatham street; $10,000 can be cleared this fall and winter. Everything in working order.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURing Business, in perfect running order; stock and fixtures complete; a splendid opportunity for an enterprising merchant. Principals only may address S., box 5,214 Post office.

PARTIES WITH CAPITAL (ESPECIALLY MANUFACturers) desiring lucrative business should apply at once to HOPKINS & BENNETT, dealers in Patents and introducers of Patented Articles, 258 Broadway. Agents wanted.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST MANUfacturing and importing businesses in this city; capital required about $10,000; constant demand. Inquire of CHARLES W. KLINE, 73 Nassau street, room No. 1.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN EQUAL INTERest in a manufacturing business, now in successful operation; capital required $600.
HALL & CO., 53 Fulton street, up one flight.

PARTNER WANTED.—ANY STRICTLY RELIABLE person, with $1,000, wishing to join the advertiser, with like sum, in Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods business in Brooklyn (excellent location), may hear of a good investment by addressing K. M. J., Herald office. N. B.—One acquainted with the business preferred.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $10,000, in a manufacturing business established October, 1869, doing a fair business, with every prospect of increasing; particulars furnished at an interview. Address MANUFACTURE, Herald office.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED IN A MOST PROFITable business.—$5,000 to $10,000 capital; no competition; security by mortgage and patent right. Address W. QUANTMEYER, 85 Nassau street, room No. 5.

TO THOSE SEEKING A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—The undersigned having lately received Letters Patent for an Automatic or Self-lighting Kerosene Lamp (instantaneously lighted without the application of fire), will sell a limited number of State and county Rights for the same. The Automatic attachment can be used on every kind of lamp now in use. It costs very little and is perfectly safe. No article patented since the telegraph has attracted so much scientific and popular attention. As it will speedily supersede every other burner now in use, it is evident that a competence will be realized in every populous locality. The attachment may be seen in use at my office, or specimens will be sent on receipt of $1. Circulars free.
W. H. WEEKS, 253 Pearl street, second floor.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A MANUFACTURING BUSIness. Apply in the store 892 Third avenue, southwest corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, New York.

$200.—PARTNER WANTED, A SINGLE YOUNG MAN to travel in a light business, which pays a good weekly income; one understanding German preferred; if the party suits, after three months, a still finer opening will be given. Address, with name and residence, box 178 Herald office, for three days.

$300.—PARTNER IN A VERY FINE PAYING business, a fine chance for a young man to commence business; the fullest investigation courted. Call at 102 West Forty ninth street, after 10 A. M.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A MACHINIST OR METAL worker can join a concern offering an excellent chance for profitable business. For particulars apply to H. G. AVERY, 326 West Twenty-first street.

$6,000.—PARTNER WANTED, FOR EXTENDING a working capital in a well established and very profitable manufacturing business, and to enable owner to fill large standing orders, best reference given and required. Address C. R., Herald office.

$30,000 PER ANNUM.—PROPRIETARY MEDIcine business, established several years, extensively advertised; sales may be extended to an unlimited amount by perseverance, owner desires to sell on liberal terms or make arrangements with a competent party with means to take entire management. Address FORTUNE, Herald office.

$30,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO INVEST this amount in an old established and good paying manufacturing establishment. A safe and profitable investment. Address, for full particulars, G., box 199 Herald office.

$50,000.—A PARTY OF CHARACTER AND INtegrity, who can command $50,000 cash secured on real estate, that will bear close investigation, can be placed in a position to double the amount. Principals only treated with. For an interview address box 564 Post office, New York.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY—EVENING LINE—NO COMBInation.—Great reduction of fare and staterooms, commencing September 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50c., deck; first class, including stateroom accommodations, $1 50; also with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, west or north. The elegant steamers of this line (having 250 staterooms, splendidly furnished), leave their new depot, pier 14, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton streets, daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock; Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Passengers by Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue horse cars will get out at Charlton street. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion ticket to Saratoga $5.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—ON AND after Wednesday, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall and Pine Plains at 10:03 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New York via Hudson River Railroad at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Returning,
leaves Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New York at 11 A. M. and 9:50 P. M.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad; fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 11 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

FOR CATSKILL, DAILY.—STEAMBOATS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave pier 35 North river, foot of Franklin street, at 5 P. M., and Saturday, at 2 P. M., making their usual landings, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR CATSKILL AND HUDSON, LANDING AT NEW Hamburg, Rhinebeck, &c.—The new, fast steamboat NEVERSINK, Captain W. H. Mellen, leaves foot Warren street every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. Fare $1.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND PECK SLIP.
Summer arrangement.
Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GLEN.
on and after Monday, July 11,
leave Harlem for Astoria and Peck slip at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.
Leave Peck slip for Astoria and Harlem at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Landing at Eleventh and 120th streets each way.
Fare, 10c., or 12 tickets for $1. On Sunday fare 15c.
First boat leaves Harlem 9 A. M.; last boat leaves Peck slip 7 P. M., not landing at Astoria or 120th street.
Steamer SYLVAN GROVE can be chartered for excursions. Apply at the office, foot of 120th street, Harlem.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10:30 A. M., Rutland Express.
3:45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York and St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Vestry street pier at 8:45 and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, commencing June 15, for Sharon Springs (fare $4 from New York) and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy. Tickets on sale and baggage checked by Dodds' Express, office 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
IDAHO ....Wednesday, August 17
THE QUEEN ....Saturday, August 20
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S passage office, 76 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels..........Saturday, August 20, 12 noon.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax)..Tuesday, August 23, 1 P. M.
City of Washington..........Saturday, August 27, 2 P. M.
City of Paris..........Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 noon.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—
Payable in gold. | Payable in currency.
First Cabin, single berth..$75 | Steerage..........$30
To London..........80 | To London..........35
To Paris..........90 | To Paris..........38
To Halifax, N. S..........20 | To Halifax, N. S..........15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVRE.
The first class side wheel American steamship GUIDING STAR, 2,886 tons, will be despatched from pier 46 North river, on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, $75, currency.
Second cabin, $60, currency.
Steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, August 20
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, October 1
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:—
To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
To Paris, including railway ticket—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave pier No. 50, North river, foot of Morton street, on Saturday, August 20, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYing the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green..........August 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Freeman..........August 31, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Passages booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Wednesday and Saturday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded at reduced rates to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
EUROPA	Aug. 20	CALEDONIA	Aug. 24
CAMBRIA	Aug. 27	BRITANNIA	Sept. 14
ANGLIA	Sept. 3	IOWA	Sept. 21
INDIA	Sept. 10	CALEDONIA	Oct. 5
AUSTRALIA	Sept. 17	BRITANNIA	Oct. 26
COLUMBIA	Sept. 24	IOWA	Nov. 2

—and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.
From pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Palmyra, Thursday, August 18 | Batavia, Thursday, Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday, August 20 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Aug 24 | Calabria, Thursday, Sept. 8
Samaria, Thursday, August 25 | Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednesday, August 31 | Nemesis, Thursday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage:—
First cabin, $130, gold. Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin, to Paris..........145, gold
Return tickets..........250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage:—
First cabin, $80, gold. Steerage..........$30, currency
Return tickets..........150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
TARIFA sails Saturday, August 20.
SAMARIA sails Thursday, August 25.
Cabin passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre or Paris at reduced rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamers sail direct to London
from pier No. 3 North river
PARAGUAY, Williams, August 27
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage $25.
Passengers booked for Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thomson..........Saturday, August 20, 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, Grigs..........Saturday, August 27, 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas..........September 3, 10 A. M.
ERIN, Bragg..........September 10, 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON,
every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
DENMARK..........Saturday, August 27, 4 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Steamship DENMARK, from Havre, will discharge, under general order, at pier 49 North river, on Friday, 19th inst., at 7 A. M. Consignees are requested to remove their goods as soon as landed.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—PASSPORTS procured in 24 hours by A. H. NONES, Notary and Commissioner for all the States, 434 Broadway, room No. 4.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
August 20—ARIZONA, Captain Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Captain Parker.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco September 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, August 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, August 18, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river. For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line,
sailing every twenty days, from pier 17 East river.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail steamship Company.
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. M. Greene, August 25.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice; September 1.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards (via Nassau), September 8.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5, Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers, touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer RAPIDAN, Captain Whitehurst, at pier 20 East river, will sail Saturday, August 20, or sooner if full.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, August 20.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. H. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier No. 36 North river, on Saturday, August 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
26 Liberty street.
The steamship VICTOR will follow, and sail Saturday, August 27, from pier 36 East river.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
ST. LOUIS, Whitehead..........August 20
MARIPOSA, Kemble..........August 27
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $60; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida ports.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
on Saturday, August 20, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 8 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The ASHLAND will follow and sail on Wednesday, August 24.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—NEW, FIRST CLASS STEAMER PLEASANT VALLEY for Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side, from Spring street, at 10, 2, 5:15 and 7 P. M., Sunday included, landing at Thirty-fourth street both ways.

A.—A.—THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURDAYS excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:30 A. M., Christopher street at 8 A. M., and pier No. 4 North river at 8:45 A. M. Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board. Fare $1; ladies, 50 cents.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, HIGH Bridge and Karle's Park.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and GLEN will leave Peck slip every hour from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., landing at Eleventh street each way. Fare on Sundays 15 cents.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR NEW ROCHELLE and Glen Cove, landing at College Point, Whitestone, City Island and Sands' Point. The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Peck slip every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, rain or shine, touching at Eleventh and Thirty seventh streets each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3 and New Rochelle at 3:30, arriving at the city at 6 P. M.

A.—ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE ONLY REGULAR boat, the fast and safe steamer POPE CATLIN, Captain R. G. Fairie, makes regular daily trips during the entire season, leaving Peck slip, 7:45; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:15; Warren street, New York, 9; Pier 8, North river, 9:15. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:45; New York at 6. Connecting with sail boats for Far Rockaway. Fare 50 cents each way, or 75 cents the round trip.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEASHORE.—North and East River Lines.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West Tenth st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:30, Warren st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day leaving Eighth street at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONISTS, NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NEW CHAMPION, with accommodations for 800 passengers, has forty state rooms, will be chartered to Sunday schools, societies, clubs, &c., for Excursions, on reasonable terms. Apply to CORNELL, HORTON & CO., Catskill, N. Y., or to ROBERT CHISHOLM, 224 West street,
corner North Moore, New York.

EXCURSIONS FOR BLUE FISH.—SATURDAY AND Sunday, August 20 and 21.—Around the Lightship and off Far Rockaway.—A large and commodious Steam Yacht will leave each of the above days, foot Canal street, at 9 A. M.; Morris street dock, Jersey City, at 9:30, and Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. Fare for the trip, $3. Free chowder served on board. All persons expected to furnish their own lines.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands and Red Bank, N. J.—The steamboat SEA BIRD leaves pier No. 29, foot of Warren street, Sunday morning, 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. for the above places. Returning leaves Red Bank at 3 o'clock P. M., affording passengers plenty of time to bathe and enjoy the sea breeze.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—Steamer SETH LOW, Captain Bloodgood, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks Sunday morning, August 21, 1870, leaving as follows:—Harrison street, North river, 4:45 A. M.; Eleventh street, East river, 5 A. M.; Peck slip, 5:30 A. M., and pier No. 4 North river at 6 A. M. Anderson Colwell, Pilot. Refreshments by Captain Rosa. Bait and lines by Tom Shadwick. Fare, $1 50. CaptainR. YATES.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Ninth Grand Sunday Excursion up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only, on SUNDAY, August 21, 1870. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, will leave pier 28 North river, foot of Murray street, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely; Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 8:20 A. M.; landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens', 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New York at 8 o'clock P. M.
Fares—To Cozzens', $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens' to Newburg, 25c.; to Poughkeepsie, 50c.; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50c. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens', $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, LANDing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL, on and after May 14, will leave Vestry street pier at 3:30 P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEWBURG, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison street, daily at 4 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher street, North river, at 8:30; Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion one dollar.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE—CAPTAIN GEORGE W. Annett—leaves Christopher street 10, 2 and 5, landing at Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee. Leaves Fort Lee 7, 12, 3½ and 6, landing at Thirty-fourth street each way. Sundays included. Music on board.

STEAMBOATS FORT LEE, PALISADE AND OTHER first class Steamers to charter for Sunday schools, picnics and other private parties, with Groves. Apply to
CRARY HOLLENBECK,
156 Maiden lane, up stairs.

SATURDAYS.—FISHING BANKS.—THE NEW AND staunch steamboat FLORENCE will leave Warren street, pier 29, on August 13, 20, 27, at 8.30 A. M., returning at 4 P. M., bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE STEAMER ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison street, at 8 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry), Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

THE LARGE, COMFORTABLE SALOON STEAMER NEW CHAMPION, also other Steamers and Barges to charter for excursions, with all the most popular Groves.
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INSTRUCTION.

A LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS; teaches the solid branches, also drawing, painting, German and French; terms moderate; references given. Address C. L. N., box 102 Herald office.

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A RICH AND MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 14 pieces, for $150; cost $700; also Parlor Furniture, Dining Room do., Bedroom Suits, Carpets at 50 cents per yard, in lots to suit purchasers, at less than half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

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A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE SATIN BROCATEL PARlor Suit, nearly new, made to order for $650, will be sold for $275; one do. single suit, $150; black walnut striped reps Suit, $85; magnificent Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; also a lot Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at sacrifice for cash; residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

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however, that the feeling of the province of Ulster is as decidedly in favor of Prussia, though it is by no means so demonstrative. It would appear indeed, that Irish sympathy, divided as it is, is influenced on both sides by religious opinion, for it is a fact that while the Protestants of the North are, to a man, in favor of Prussia, the Catholics of the South are no less decided in their preference for France. There are a large number of Germans resident in the towns of Ulster, who are for the most part engaged in the linen trade, and these, I have no doubt, have done much to influence the Northerners in their favor. By their industry, honesty and general good conduct they have become favorites with the native population, and I have reason to know that the promptitude and alacrity with which they threw up lucrative situations to fight in defence of Fatherland have created a profound sympathy with them and their cause throughout the North.

There is not, I believe, a town in Ulster in which the linen trade is carried on that does not contain several German houses. The Prussians have, indeed, very constant communication with the North of Ireland; but, with the South, they have no intercourse whatever.

The Roman Catholics do not forget that the Prussians were the allies of William of Orange during the wars of the Revolution, and this is an offence they cannot bring themselves to overlook or forgive. Nor is this the chief cause of their dislike to Prussia. During the rebellion of 1798, several German regiments came over here and fought as mercenaries against the people in their struggle for liberty. Their conduct at that time, if the rumors still current in different parts of the country can be relied on, was most revolting and abominable. Their chief object was to make money, and Ireland in 1798 afforded a fine opportunity for the fulfilment of this design. Day and night they were, it is said, roaming the country, plundering the natives and murdering every honest man who had the courage to oppose them in their career of wickedness. They are still bitterly remembered in many parts of Ireland, and tales of their profligacy and crime may be heard in many parts of the country, particularly in the county of Wexford, where the struggle, in those times, was fiercest and hottest.

MACMAHON.

The French sympathisers in Ireland have very great admiration for Marshal MacMahon, whom they regard as an Irishman, even though he happened to be born in France. They ask, and no doubt with laudable pride, what will England say if, in the coming struggle, the descendant of an Irish exile should meet and vanquish the son-in-law of Queen Victoria?

AN IRISH BRIGADE FOR FRANCE.

It is asserted here that, should England continue to give her moral support to Prussia, an Irish brigade will be formed to aid the French in the present crisis. I do not know that there is any likelihood of this idea being acted upon; all that can be said at present is that the organization of a brigade in the service of France is in contemplation. A certain section of the community are, it seems, rather anxious to embarrass England. They would, I have no doubt, be right well pleased to see her dragged into the present war, in the hope that they might have greater liberty to carry out their own designs. They are anxious to prove to France and the world that the English press does not represent their opinions with regard to the war, but that they differ entirely from England on this question.

TURKEY.

Financial Depression and Money Losses—The War Fever Anxiety—Military Aid from Egypt—Russian Intrigue—Material Progress Slightly in Check.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27, 1870.

The financial position of the Stamboul market has in no way improved since my last; in fact, it may be said to be at present in a worse state than it was at the onset of the panic; for with the increasing uncertainty as to the ultimate results of the pending conflict between France and Prussia gold tends to become more scarce every day, people are more cautious and credit is gradually diminishing. Many failures must follow if this state of affairs continues, and with such a prospect before us general trade must necessarily suffer. What is worse is that nobody can tell how far the evil may go. At present we are suffering only from the effects of a general panic—effects bad enough, as many already are ruined by it, and others find themselves suddenly deprived of one-third of their fortunes, laid out in government and other national securities. All look round with anxiety and inquire what the result would be if these European complications were to extend as far as the East, and should Turkey herself be drawn in the vortex.

As yet no such eventuality seems in any way imminent, as the Sultan's government has wisely followed the example of the other cabinets of Europe and declared her positive neutrality.

The Viceroy of Egypt has offered 20,000 breech-loaders to the Sultan and also a corps of 30,000 Egyptian troops for the camp of Rustchuk. This offer has been accepted, and unless some untoward event occurs we shall soon have the Egyptian contingent here. Money the Viceroy does not promise; probably he has none to give. He is very popular just at present; and all the efforts of his enemies to bring about an angry feeling against him on the part of the Sultan have failed.

Russian intrigues are very rife in Servia in favor of a panslavism movement. This feeling may certainly be very popular at Belgrade, but it is not so among the Bulgarians, who cordially detest Russia, whatever philo-Russians may say. This, however, does not obviate the necessity of preparing for future difficulties in case of complications in these parts. Consequently we now see a great activity at the arsenal and at the Board of War barracks, which are actively being prepared for the reception of large bodies of troops. In fact, the whole of the fleet is being manned and prepared for sea, and the eight ironclads anchored in the Bosphorus are ready for a cruise and look very efficient and imposing. Along the Danube an army of observation has been formed and placed under the direct command of old Omar Pacha, and will consist of 80,000 men, while another corps of 20,000 men is under orders for the Greek frontiers.

All these naval and military preparations tell heavily on the resources of the Treasury, already very low, and should they continue the Minister of Finance, Sadik Pacha, will find himself at his wits' ends to procure the ways and means. You may imagine how he is likely to fare in the Galata money market should he have to apply for any temporary loan, when I state that private individuals are refused small temporary loans at fifteen per cent against deposit of securities such as consols at thirty, though their quoted price is forty-two.

All matters connected with reorganization improvements naturally suffer from the present state of affairs, and we hear nothing now about railways or steam companies. Army contractors are the busy men in the field now. Some 200 mitrailleuses have been already ordered, and the wants of the artillery will not stop there.

There is also a chance now for some of your ferryboat builders. For many years an American gentleman tried to induce the Bosphorus Company to start a ferryboat between the two shores of the straits. He could not get either them or the government to give their attention to his proposal, and eventually left this in disgust. The Bosphorus Steam Company has now actually brought out a ferryboat from England to convey passengers, carriages and cattle, and, as success is certain, the company will in all probability soon be in want of more boats of the same description.

The Viceroy is here for the summer season and shows no sign of going. Some people say that he will remain here till next September.

So far matters are very quiet in the Danubian and Servian principalities.

The French Ambassador, M. Bourre, left two days ago for France. His successor is expected next Saturday.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

Military Surgery and the New Weapons.

The London *Lancet*, writing on the merits of the French and Prussian rifles, says:—

The relative merits of the Chassepot and needle gun have yet to be tested in a general action. The arms themselves, their mechanism and the character of their projectiles are well known; but it appears to be the opinion of military surgeons that the statements as to the gravity and great size of the wounds, especially of the exit wound of the Chassepot as compared with those of the needle gun, have been exaggerated. It will be remembered that the trials with this bullet on horses were some time ago described as causing very large, tearing wounds; but one of our correspondents at Rome, who saw the wounded after the battle of Mentana, did not corroborate these statements. We understand that at an experimental trial with a Montigny mitrailleuse in this country, charged with Chassepot bullets, on a number of dummy soldiers to represent infantry, the effect was not considered very satisfactory in a military sense, for only thirty or forty shots took effect out of the 500 or 600 fired. Of the relative merits of Snider and Henry-Martini weapons there can be no doubt. The latter is vastly superior to the former in respect of its trajectory and consequent accuracy at long ranges. The exit wound of the Snider is often very jagged, owing to the hollow nature of the projectile causing it to flatten when coming in contact with the more solid structures of the body, and, being light in weight and rounded in form, it is apt to go round rather than penetrate a bone. The Henry-Martini has a small solid bullet, and it consequently undergoes little or no flattening; it strikes with much greater momentum and possesses more penetrating power; it is said to go right through bone pulverizing it, and passing out of the body with a relatively small exit opening. Such at least we are informed have been the results obtained from experiments on the bodies of dead horses.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Racing During a Week—Magnificent Displays of Jockeyship—Breakdown of a St. Leger Favorite—Sharp Practice by a "Swell"—A Fortunate Purchase—Old Reindeer Still Alive—The Colonel—The Autumn Handicaps.

LONDON, August 6, 1870.

The racing of the week at Brighton and Lewes concludes what is known as the "Sussex" fortnight, and now all the sport of the year is done so far as the south country is concerned, and all we see looming in the future are York, Doncaster and the Newmarket autumn meetings, with, of course, a number of minor fixtures, held in the midland and northern counties, interspersed. At Brighton the experienced sportsman always looks out for squalls, and, even if the weather elsewhere or previously has been of the most beautiful description, fortifies himself with his umbrella or his waterproof, or both. Even if the rain does not come down in buckets, there is nearly always a mist hanging over the hills so dense as to defy the longest vision, and the finest Voigtlander and the oldest turfite cannot make out the colors of the jackets until the horses are within a quarter of a mile from home. Strange to say, on this occasion there was very little to complain of, for there was not a drop of rain, the mist was only partial and the atmosphere was extremely pleasant. The attendance, however, was very poor, and was composed to a large extent of the St. John's Wood and Pimlico Sisterhood, who at this season always assemble in immense force at the great bathing place anxious to pick up a little color for the winter campaign, as well as pursue their avocations in the gay and licentious London-super-Mare. The sport was, taken as a whole, very poor, but it led to some of the most wonderful finishes I ever saw, and to displays of horsemanship which were never surpassed by Robinson, Chifney or Buckle.

Perhaps the most important event of the week was the breakdown of Mr. Joseph Dawson's horse King o' Scots, who was a strong favorite for the Derby, in which he performed very indifferently, but who, of late, has run so well that he was quoted at the comparatively short price of 100 to 8 for the St. Leger. It was in his race for the Champagne Stakes on Tuesday that all his hopes of carrying the great northern three-year old stake to Doncaster was dissipated. He had three opponents:—Mr. Cranford's four-year-old mare Heather Bell; Sir Joseph Hawley's four-year old horse Rosicrucian, and Mr. Graham's well-known three-year old Sabinus. There were some fears on the part of the stable about King o' Scots' fore legs, which have always been dicky, and which ran a greater risk than usual from the course being down hill. They were therefore somewhat hesitating in their support of him, while the public, on seeing his legs wrapped up in bandages, were also somewhat suspicious. The consequence was that he started only a slightly better favorite than Rosicrucian, the two figuring at seventy to forty and seventy-five to forty respectively; but the chances of Sabinus and Heather Bell were considered so hopeless that five to one was laid against each. Mr. Graham's horse could not make the semblance of a fight when Rosicrucian challenged him, and the favorite was also hopelessly "out of it" at the foot of the hill, having, indeed, as was afterwards ascertained, broken down. The race then seemed to be at the mercy of Sir Joseph Hawley's horse, but Chaloner, giving Heather Bell a dig with the spurs as they approached the post, brought her on level terms with Rosicrucian. The struggle which ensued was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed on an English race course; for while the animals fought it out with a desperate resolution the jockeys assisted them with all their strength and all their skill. Heather Bell and Chaloner, however, always had slightly the best of it, and Rosicrucian and Wells were just beaten by the shortest of heads.

The race was followed by a bit of sharp practice on the part of one of the "swells," which shows that "blue blood" is not inconsistent with the possession of a fine eye to business. King o' Scots did not betray any symptoms of having broken down till after he had passed the post, a part of the course at which the horses cannot be seen by the members of the ring, but can by the occupants of the steward's stand. Immediately after the race Sir Charles Legard turned round and shouted "forty times against King o' Scots"—for the St. Leger, of course. "Done," cried Bob Lee, the bookmaker, and down went the bet. But an enterprising brother of the pencil having been to see the state of affairs remarking "You're done, Bob: the King has broken down," Lee had to lay 2,000 to 30 and 2,000 to 20 "to get out."

Sir Charles Legard is a highly popular follower of the sport on which he has "wasted his substance" to such an extent that he is said to be "hard up," though he still keeps a few horses in training, it may be with assistance. No one, therefore, grudged him the couple of races secured for him this week by his four year old Border Knight, who has proved himself one of the best animals of that age in England. He was made favorite for the Brighton stakes, which he won, ridden by Custance, after an interesting race with Lord St. Vincent's representative, Violet; but the field was far from being a good one. Next day, however, in the Brighton Cup he opened the eyes of spectators by fairly beating one of the best three year olds of the season, Kennington, at the very post. The result was wholly due to the magnificent horsemanship of Custance, whose powerful arm fairly lifted the horse forward in the last two strides and enabled him to beat his opponent by about the breadth of a man's hand. Half a dozen yards from the post the race was Kennington's, and half a dozen yards beyond it the race was Kennington's; but at the post, solely by that timely lift of the great jockey, it was given to Border Knight. Of course such exertions as these unfitted the horse for subsequent work, and I regret that Sir Charles Legard did not let well alone; but he had "tasted blood" and could give the gallant Knight no rest. He brought him out once more on Friday to oppose Sir Joseph Hawley's famous four year old Siderolite, who, at even weights, beat him by many lengths, a fact which was no doubt due to Border Knight being overworked, while Siderolite had not run since he won the Goodwood Cup.

Reindeer, the wonderful old horse, whose age to three-fourths of the present race of sporting men is unknown, but who is really twelve years old, appeared at Brighton after it was supposed that he had retired into "private life." With the exception of a brief interval of rest, earned by his being knocked all to pieces, he has been hard at work since he was two years of age, and if he could speak might tell a tale which would astonish most of us. He is generally brought out at Brighton, where he never fails to win a race or two, the ground being apparently admirably suited to his constitution or his style of going. On this occasion he maintained his reputation, for he won a couple of races very easily, and, strange to say, the same animal, Bonnie Katie, who is extremely fast at half a mile, but cannot go a yard further, was second to him in both races. It is to be hoped that Mr. Savile, who trains his horses off their legs, will give the old fellow a rest until the next Brighton meeting twelve months hence, when he may be again successful.

Four years ago the Steward's Cup, at Goodwood, was fairly run away with by a horse called Tibthorpe, who had a few weeks before "taken an airing;" that is, had been deliberately "roped" for the purpose of making his chance appear hopeless at an obscure meeting at Hayling Island. For a long time afterwards nothing was heard of him, and when he did reappear he ran so indifferently that he was thought to be a "duffer." At the last Epsom spring meeting, accordingly, he was entered for a selling race, which he won, and was thereupon claimed by Prince Soltakoff for £100. Since that time he has won no fewer than eight races—three of them this week—of the aggregate value of £1,365, to say nothing whatever of bets. He is simply the best animal at six furlongs in England, and perhaps in the world, and, but for the fact that you do not care for short races, I should like to see him matched against your best "sprit" runners. In his races at Brighton and Lewes this week he almost "lost" his opponents, some of them very smart animals.

DR. SHORTHOUSE AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Graham, the owner of Sabinus, has been the object of much suspicion of late, on account of his management of that famous horse, and there are many who believe that in the races which he has lost he has been run to lose. Now, it is somewhat curious that this animal is raced in the name of a Mr. Hessey, and that others of Mr. Graham's stud are run in the name of a Mr. Jones, but nobody has ever seen either the one gentleman or the other; in fact, there is good ground for believing that each is a "Mrs. Harris." After Sabinus, with five to four on him, lost the Goodwood Cup, Dr. Shorthouse was exceedingly wroth, and wrote in his paper an article, the purport of which was that the horse had not tried, and that his owner had laid against him. Thereupon Mr. Graham wrote to two of the sporting papers, denying emphatically that he had bet against Sabinus in the races which he had lost, or that he had authorized any one to do so; and in reference to the insinuations about Rowell, the jockey who rode the horse every time he won, not riding him when he lost, he gave explanations which effectually disposed of them. But, further, he threatened Dr. Shorthouse with a criminal prosecution for libel, and swore that he would give him what Sir Joseph Hawley had given him—three months' imprisonment. I am, however, inclined to believe that the action will never come off; for I do not think Mr. Graham is vindictive enough to maintain it, and if he were, Dr. Shorthouse has such a healthy horror of prison fare that he would "eat" any quantity of "leeks" to avoid another experience of it.

LATEST STORY OF THE COLONEL.

The latest intelligence we have of the Colonel, the winner of the last two grand national steeple chases, is to the effect that he had been offered by Mr. Andre, his new owner, who is a devoted German, to the King of Prussia, to be used as a field charger. Everybody here is rejoiced to learn that this is not to be the fate of the gallant horse; for the King has found that he is not "up to his weight," and that, moreover, he is afflicted with "staggers." Since he went to the Continent the Colonel appears to have gone all to pieces, and has been twice beaten by Juryman, an animal who it was supposed could not hold a candle to him in England; but still it would be rather hard lines, after all he has done, to be turned into a war horse.

COUNT BATTHYANY,

who is one of the most enlightened and liberal of the supporters of the English turf, has, by the death of a relative, become a Prince of the holy Roman empire, and has acquired vast possessions abroad. He deserves every honor and emolument he may attain.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAPS,

the entries for which have just been published, prove incontestably that, if the turf is at present somewhat dull, commercially the sport was never more prosperous or on a healthier basis. In the case of each of these handicaps there is an important increase in the entries of the past few years; and taking the largest subscriptions of recent date, those of 1865, which was the height of the "plunging" period, we find that with regard to the Great Eastern handicap there are now ten more entries; October handicap nine fewer; Cesarewitch stakes twenty-four more, and Cambridgeshire stakes thirty-two more—a striking proof of the fact that the turf is recovering rapidly from the baneful effects of overtrading, and is in even a better financial position than during its continuance. The entries for the Cesarewitch are 206 and for the Cambridgeshire 236.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

The Brooklyn Caledonian Club—A Gala Day at Myrtle Avenue Park.

The Brooklyn Caledonian Club had a gala day yesterday at the Myrtle Avenue Park, and as it was well known there would be an exhibition of more than ordinary athletic skill, a large number of the admirers of the Scottish games gathered at an early hour. The club, headed by half a dozen pipers, arrived on the ground about eleven o'clock. There was naturally considerable excitement among the contestants for the prizes, each expecting to excel his competitor. The men who were to contest for the prizes in the various games entered the enclosure set apart for them. The judges were Messrs. J. Donaldson, of Boston; Thomas Sinclair, of Newark; John McGinness, Alexander Robinson, and Robert Anderson, of Hoboken.

The games commenced shortly after eleven o'clock, and were a continual source of merriment and excitement. The celebrated champion of athletes of Great Britain took part in the games, but did not compete for the prizes, or he would have carried off all from his amateur brethren.

1. Putting the heavy stone, 24 pounds—D. Dinnie, 34 feet 7 inches; William Laird, first prize, 26.1; John Reed, second prize, 25.7½.
2. Putting the light stone—Dinnie, 43.7; William Laird, first prize, 32.5; C. Kennedy, second prize, 32.5, a "tie," won by former.
3. Standing jump—A. McAllister, first prize, 8.9½; Robert Forfar, second prize, 8.8½.
4. Throwing the heavy hammer, 18 pounds—D. Dinnie, 94 feet; C. Kennedy, first prize, 64.5; A. Robertson, second prize, 64.5, a tie, won by former.
5. Throwing the light hammer—D. Dinnie, 120.1; C. Kennedy, first prize, 85.8; J. Kennedy, second prize, 78.8.
6. Running jump—D. Kellier, first prize, 14.8; A. Mitchell, second prize, 13.7.
7. Broadsword dance—J. Kennedy, first prize; J. Forfar, second prize.
8. Short race, 140 yards—D. Robinson, first prize; D. Keller, second prize.
9. Running high leap—D. Kellier, first prize, 4.7; R. Forfar, second prize, 4.6.

A number of other games were indulged in, when the men of muscle retired amid the plaudits of those who had witnessed the feats.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

On the first receipt of the news that France had declared war against Prussia General Prim wished to send 80,000 men to the Spanish frontier.

The republicans of Spain are all on the *qui vive* at the war crisis, and, in their Central Junta, have determined to push their cause with the utmost diligence.

The annual expenses of the federal army of Germany, on a peace footing, are 66,850,674 thalers, or something over $50,000,000.

Prussia now has military control of 38,000,000 people, or only about 2,000,000 less than France. With the Germans in Austria added to her standard she would have 7,000,000 more than France.

At Berlin and at Paris there are announcements already placarded of splendid illustrated albums of the existing war.

A very violent and persistent propaganda is going on against the French in Spain.

The "Chant du Depart," the famous popular song which almost rivals the "Marseillaise" in France, has been expurgated for present use so as to omit the words "kings" and "tyrants," where the people call them to tremble and to decend into the tomb.

Our French exchanges make frequent mention of crowds shouting "Vive la Republique!" in the leading cities of France.

A kind fraternal trait is narrated to illustrate the spirit of the young French soldiery recently summoned to the army. A young conscript, recently married, expressed regret at leaving his wife, and also at being compelled to go without having given the last touch to his employer's vineyard. The next morning a score of his village comrades were seen hurrying to the fields with various implements, and singing the "Chant du Depart" as they went. At night they announced to the young soldier that the work which would have taken him a fortnight to complete was finished. Such men are worthy of a better fate than to serve for powder food.

Switzerland is very distrustful of the Prussians, but has taken the most stringent measures to protect her neutrality. A Baden soldier, who came too near the frontier at Leopoldhohe, was shot dead by a Swiss sentinel, and German officers who come over unarmed to Basle and drink too much beer are roughly handled.

The Masonic lodges all over Europe are taking up contributions in aid of the wounded and disabled victims of the war.

The correspondents of the Paris papers report from Metz that when the French army was concentrating there the smallpox was raging in the place.

A piece entitled "Marching on Paris" is now performed at a leading theatre in Berlin. The first act represents "Peace and quiet;" the second "The people rise and the struggle begins;" the third "The passage of the Rhine," and the fourth "On to Paris," with songs and ballet dancing.

Alexandre Dumas is sojourning near the Rhine and the scene of hostilities. Hence literature may expect another picturesque book on the war.

The manual labor performed in turning the cranks of the French mitrailleuses has been confided entirely to the Turcos, from Algeria, who speak very little French and are consequently less noisy and talkative than any other corps in the army.

The interpretation in English of the names of the German commanders is sufficiently curious. For instance, Steinmetz means a stone cutter; Falkenstein, the falcon rock; and hence Vogel von Falkenstein—the bird of the falcon rock; Manteufel, man devil, and Eutenburg, the castle of owls. These names are Gothic enough for the dark ages.

Prince Napoleon recently told Leopold III., of Belgium, that Bismarck, in his secret negotiations with France, had offered Belgium to that Power "as a servant offers a plate of refreshments to a guest."

It is believed that the Prussian campaign will do away with many absurdities of French military costume. In Italy the buckskin gloves, aprons, &c., were laid aside, and such will be the fate, at this time, of the ponderous, suffocating bearskin bonnets of the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard.

The seat of government of Baden has been removed from Carlsruhe to the small town of Wertheim, on the Bavarian frontier, because of the exposed situation of the former place.

THE FINE ARTS.

Art Progress and Public Curiosity—The Paris Galleries as Affected by the War—Rude Shock to the March of Refinement—Life Scenes from the Palace to the Cottage—Subjects for New Pictures—Caricaturists and Dramatists in Luck—The Opera and the Pantheon.

PARIS, August 2, 1870.

It is a very universal belief that Apollo and Bellona are about to tear 350,000 Prussians from each other, and that a moat of human blood lies between the temple of art and the field of Mars. Consequently, my sympathetic friends, the painters, have given themselves up to the "Marseillaise," with their felt hats punched in a little worse than usual. Instead of improving the present occasion, it is to be all *far niente* until peace is proclaimed, and even art critics are put down as insane for attempting to amuse or divert subscribers by letters on the ideal and the beautiful. If ever the mission of art correspondents was considered an essential feature in our dailies, how much more so in time of war, when the mind loves to turn away from scenes of strife, and to rest on less hideous instruments than the mitrailleuse, or, as one of the French generals calls it, the "gleaner," because it does bring down five hundred living beings at a single trial! Besides, who will gainsay that we have in daily life, within our homes, *salons* and streets, subjects for the brush and palette such as the most vivid imagination could scarcely depict?

Let your readers follow me. Yesterday at St. Cloud, a lovely woman, a woman acknowledged to be the most graceful sovereign of Europe, stood over her son, handing to her servant the scissors with which all the curly locks her fingers have so often run through were to be clipped short in order to make room for the military kepi. There, on a chair by her side, stood the valise packed by her own hands with every article that maternal forethought could devise and the regulations, which are applied to all alike, would allow of. Or, let them gather round the entrance of the park on the following morning, and see her wish Napoleon III. "goodby;" then press their only son to her bosom, saying, without a tear, "Go, child, and do your duty." But there are other scenes. There is that old gentleman in uniform, who went to the frontier last week, General Frossard, the uncompromising, the inexorable governor of the Prince, and by no means a courtier. Master and disciple both were parting. "Prince," said General Frossard, "I have taught you implicit obedience to a laid-down law; I have reared you so far in military discipline, and now I thank God that He has kept me to show you I can practise what I have taught." If I turn to another general, the major in command, Marshal Leboeuf, I see him refusing to lie down on the spring bed prepared for his colossal stature at Strasbourg. "A camp stool stretched out is all I shall rest on as long as one of my men is on the ground," was his reply. Still he instantly gave orders for "proper" beds for his officers.

SUBJECTS FOR PICTURES.

If a man at all gifted with an artist's eye can find no matter for a picture in the incidents we have now witnessed for a fortnight there is no hope for him. I should have liked to hold such a one at the corner of the Rue de la Banque on Wednesday last, the 27th ult. A small olive green coupe drew up. There was no armorial bearing on the door, and the driver wore no livery. A lady with fair hair, attended by another, came out, and both were accompanied by a youth in a plain dark suit.

"Wait here till I return," said the fairest and tallest of the two females to the coachman. Then the three hastily turned the corner on foot and stood before the church known as "Our Lady of Victory." A blind beggar was crouching at the entrance, in whose hand fell a golden coin.

"Pray for the victory of France," said the tall lady, whose veil hid her features; but when she knelt before the altar she threw it back, and there bent Eugenie of France. As unostentatiously as she came in did she depart with her son, recognized by very few. A few hours later she was at her usual place presiding over the Emperor's luncheon table.

News from the army now at Metz, Nancy and Strasbourg furnishes all with moral thought, and the writer would be dull indeed whose wits made nothing of stray booty.

The great artists of the French fighting army are the Zouaves and Turcos. The latter have already terrified the Prussians considerably with samples of their cunning at stealing poultry. Unto these quick, fire and water proof blacks, with the Moor and devil in their veins, has been confided the working of the mitrailleuses. One of them, a trumpeter, had taught a hawk with untiring perseverance for a few months the art of uttering "to Berlin" (*a Berlin*). This was at the last expedition at Morocco under General Marmier, and among other accomplishments acquired by the sagacious bird was that also of pouncing down on small birds for its master's fleshpot. When the Turcos had to leave Algiers the trumpeter had to leave his hawk behind, which he did with sincere sorrow, for he had become attached to it, as Turcos do to all animals they take a pride in for proficiency in the arts they have mastered. Three days elapsed, and the Turco was scarcely yet comforted, when the regiment being camped at Ben-Chicao a cloudy something appeared to gather above. It came down lower and lower, then turned in a large circle, and lo! it was the hawk, which at length majestically settled on the trumpeter's shoulder, hoarsely uttering, "*A Berlin! Ber-r-r-lin!*" Since then there has been no more parting, and the last seen of the hawk was in sweet companionship with the Turcos at Joliette.

A very lively picture has been drawn of the confusion caused at Munich by a telegraphic correspondence between the King of Prussia and the King of Bavaria, who is the Mycene of our times. The opening telegram was a call of seventeen Bavarian regiments to arms. The answer, we are assured by a diplomatist, was that all the soldiers were just then out of socks and a delay was urgent. "Where were the men's socks?" "At the wash." "Why couldn't the washerwoman of the army get them ready?" "She had been busy over making out the music of the future."

DRAMATIC HINTS.

This for a caricaturist, and the following intelligence for dramatists. Alexandre Dumas (the elder) has left Paris for a pleasure trip, as he styles it, down the Rhine; and, *apropos*, a furious manifestation about the Rhine took place at the opera on Wednesday night. Faure had played in the "Muette de Portici" and sang the "Marseillaise" as he did on the preceding Monday—namely, most splendidly—when the public asked for the "German Rhine;" words written by Alfred de Musset, and the music by Delioux. That very same evening it had been settled by the manager and orchestra that this song was to be rehearsed as soon as the opera was over for the following Friday. The public had prematurely determined to have it directly, however, and the house would not accept any excuse. Faure was to come forward and sing it without rehearsal. The lessee stepped forward and explained. The audience would not listen to him, and sent him off with cries of "Not you! Faure! Faure! the 'German Rhine!'" M. de Girardin gesticulated up in his box, telegraphing that it was a shame not to satisfy the public. Then he asked whether it was going to take longer for Faure to learn the "Rhine" than for the army to conquer it. Some sturdy voices up in the gallery rhymed the name of Mr. "Perrin" with the "Rhin," saying:—

Monsieur Perrin,
Nous aurons le Rhin.

Faure at last came before the infuriated public to announce he had not rehearsed the Rhin, but he was going to that same evening after the opera, and he was worn out with the piece and the Marseillaise. This made matters worse, but a champion rose up for the singer in the pit. "We paid to hear the Muette," he said, "we have not paid for the Rhine."

"A Prussian among us!" shrieked the galleries. "Out, out!"

At this sensational moment one of the police authorities, with a tricolored scarf round his waist, came to the footlights and wished to recommence explanations. "No, no, no, Perrin to Cologne?" cried the public, and M. de Girardin encouraged the turbulent audience, laughingly saying, "We are not going to be conquered before we fight."

Down again falls the curtain, and the storming began worse than before. Some of the celebrities in high life took part in it.

"Good heavens! give us the Muette!" cried one who was deafened by the din.

"Let the Muette sing the Rhine," responded another.

Up for the fifth time went the curtain. All the operatic company stood in a circle behind Faure. He was in front, holding a sheet of music.

"Gentlemen and ladies," spoke the lessee, "as you insist upon having the 'Rhine' the company will rehearse it before you." Faure did rehearse truly, but as other men sing after a few weeks of rehearsal, and the ovation which followed can only be compared in intensity to the thundering noise, which, before the demand of the public was complied with, lasted one hour and a half.

As I announced in a preceding letter, all the works of art which have been purchased by the government on the occasion of this year's Salon are now exhibited gratis. It is quite a gallery and museum of itself, the paintings, four hundred in number, filling the entrance of the Palais, the so-called Salon Carre and two others right and left of this central room. This large investment of the funds of the State is a speaking encouragement unto artists of all nations and it is greatly due to M. Maurice Richard.

THE PANTHEON—ITS USES.

The Pantheon is, we are told, to be used at length for the purpose first intended when built. The names of those who fall on the battle field are here to be commemorated on slabs of marble and in gilt letters. Tombs and statues will be erected for the *elite* of the army. "Dedicated to all great men by our grateful country" says the inscription on the edifice.

Great indeed are all who die for their country; great the obscure soldier who is led on to the field because of the ambition of two rival nations; great the peasant who leaves his plough, not because he has a personal quarrel with the Prussian, but he has been told the Prussian is an enemy; great the marshals and generals too, who trust that this fatal, mighty struggle will secure peace unto their children's children; and finally, great unto all is the sacrifice which peace will cost. It is well to linger over the words "*aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante.*"

THE LADIES.

The attitude of French women is the last feature in the tableau. They are self-contained in the midst of afflicting scenes, almost sublime with their dry eyes and defiant mien; it is evident to so old an observer of human nature as myself that they are readier to cry out "*Vive la guerre!*" than depress the eager son of France tearing away, and neither do they weep when the men have gone, but rush to hear the "Marseillaise," joining in at the chorus as did two of our Cabinet Ministers on the first day it was sung at the opera.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Among the prominent recent arrivals and persons at Newport are Lady Franklin, the Austrian and Turkish Ministers, Baron Lederer and Count Batizzi; General Van Alen, Count Colobrano, Secretary of the Italian Legation; Baron Alresleben, Secretary of the Prussian Legation, and Governor Jewell, of Hartford. Miss Mehlig and Madame Gazzaniga, assisted by Signori Bini and Rudolphi, gave a concert and a matinée recently.

Mrs. Laura C. Bullard, editor of the *Revolution*, has gone to the White Mountains.

Miss Anna Manning, M. D., of this city, and Miss Emily Manning, M. D., of Norwich, are at Niagara Falls.

A number of Philadelphia gentlemen provided the fashionable guests of Cape May with a series of comical amusements on the lawn of Congress Hall last week. There were foot races, races with wheelbarrows, blindfolded, and climbing a greasy pole. These attractions drew a larger assembly than any hop or other amusement given this season, not less than 3,000 persons being upon the lawn, piazzas and balconies as spectators. Several purses were contended for and everybody present was delighted.

"Big Bone Springs" is the pretty name of a summer resort in Kentucky. It is derived from the huge fossil bones which have been disinterred in great numbers from the bank of a creek flowing near the springs. Many collections of these bones have been made, and the supply seems inexhaustible. The springs are situated in a circular valley. Three of them have been fitted up for the public. At one of them the water, which is sufficiently disagreeable in taste to cure every known disease, is barrelled for shipment. Another pours its water through an upright hollow log twelve or fifteen feet in length. It is so clear that a silver coin at the bottom is plainly visible. A curious claim for these waters, and one particularly effective in Kentucky and the West, is that they are an antidote of intoxication.

New York is represented at Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, by the following, who are there for the season:—Mrs. George N. Dusenbury, the family of H. J. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Johnson, S. L. Cole, Jr., Miss Mary E. Peck, and Miss Shepard. Brooklyn sends Mrs. and Miss Joost; Baltimore, Mr. A. Burt and family; Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. J. Copeland; Savannah, C. B. Austin; Cincinnati, E. R. Cunningham and wife; Lockport, T. E. Ellsworth; Syracuse, W. Trueswell and wife; Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown. The season at Niagara Falls continues through October and November. Those months are the most delightful for a tour, and travellers seem to have discovered that fact.

The trip from Montreal down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay river to Ha Ha Bay is 370 miles in length. Of this distance sixty-four miles is on the Saguenay. A citizen of Springfield, who recently made this tour, writes that in a genuine Indian birch bark village opposite the mouth of the Saguenay, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, he met an Indian girl with flaxen hair.

Patrick S. Gilmore is at the Minot House, Cohasset.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, the water color artist, is at North Conway, N. H. She has a summer studio in a barn, which she has made, it is said, a very charming resort. Mr. Murray, her husband, the British Consul at Portland, has been passing a short vacation with her.

Greenport, on the eastern end of Long Island, at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, is nearly filled this season with families from Brooklyn and New York. Most of the private houses in the place, as well as the hotels, contain boarders. There is no surf bathing, but the still water bathing is excellent. Rowing, sailing and croquet playing are the amusements. The bay at Greenport is a favorite resort of the New York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs.

The distinguished *litterateur*, Mr. Morris Phillips, is stopping a few days at Lake George. He is shortly expected at Saratoga.

At Richfield, N. Y., are the Misses Goulds, the Misses McIntyre, of Forty-sixth street; the Pikes—the Misses Nettie, Hansie and Miss Alice, the charming singer from Twenty-third street; Miss Kate Goulding, from Forty-second street; Miss Taylor, of the Coleman House; Miss May Fullerton, of Thirty-seventh street; Miss Jenny Newcombe and Miss Trowbridge, from Twenty-fifth street; the "rich man," Asa Packer, and daughter, from Pennsylvania, and Mr. McCormic.

At the International, Niagara, the following gentlemen, with their families, are there for the summer:—Messrs. C. Washburn, J. H. Boyce and H. M. Isaacson, of New Orleans; W. A. Gaylord, of Cincinnati; O. M. Flint, of Mobile; Dr. Ramsay, of New York; R. J. Anderson, of Vicksburg; Miss and Mrs. Wetmore and family, of East Twenty-eighth street, New York.

The season at the White Mountains is now at its height, and visitors are coming and going in the most lively manner. At the Crawford House the arrivals average a hundred a day, and have done so for the past two weeks. The weather, which elsewhere has been so intolerable, has here been the most delightful ever known for a season. On Mount Washington on the 12th instant there was a slight snow storm, and the thermometer stood at forty degrees.

The popularity of Manchester, Vt., a delightful resort, continues unabated, and the hotels are kept constantly full by fresh arrivals. Among those most recent of New Yorkers at the Equinox House are Aug. Schell, Horace F. Clark, J. C. Backhout, H. K. Corning, wife and daughter; E. L. Corning, J. Wendell, Julius Wadsworth, C. A. Spear, William L. Skidmore, Miss Minnie Hastings and Rev. Dr. Canfield, of Brooklyn. The Equinox Amateur Club is still giving its entertainments, much to the delight and satisfaction of its refined and critical audiences.

Among the many distinguished persons visiting Williamstown, Mass. (delightful spot), we notice Rev. William Tatlock and family, of Stamford, Conn., John Adriance and family, Charles D. Sabin, of this city, and Lieutenant Jack McClellan, U. S. A. The Alpine Club, headed and commanded by Professor Hopkins, have immortalized themselves by their feats of mountain climbing.

There was a regular literary sensation on August 8 at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. It took place in the concert hall, a large room connected with the Clifton House, and used for public entertainments. The sensation was caused by a Mr. Walter Montgomery, who announced some "Royal Recitals," meaning a series of recitations selected from Shakespeare, Hood, Poe and other poets. Mr. Montgomery is a very master in his art, possessing a wonderfully fine voice, capable of imitating a weak, young child, or a gruff old man, and changing quickly from one to the other with the greatest ease. More than this, however, he has fine descriptive powers, portraying character and scene with singular vividness and reality. His rendering of Poe's "Bells" was loudly and deservedly applauded. His audience was not a large one, but it made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. Among Mr. Montgomery's most attentive listeners were Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Young, under whose especial patronage the "Royal Recitals" were given.

The manœuvring mammas have a hard time of it this summer, as there is a great dearth of gentlemen everywhere, and those who make their appearance are all very young.

Some young men at the Branch think that if they have diamond studs in their shirts it is no matter whether their hands are dirty or not.

Schilling's orchestra receive the compliment of a "testimonial hop" from the guests of the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, on Saturday evening next.

A young lady at Cape May, whose bottle of Email de Paris was upset accidentally, was obliged to wear her hat and veil to her meals until she could send her maid down to the city for a new supply.

A hop was given by the cadets at West Point on Monday evening, August 8. Although a very warm evening the large hall was crowded at an early hour, not only by the people from the hotels, but many also from Garrison's and Cold Spring. The music was unusually fine, and dancing was indulged in with more than ordinary vivacity. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, General and Mrs. Darling (who was dressed in an elegant toilet of blue silk with white lace overdress); Miss Sharp, in pink silk; Miss Downing, Mrs. Edward Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Skidmore and Miss Ellis, who looked beautiful, attired in white Swiss muslin, looped with pink moss rosebuds.

Miss Roe, daughter of Captain S. D. Roe, of the steamer Drew, a well known New York society favorite, wore a splendid toilet at a late hop at Long Branch. It consisted of a fine Paris-made pearl colored silk, corsage *decoletté*, court train, long sleeves, trimmings of pearl colored satin, point lace and pearl and pale red roses hung in exquisite pendant cords from the wide sash, and mingled with excellent effect among the fine point lace trimmings of a short overdress. Diamonds and gold jewels were also worn in good taste.

Newport, it is quite apparent, has lost nothing of its ancient prestige, and although the season has scarcely yet reached its climax of gayety its social attractions have already been the delicate but powerful magnet to bring together the intellectual and refined as well as most fashionable elements of our society. The cottages are for the most part occupied, and the hotels some weeks earlier than usual filled to overflowing. There was an elegant reception recently at the Ocean House, and its spacious halls and parlors presented a very brilliant appearance. A great many cottagers were present, and beautiful toilets were displayed. Mrs. Gardner Brewer, of Boston, wore a crimson satin, low neck and short sleeves, with belted down sack of black lace. Mrs. Hurlburt was attired in an elaborate toilet of white muslin and black silk, the skirt trimmed with muslin puffings and black velvet. Miss Higgins, a New York belle, was in mauve silk, trimmed with ruchings of muslin, and Miss Eyting, of Philadelphia, wore a rose colored corded silk with white muslin overdress, the handsomest toilet of the evening. Mrs. Governor Hoffman wore a short dress of two shades of purple, and Mrs. Chapin, of New York, had on a white silk, with black lace flounce and overdress of blue silk. Powdered hair, dresses *decoletté* and trains two yards long are never seen at these receptions, and round skirts are more common than skirts *en train*. Among the guests were Governor Hoffman, Colonel Higginson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Count Mggellan, Madame Gazzaniga, Governor Jewell, Signor Albites, Judge Blatchford, of New York, and Judge Field and lady, from Washington.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

Burglars on Wednesday evening made an ineffectual attempt to enter the store corner of Third avenue and Fifty-first street.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery this evening, from half-past five to half-past seven o'clock.

The body of the unknown man who committed suicide on Wednesday by jumping off the Battery was recovered yesterday and sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

Mary Cavanagh, aged two years, died yesterday, at 430 East Fourteenth street, from effusion of the brain, caused by her falling out of a second story window a few days before. Coroner Keenan held the necessary inquest.

Matthew Whelan and John Mullen were committed to answer, by Justice Shandley, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a cask of lager beer valued at $27, from the premises 349 Broome street.

Alfred English, of 28 Third street, was committed by Justice Cox, at Jefferson market, yesterday, upon complaint of William Ball, of 21 West Ninth street, charged with defrauding him out of a watch, on Monday last, by means of false representations.

Michael Maguire, of Third avenue, near Sixty-first street, yesterday reported at the Nineteenth precinct station house that he had been, at an earlier hour, knocked down and robbed of his watch by two men, whose names he refused to give.

Another politician has come to grief. Thomas Campbell, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, brother of ex-Assemblyman Timothy J. Campbell, having four charges against him, resigned yesterday. William Gould, of the Eighteenth precinct, was dismissed from the force by the Board of Commissioners.

Detective Blackwood, of the Ninth precinct, yesterday morning arrested a domestic, 21 years of age, named Catharine Carry, upon complaint of her employer, Marks Gradjunsky, of 93 Sixth avenue, charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry and money from him, on the 16th instant, valued at $125. She denied the charge, but was held by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, to answer.

Edgar Purcell, a native of Northcastle, Westchester county, on Wednesday night occupied a bed at No. 121 Greene street with Eva Henry, and charges she robbed him of thirty dollars. She was arrested by detective Glynn, of the Eighth precinct, and admitted taking a portion of the money. Upon being arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, she was committed for examination.

Octavius J. Jordan, aged forty-five, a native of England, and an architect, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at 260 Bleecker street. He had been of very intemperate habits, and when Coroner Keenan held an inquest it was ascertained that death had been caused by the reckless use of intoxicating liquors.

Arthur R. Skinner, a bookkeeper in the employ of Vigo Bros. & Co., cigar dealers, No. 187 Pearl street, was arrested by detective Clapp, of the Central Office, on Friday last, charged with embezzling $495 in money from them at various times while in their employ. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and remanded to the station house until to-day.

Daniel Holland was yesterday held by Justice Shandley, at the Tombs Police Court, to await the result of the injuries of Thomas Maloney, whom, it is alleged, he stabbed with a knife, while on a picnic of the Boatmen's Guard, on Wednesday last. Maloney is at present lying at the City Hall Park Hospital, and is thought to be in a critical condition.

The following returns by census enumerators were received at the United States Marshal's office yesterday:—

Nineteenth ward, Eighth district	6,310
Fifteenth ward, Ninth district	1,722
Sixteenth ward, Sixth district	3,108
Fourteenth ward, Tenth district	2,764
Twenty-first ward, Fourteenth district	3,075

The returns come in slowly, and the impression still seems to prevail that they are not the most correct statements ever made.

Robert Pierson, of 417 East Houston street, arrested by detective Reilly on Wednesday night, charged with committing a burglary upon the premises No. 839 Broadway and 57 East Thirteenth street, and stealing property valued at $400, was arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday and committed to Blackwell's Island for six months in default of $1,000 bail. The complainants having recovered their property refused to prefer charges against him, whereupon Justice Cox resorted to the above novel idea of ridding the city of one rascal for a short time. A pawnbroker, to whom Pierson had disposed of a large share of the property for comparatively nothing, was also arrested, he having proven by several witnesses that his wife purchased the articles against his orders.

CHINESE HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS.—We understand that a gentleman of this city, a business man, who is well posted on Chinese labor, having long felt with many others the need of steady, faithful household servants, is negotiating with responsible parties in San Francisco for twenty-five or more male Chinese household servants, who are capable of washing, cooking and general housework, and already a number of his friends and acquaintances have agreed to share in the distribution of these Chinese household servants when secured. The gentleman referred to is negotiating simply for the benefit of himself, friends and acquaintances, and not as a business speculation.—*Troy Times, August 17.*

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NEW YORK HERALD

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—SIBALA—THE NATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Performances every afternoon and evening

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—COMIC VOCALISMS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, August 19, 1870.

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PLENTY OF WORK IN PARIS.—There is a smaller number of idlers and loafers in Paris at the present crisis than there has been since 1815. All the stragglers are being looked after and put to work on the fortifications. The gay Parisians have been asking for some such sensation for a long time, and now they have it, and they ought to be happy.

THE CAMBRIA has won another victory, defeating the Idler in a race of twenty miles to windward and return for a prize cup valued at fifty guineas. She deserves congratulation, for the Idler is one of the fleetest schooners in the New York Yacht Club, and the gallant Englishman has not heretofore been so successful as the stanch sailing qualities of his vessel gave him a right to expect.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—While war absorbs public attention it cannot be forgotten that war itself is indebted to science for those marvellous modern improvements in the engines of destruction which have revolutionized tactics if not strategy. It is gratifying to be reminded by the nineteenth annual meeting at Troy of the Association for the Advancement of Science that the arts of peace, as well as the arts of war, retain their interest for the scientific mind. Our American savans, at least, can meet quietly to discuss less irritating topics than questions relating to the Franco-Prussian war.

TAKING THE RISK.—It will be seen by our despatches that the French cruisers have captured an English vessel bound for Prussian ports and laden with all sorts of contraband of war. The captain of this enterprising craft, when questioned as to his intentions, doughtily answered that he had felt assured that a revolution would soon break out in France, and had determined "to run the risk." From all accounts there are several captains and leaders, in far higher command than this spunky son of Neptune, who are "running the risk" and "taking the chances" still more blindly at this present writing, and on a far more troubled sea, fuller of rocks, shoals and quicksands, than the German Ocean. They carry a cargo of ambition and evil passion aboard that, if not contraband among the nations, at least ought to be so proclaimed and so considered by them all.

Napoleon's Difficulties and Dangers—England Offers a Chance of Escape.

England has offered to the French Emperor a way of escape from the difficulties and dangers which threaten his overthrow and expulsion, and the re-establishment of the republic in the further prosecution of this war. England's proposition is simply a treaty of peace. Napoleon intimates through Lord Lyons that he is ready to bury the hatchet, but King William replies to the special messenger of Queen Victoria that if France wants peace she must ask an armistice in the usual way, or leave the issue to the arbitrament of war. This reduces Napoleon, then, to the war or an armistice, and while by war his empire may be lost, through an armistice the empire and his dynasty may yet be saved. It is probable, too, that with very little urging on the part of her Britannic Majesty the Emperor will be persuaded even to an armistice.

Why not? Excepting a suspension of hostilities with a treaty of peace, what alternative of safety is offered to Napoleon? With the presence of the Prussian invading army in front of Paris "the republic" is threatened, and from present appearances this invading army will not be arrested till in front of the walls of Paris. Stout old King William, over the most formidable obstacles of the most difficult line of approach from her Eastern frontier, has passed into the heart of France. Through a network of fortified cities and towns, over mountain ranges and difficult rivers, fighting and routing at every step the flower of the French army, its best generals and its best soldiers, the massive columns of the German Confederation have maintained their resistless advance towards the French capital. Compared with the natural and artificial obstructions they have passed the obstacles which lie between them and Paris are comparatively insignificant. They have shown that against an invading army, powerful enough to protect itself in the open field, front, flanks and rear, detached fortified towns and cities, mountain defiles and river crossings are no impediments: that all such obstructions may be swallowed up in the general advance. It follows, then, that, having driven the French army from the strongest defensive lines which lie between the French Rhine border and Paris, there is nothing that can arrest the advancing German columns except a more stubborn and effective resistance in the open field than any resistance they have so far encountered.

The invading army of the Germans is reported as exceeding in numbers half a million of men; that each of the powerful and expansive wings of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles numbers two hundred and fifty thousand men, and that the veteran Steinmetz, who appears to be a second edition of Blucher, holds in the centre a chosen body of nearly a hundred thousand men. Nor is this all: for it further appears that a second German army, one hundred and fifty thousand strong, is following King William's to protect his rear and his communications, &c. This German campaign, therefore, in France dwarfs the most imposing campaigns of the First Napoleon: for even the mighty army with which he marched into Russia, French and Germans, hardly numbered, all told, four hundred thousand men. In half a dozen or more of the recent battles, from Woerth to the line of the Moselle, it would appear from the reports received that the Prussian force alone has exceeded in numbers the strength of all the three armies engaged in the battle of Waterloo.

The great mistake of Napoleon, then, it would appear, in entering upon this war was in his calculations concerning the German army he would have to meet in the field. He evidently supposed that a fighting French force of two hundred and fifty thousand men would be sufficient for all the requirements of a short triumphant campaign to Berlin; and under this erroneous calculation he advanced to the Prussian frontier and opened the ball in the little deceptive affair of Saarbruck. We say deceptive, for only a few days after it the rejoicings of Paris were changed into a panic with the news of the defeat of MacMahon by the overwhelming forces of the enemy. By one-half Napoleon's estimates have fallen short of the actual German army to be overcome. Can he now repair this blunder? Can he even repair his losses with his new levies of raw troops? The odds are heavily against him. He can hardly recover his strength short of a retreat with his disabled army to Paris. In the stubbornness of despair the tide of battle may, perhaps, be turned; but this alternative involves all the hazards of a crushing defeat.

The only perfectly safe alternative of Napoleon in the crisis, as it appears to us, is the armistice suggested by King William and a treaty of peace. This will give the Emperor the strong hand over Paris, through his still powerful and loyal army, and then, through a conference of the great Powers, which Prussia can hardly deny, looking to the general interests of peace, France, under the empire, may be regularly acknowledged by all the great Powers, and still be maintained intact. England, Russia and Austria have only to unite in saying that there must be peace, and there will be peace; for has not Prussia already amply vindicated her rights and the rights of the German Fatherland? and has not Napoleon had enough of war to satisfy him that "empire is peace?"

GAMBLING.—Our article in another column entitled "Gambling in New York" will attract the attention of the business men, and possibly of the home circles of our city. How far or how deep the ramifications of this nefarious trade extend is unknown; but some idea of its extent may be gathered from the facts in our article. What is the cure for it? The police are bought off by the wealthier "hells," the vice itself is supported by too many of our prominent men, and anti-gambling societies prove to be as arrant swindlers as the gamblers themselves. Moral suasion seems to be the only cure for the passion for gambling, and public enlightenment seems to be the only remaining mode of abolishing the damnable vice that now flaunts gorgeously in our most splendid palaces.

ADVICE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—"Dive lower" in order to obtain a solution of the Nathan murder mystery.

The Attitude of Belgium.

While the intense war enthusiasm of France and the determined spirit of the Germans are commented on in all quarters, nearly every one seems to overlook the gallant front which little Belgium makes on both lines of her boundary bordering on the territories of the two great belligerents now struggling in the deadlock close beside her. Yet the attitude of this minor Power is worthy of admiration. At the first note of war she instantly began to set her house in order, and to-day would offer a stout, and it might be successful, resistance to either French or Prussian aggression. Her Ministry of War, which is one of the ablest and most active in Europe, has been at work incessantly since the earliest intimation of danger reached it, and it has already between eighty and ninety thousand men on foot, fully equipped, well drilled soldiers, admirably armed with the famous Albini rifle, which Belgian military authorities claim to be better than either the Chassepot or the needle gun. The metallic cartridge used with it is considered quite equal to anything that the Germans, French or English possess. The Belgian military law requires the men drafted for infantry service to remain two years with the flag, after which they are incorporated into militia battalions and may be called on at any time for a month's practice in each year, or for permanent service in case of national emergency. The mobilization thus provided for is exactly what has taken place, and the contingent that has been practising during the present year, when about to disperse to their homes, were recalled and are now regularly in the ranks of the national army. The class of 1863 has been summoned to the same service, and has come forward with alacrity. In fact, there seems to be no difficulty whatever in obtaining men, and volunteers have applied beyond the requirements of the occasion. Behind the army thus arrayed already stands the Civic Guard, which is quite available, if needs be, and numbers seventy-five thousand men. The total would thus exceed one hundred and fifty thousand and form a handsome exhibit for a nation that claims but little more than five million souls. At first the intrenched camp of Beverloo was the point of concentration, but, although the latter is a place within good striking distance of the frontiers, it is not considered strategically strong, and other dispositions are in progress. The bulk of the Belgian forces has been withdrawn from all the exposed positions, and engineering corps are stationed on both the French and Prussian frontiers ready to break railroad communication at a given signal. In their overzeal one of these parties destroyed a magnificent bridge on the railway leading into France, near Bezieux, and apology had to be made to the imperial government. Verviers, too, is very carefully watched, although the Belgians seem, at present, to be more afraid of Prussian than of French invasion.

A corps of twenty thousand men has been thrown into Antwerp, which, contrary to opinions that have seemed to prevail, is magnificently fortified, and is one of the very strongest points in Europe. General Brialmont, whose reputation has given him rank as an engineer little, if at all, inferior to the Russian Todleben, has exhausted the resources of modern skill upon it, and with its thirty-six foot walls and immense ditches, combined with the facility of flooding the adjacent country for miles, it would be a hard nut to crack for any force in the world, particularly were the fortress aided by a friendly fleet of iron-clad steamers. General Eenens, a first class officer in every respect, has chief command of Antwerp, with Brialmont for chief of staff, and General Chazal is at the head of all the Belgian forces, which are in admirable readiness for active operations.

It is gratifying to the neutral outside lovers of peace to see this minor Power, which is so cleverly and tranquilly governed, and so teems with delicate as well as sterling industries, thus manfully maintaining an independent, self-reliant position. Her attitude gives her important influence, and, if assailed, she will have hosts of friends.

The Corps Legislatif.

The stormy scenes occasioned in the Corps Législatif by the proposal to convert that body into a Committee of Public Safety have been followed by a lull. The deputies within the hall, as well as the great crowds around, seem to be waiting more or less patiently "to hear the news." But Count de Palikao is chary of news. In the course of the last session the new Minister of War said that the Chamber would understand that he could not give precise details as to the number of troops engaged, the casualties, &c. He could not even state the result of the engagements, "but," he added, "I may say that the enemy has made an ineffectual attempt to capture Pfalsburg and lost fifteen hundred men killed. This repulse has had a great effect both on the enemy and the people of that part of France." Count de Palikao closed his speech with a promise that the moment government has information of the great movements now taking place he will communicate it. The reticence of the Minister of War leaves room for the inference that he had no cheering news to give of a decisive victory of French arms. After he withdrew Jules Favre requested that the utmost severity be shown to "the rioters and assassins of Villette." This shows conclusively that the French republican party disclaims all sympathy with such brigands. To a suggestion by M. Thiers, that in case of a siege of Paris the peasants should be allowed to enter the city with their grain and cattle, and that the State should reimburse them for their property, Minister Duvernois replied that the government intended to fully provision Paris. M. Thiers also recommended that the Chambers should now meet daily—a suggestion which indicates the very critical circumstances in which the legislators of France are holding their sessions.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN has formally declined the mission to England in a letter which we publish elsewhere. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is a gentleman who would fill the position with great credit to the country, and would probably accept it if nominated. It is of course easy for President Grant to find many persons who would accept, but he will not find many who would bring to the position more capability and more Americanism than Senator Howe.

The War in View of the National Debts of Europe.

It is evident from what we learn of the financial embarrassments rapidly springing up in France, and the difficulty of the Prussian government to raise a loan among capitalists of a hundred and twenty millions of thalers, that money still constitutes the sinews of war, and that the money difficulties may yet lead to an early termination of the conflict. We have noticed heretofore the suspension of specie payments and the proposed issue of paper money in France; now we learn that only fifty millions of the Prussian loan had been taken. The loan amounts to about eighty millions of dollars of our money—a small sum, comparatively, for a great nation—yet little more than about thirty-four millions in American money had been taken, although King William himself had subscribed for half a million and one German manufacturer for a million. Capitalists are unwilling, evidently, to invest in the loan. No people hold their money with a tighter grip than the Germans, and however their patriotism may boil over they will rather invest in the safe and well paying securities of the United States. But why did not the Prussian government try a popular loan in small sums, as Napoleon did in France on several occasions with great success? The amount of a hundred and twenty millions of thalers or three or four times that sum ought to be raised in this way easy enough if the Germans are as patriotic or have as much confidence in their government as the French. We suspect, however, that the close-fisted and calculating German capitalists do not like the form of the loan and the way in which it is put.

In view of these financial difficulties so early in the war with both the belligerents and the stupendous cost of carrying on such a gigantic struggle there may be a chance of peace at no distant day. Should the war continue long, however, there must come the most terrible crash and suffering and such a flood of paper money as Europe has rarely seen. If the war were to become general in Europe almost every nation there would be bankrupt. The aggregate debts of England, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Prussia amount to near twelve thousand millions of dollars. That of England is about a third of the whole, or near four thousand millions of dollars; that of France near three thousand millions of dollars; of Russia over twelve hundred millions; of Austria over thirteen hundred millions; of Italy near eleven hundred millions; of Spain over eight hundred millions; and of Prussia more than two hundred millions. Taking the debts of the other States of Germany the whole German indebtedness would amount, probably, to near four hundred millions. Germany, then, as far as its debts are concerned, is in a more favorable situation than the other Powers, but still the cost of this stupendous war will try its financial capacity to the utmost. Looking at these overwhelming debts we can readily understand why England and the other Powers are anxious to prevent the war spreading and to see it closed as soon as possible. Twelve thousand millions and upwards of debt has been created in Europe in dynastic wars and to gratify the ambition of a few men and royal families. And how many millions of lives have been sacrificed for the same purpose? The flower of the people are used for the slaughter with no more concern than if they were so many cattle, and the masses have to pay the cost by their labor. The people of Europe are kept with their noses to the grindstone and in wretched poverty to pay for the wars of their ambitious rulers. Surely this cannot last much longer in this enlightened age. A day of reckoning must come. A revolution is silently at work, and whenever it is ripe these enormous monarchical debts may be swept away as were the debt and ancient institutions of France at the close of the last century.

Reports of the Latest Battles.

Our despatches from Berlin this morning give further details, from a Prussian point of view, regarding the recent battles near Metz. General Alvensleben, assisted by Prince Frederick Charles, attacked the French divisions retreating towards Verdun and drove them in upon Metz with heavy loss on both sides. Marshal Bazaine's force was also driven in upon Metz, and the first corps of Prussians, under General Manteuffel, served another division in the same way. General Manteuffel, in telegraphing this fact to his government, says, "I write without waiting to remove my helmet," which reminds one somewhat of a famous general's despatches during our own civil war.

The despatches from Paris touching the same events do not positively deny the Prussian successes so far as attaining position is concerned, but claim heavier losses for the Prussians and anticipate a complete victory for the French ere long. A vast body of Prussians has been thrown back upon the Moselle; a victory is absolutely claimed over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz between Doncourt and Brouville, the Prussian force being repulsed along the whole line, and the consequent junction of Marshal Bazaine's forces with those of MacMahon and Trochu is assured. The investment of Strasbourg is incomplete, and the place has been heavily reinforced, while the attack on Phalsbourg was unsuccessful. With all this, however, work on the fortifications at Paris is still going on with great energy; a concentration of the corps at Chalons, sixty-four miles nearer Paris, is hoped for as a consummation devoutly to be wished, and the Emperor is reported at Rheims, a point as far westward from Metz as Chalons.

These despatches are not positively contradictory, and if we may take the statements from both sides as true they show that the Prussians are still aggressive and the French armies are acting only on the defensive. Whatever victories the latter may have gained have resulted only in securing a retreat towards Paris, and when the pursuing army of King Wilhelm invests Paris the Napoleonic dynasty is gone. "The hour of the complete victory of France is near," say the despatches from Paris, but the hour when the complete victory will save France is gone. There must be a series of rapid and overwhelming victories very soon or the three German armies already in the heart of the empire will compel a peace on their own terms.

European Despatches by Mail.

The special correspondence by mail from Europe which appears in our columns to-day continues our narrative of the progress of events in the Old World to the 6th of August. The letters which we publish do not refer particularly to war events in the field as between France and Prussia. Our writers apply themselves more immediately to a consideration of the probable consequences of the conflict which is now raging between these Powers, the present position of England as a neutral, her code of neutrality as it was interpreted and observed during the American war, and the agitation which is just now existing among her own subjects and the surrounding populations. Belgian neutrality, the questions of coal and other war contrabands and the neutrality of Luxembourg have been all elicited and presented to the British Cabinet for consideration, if not for positive action thereon. Hampered by the recorded facts of her "belligerent recognition" of the American rebellion and by those connected with the escape of the Alabama Great Britain now suffers the fruits of her diplomatic duplicity during our struggle for national existence here. She suffers in fear and trembling. She is pledged by her guarantee to Belgium, fearful of France, doubtful of Prussia, and compelled to outstep a really independent neutrality by a costly maintenance of her huge navy at a standard of force which almost exceeds that of actual war. The people grumble at all this. A powerful democratic groundswell is getting up all over the country. It will gain force as it aggregates to a roll—*crescit eundo*—which will sweep to Mr. Gladstone's feet. It may surge around the steps of the throne. Ireland remained agitated. British finances were troubled. No one could pretend to say when a great political crisis would occur in Britain, but few doubted its approach. The war convulsion between France and Prussia is certain to produce the most serious consequences to both of these nations immediately. The European peoples know that these effects cannot be confined by territorial boundaries. So they are fevering for political change, but as yet unconscious of what form it may assume.

Wendell Phillips and His New Agitation.

The irrepressible Wendell Phillips has concluded to let Cuffy slide, and has undertaken to create a new agitation, in the shape of an intensified anti-rum movement. A convention having this object in view assembled in Boston a day or two ago, and, among a number of stringent resolutions against the liquor traffic, adopted the following:—

Resolved, That there can be no greater peril than party competition for the liquor vote: that any party not openly opposed to the traffic must engage in this competition, must court the favor of the criminal classes, must barter the public morals, the purity of the ballot and every object of good government for party success.

Resolved, That this corrupt competition must be coexistent with the life and political power of the traffic; that an issue against their existence is, therefore, the only remedy, and that no such issue can be made without independent political action.

Resolved, therefore, That the organization of an independent political party is an inevitable necessity.

Thus has the flag of the prohibitionists been flung to the breeze, and the old abolition rallying cries will no doubt be soon heard throughout the country. With Wendell Phillips and his bellowing cohorts enlisted in this new agitation we may expect a stirring campaign, not only the coming fall, but for years to come, until, perhaps, like the climax of abolitionism, its force shall be felt, not physically, but morally, all over the land. Such agitators as Wendell Phillips can never rest in quiet so long as an opportunity for the exercise of their fanatical views can be secured. Therefore we may anticipate a hot anti-rum war, which, in intensity, will scarcely find a parallel since the old anti-slavery excitement of years gone by. The fight will commence in Massachusetts, Phillips being already nominated as the prohibition candidate for Governor, and a programme for the campaign is already mapped out.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION TO THE DETECTIVES.—If the report be true that the instrument with which Nathan was killed has been traced to a certain locality are the detectives on the alert to ascertain its subsequent history?

Austrian Neutrality.

Some of the Paris papers, as our latest advices show, are bitterly complaining of Austrian neutrality at a moment when, as they suggest, Franz Joseph with one hundred thousand men might avenge the defeat of Sadowa. Is not this expecting too much of one hundred thousand Austrians, when three hundred thousand of the most dashing troops in the world—the French legions of MacMahon and Bazaine—including the renowned Zouaves and Algerian Turcos, have been compelled to retire before the heavy battalions of King William? The Austrian Emperor is a sensible ruler, and his righthand man, Von Beust, is every inch a statesman. Last winter one of the imperial princes of Austria visited Paris, and, by request, made a very keen examination of the French military status at that time. Whether or not he discovered the frauds which the Emperor Napoleon III. is now said to be finding out to his dismay, we are unable to state, but we do know that immediately after his return to Vienna he quietly slipped away to Berlin, and there have been no warlike anti-Prussian demonstrations since. Moreover, the Austrian empire has not yet emerged from the dangers of the recent Slavonic agitation. Hungary, Bohemia, &c., are but temporarily pacified, and looming up over the northern border is the grim figure of the Czar, the chosen and preferred head, in certain contingencies, of the Panslavonic movement. In fine, Austria has enough to think of and enough to do at home, and there are nine millions of Germans in her empire, living in the Prussian direction, whose "blood is thicker than water." By maintaining the strictest neutrality Austria consults her own safety, checks Magenta and Solferino off against Königsgratz and Sadowa, and reserves the physical strength and moral weight that will enable her to interpose with effect at the right moment for peace, and so perform the noblest part of a truly great, enlightened and Christian Power.

THAT FATAL "DOG."—There is a report around town that the fatal "dog" which is supposed to have inflicted the horrible butchery upon the late Benjamin Nathan has been traced to the house of a notable auctioneer in this city. Is it true?

THE SAVANS OF 1870.

The State of Michigan in Science—Second Day's Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science—Magnetic Wells, Iron Ore and Oil-bearing Limestone—Discussions of Physical and Metaphysical Problems.

TROY, August 18, 1870.

The organization of the Association for the Advancement of Science was completed yesterday at three P. M.—the Convention dividing into two sections—Section A for the discussion of physics, and Section B for the discussion of natural history and kindred subjects. Section A meet at the hall of the Female Seminary, Professor E. C. Pickering, of Boston, read a paper on the "Dispersion and the Possibility of attaining Perfect Achromatism," and was followed by Professor Alfred M. Mayer, with a valuable and exceedingly luminous paper on researches in electro-magnetism. Professor Mayer's views and investigations were received with the utmost enthusiasm. Professor Winchell and Mr. E. Loomis, Professor of Natural History, then followed with discussions of astronomical questions.

In section "B" the proceedings were continued by a paper from Professor E. S. Morse, on the "Early Stages of Descina." The most lucid and valuable paper of the day was by Professor A. Winchell, in which he gave a topographical description of the northern peninsula of Michigan. He said that this vast territory was covered with marshes, and that formerly these spots were the situations of inland lakes. He said that he had discovered the remains of mastodons and elephants at a depth of less than three feet below the surface. At a depth of two and a half feet he had also found like remains, and this on a peaty soil, intermingled with sand and loam. Seven feet below the surface a flint arrow head had also been found, and the inference, therefore, was that this arrow head had been three times longer in the soil than the mastodon. Professor Winchell then described at length the vast mineral resources of the upper peninsular, the large deposits of pig iron ore and the high value of this mineral for commerce. Professor Winchell said it was the finest ore in that wealthy mineral region. The Pacific Railroad, he said, would pierce this track with one of its branches, and that this very ore could be used as ballast for the road. This track was walled in by bluffs of limestone 150 feet feet high, and the remains of ancient outlet of Lake Superior could be seen in the vicinity. He also referred to glacier action in the excavation he described. All through the wonderful country there was plenty of productive meadow land. The Professor made every one hungry by a description of the speckled trout, large and fat, found in the adjoining waters. He had known sixty pounds of trout to be caught in one hour, the largest measuring nineteen and a half inches in length and twelve inches around the body.

Mr. Hall, State Geologist, then rose to controvert the position of Professor Winchell upon the Mastodon, and a discussion ensued in which nothing was proved.

Mr. Edward D. Cope followed, "On the Homologies of the Cranial Bones of the Primary Types of Reptiles." He entered into the physiology of Decynodons and ichthrosauri, and though no doubt learned his investigations partook too much of technicality and tedious details to be interesting to the general listener.

This paper concluded the labors of the day.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION

From what can be observed thus far there appears a lack of efficient organization in the association. I do not refer to the *personnel*, which is certainly as distinguished as that of any body in the Union, but to the society's means for accomplishing ends. The question is, what will the association accomplish after a protracted meeting, in which every subject connected with modern science is discussed? Let us look at the members themselves. They may be divided into five classes.

1st. First Class consists of acute, profound and professional scientists, of which Professor Agassiz, T. Sterry Hunt and S. S. Haldeman are representative examples. They are authors.

The Second Class is comprised of professors of colleges, official geologists and men with museums of natural history, who generally confine their researches to books and cabinet collections. They can be distinguished from the first in that the first are travellers, explorers and men relying upon personal observation.

The Third Class comprise the amateur scientists, gentlemen of means and scientific tastes. Their connection with the association is generally of long years; and the advocates of no pet theories, they often make discoveries of vast value, both in a physical and metaphysical view. Though I place them third, they are by no means inferior to the first.

The Fourth Class embraces what is contained under the reproachful adjective "progressive." They are free in their convictions, and often are outspoken Spiritualists. In most parts they are admirable in theory and deal with questions without the presence of actual demonstration.

The Fifth Class, and last, shall be named the clergy. Certainly none who wear the vestments of religion favor any views that conflict with the Bible; and yet, with these five classes, the clergy has never been a unit. Otherwise, it is true that their presence here checks an irresponsible assertion that might proceed from infidelity, and annihilates all theories based upon a gloomy mysticism.

These several elements of the association investigate subjects without limit in their profundity and application, and read papers, the result of patient research and labored thought; and when the convention adjourns the papers are printed as transactions and are soon forgotten. This is all there is to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Now, where is the radical wrong? It can be found in its constitution. There is no provision for a united expression or for any official mandate of the convention; and as for the determination of any question in issue, it might as well have no corporate existence at all. The fact is, it is only a debating society; not what it might be, with its intellect and scholarship—an organization whose edicts would be respected throughout the Union. The proper measures to give this body dignity would be,

First—To allow no papers to be rejected, modified or smothered by any committee.

Second—To permit the widest range of inquiry, physical and metaphysical.

Third—The reference of every paper to five of the ablest scientists or the Convention for their report.

Fourth—The discussion of this report in open convention.

Fifth—The recognition of the principle attempted to be proved or its rejection.

Sixth—At the end of the session a codified set of laws, embracing all the truths discovered by disquisition or discussion, and these laws to be published and promulgated as the scientific jurisprudence of America.

It is only by a process of this nature that the convention can hope to leave permanent impress after its annual labors. There is much stuff and rubbish brought here, and every one has to suffer the infliction. This should be rejected and what is really valuable be preserved. The actual necessity of a set of scientific truths as the result of the labors of the Convention is not only necessary to its corporate dignity, but also as an exhibit of its scholarship. It would be a very easy matter, for instance, for the society to affirm by vote its opinion upon doubtful problems in natural history, and it would be received with respect; for the country is now overwhelmed by conducting essays, one man maintaining that the mastodon flourished about this city and another that this species did not. Chemistry, the most positive science, needs little official support; but electricity and divers other branch subjects have no fixedness in theory. Should the Convention adjourn without taking steps of the nature described, the proceedings cannot have more influence upon science than the harangues before the Liberal Club of New York.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The association met this morning at the Court House at ten o'clock. Professor Hunt presided, and a large amount of preliminary business was disposed of. At half-past ten the Convention adjourned and broke into sections, further divisions having been made. Mr. Hermann Vogel, an eminent photographer from Berlin, and belonging to the Royal Academy, was presented to the association, and made a neat speech, as follows:—

Allow me to offer to you my heartfelt thanks for your kind reception, but please to excuse simultaneously my very imperfect English. Trusted by the American Photographic Association to attend the Photographic Convention at Cleveland, I am now three months in your land. I have seen this great and wonderful country from the Delaware to the Mississippi river, from Lake Michigan to the St. Lawrence river, and I have seen in this time a grand people, eminent in industry and energetic in the development of their resources. It is a favor of the fates that I am so happy to attend the American Association for the advancement of science just before my departure to Europe, to meet a union of scientific men, whose names are not only well known in America, but also in Europe, and especially in Germany. America and Germany have been for a long time in intimate scientific connection. A great many of scientific Americans are going to Germany. Your performances are already estimated by our Alexander von Humboldt, while our German science and arts are acknowledged in America. I hope this connection between two related peoples will be more and more intimate in future. The kind reception you have given to me I regard it not as an estimation of my own little scientific works, but as an acknowledgment of German science in general.

Section A met at eleven o'clock, T. E. Hilgard in the chair. The first paper was by Professor E. B. Rogers, on "Unpublished Experiments of Professor W. B. Rogers on the Influence Exerted by the Presence of Carbonic Acid in Gas on its Illuminating Power." The paper showed the destructive effect of atmospheric air and carbonic acid gas upon the illuminating power of flame. A discussion now followed, participated in by Professors Parker, Tilman and Hilgard.

The association is now in good running order; but the sensation papers have not yet been brought forward.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

ENGLAND.

Agitation for a Regency—The Iron-clad Fleet—Sir Edwin Landseer's Health.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

There is deep displeasure here at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral at this crisis, and some persons urge a regency, with the Prince of Wales at its head.

The trial of the armored ship Iron Duke proved most satisfactory.

In the regatta yesterday the Vanguard won the Albert Cup, and the Folly won the Vice Commodore's Cup.

Cambridge University has subscribed a handsome sum for the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war.

Corrigan, the anti-repeal candidate for Parliament, leads the Dublin poll by three hundred votes, and is undoubtedly elected.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the eminent painter, is extremely ill.

The Rate of Discount—Bank Statement and Markets.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

The reduction of the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England to 4½ per cent gives greater steadiness to the markets both here and at Liverpool.

The weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England made public to-day shows that the amount of bullion has increased £105,000 since the last report.

The Cabinet of Berlin, in reply to a communication from the Pope, declines to guarantee the inviolability of the Pontifical States.

The British gunboats Dart and Reindeer have been recalled from American waters.

AUSTRIA.

The Pope Ran Ahead.

VIENNA, August 18, 1870.

The Baron Von Beust urged the abrogation of the Concordat on the ground that it was impossible to maintain relations with a Power whose pretensions are suddenly found to be illimitable.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Canyon City, Oregon, Destroyed by Fire—Treasure Shipments from San Francisco—Peace Made with Arizona Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1870.

The Central Pacific Railroad company have sent the superintendent's car to Ogden for the accommodation of Hon. William H. Seward.

Canyon City, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on the 15th instant, only one house remaining. The loss is $250,000.

Mr. Delacey, an engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, reports that the survey down the Salmon river is entirely impracticable.

The population of Oregon is estimated at 100,000, and of Washington Territory at 25,000, exclusive of Indians.

The total shipments of treasure from San Francisco since the 1st of January was $22,664,000, including $8,049,000 sent to New York by railroad.

United States revenue officers have seized Kerring's distillery, with thirty-five thousand gallons of whiskey.

The steamship Constitution sailed to-day for Panama with $5,000 in treasure.

Later intelligence from Arizona has been received. Gen. Stoneman has concluded a treaty of peace with the Tarapai-Apaches. The conditions are that the Indians shall protect the whites within their boundaries, and prevent all other bands of savages from committing depredations on their lands. The Tarapais are to roam over their district at pleasure and to visit the settlements when they desire. These Indians have been at war with the whites the past six years.

DOMINION OF CANADA

The Caughnawaga Ship Canal—American Capitalists Interested—Village Destroyed by Fire.

OTTAWA, August 18, 1870.

A meeting has been held here, attended by about forty leading capitalists of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont and by all the principal lumbermen in this neighborhood, the object being to forward the construction of the Caughnawaga ship canal to unite the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. It was stated that the United States being the principal consumer of Canadian lumber the construction of the canal would increase the value of the production of the Canadian forests, and it was claimed that as a financial measure it would recommend itself to capitalists, as the Ottawa lumber trade last year exceeded 4,000,000,000 feet, the transportation of which would be cheapened by one dollar per thousand compared with the present circuitous route.

The village of Bell's Corners has been destroyed by fire. The inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives. The fire in the woods is so close that the city was quite illuminated last night. Two or three bears, driven in by the fire, have appeared in the streets.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Military Troubles—Colonel Kirk Obeys The Writs of Habeas Corpus.

RALEIGH, August 18, 1870.

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, has ordered Kirk to make returns of writs and prisoners before him at Salisbury. Twenty-three prisoners have arrived there.

Governor Holden sent for Chief Justice Pierson, who arrived here last night. The Governor proposed to obey the writs to-day which had been heretofore issued by the Judge and deliver up those prisoners before him in Chambers. Some sixteen or eighteen of them arrived here this afternoon. After the writs issued by Judge Pierson failed, because Governor Holden refused to deliver up the prisoners, Judge Brooks was applied to, and issued writs under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States for the delivery of all these prisoners, and ordered a return to be made to him to-day at Salisbury. Anxiety is felt for the result. Other arrests have been made by Kirk recently.

A later despatch from Salisbury at five o'clock P. M. says Mr. Turner, the editor of the *Sentinel*, and twenty-three others have arrived there. They all appear in good spirits. The prisoners were immediately brought before Judge Brooks. Kirk was allowed till ten o'clock to-morrow morning to make a return. The prisoners were released on their own recognizances. It is thought all will be discharged. Writs have been granted for thirty more parties who are still under arrest.

Bergen arrived in Raleigh at four o'clock this afternoon with the prisoners for whom Judge Pierson had some time ago issued writs. A motion was made by counsel for a dismissal of the petition and retraction of the same upon the production of Wiley, charged with the murder of Stephens. Governor Holden's counsel made a counter motion for commitment upon a bench warrant on the affidavit of Bergen. The motions lie over until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, Judge Pierson bailing Wiley in the meantime in $5,000. The other eighteen persons brought to this city are still under Governor Holden's guard.

FRIGHTFUL STABBING AFFRAY.

A Deaf and Dumb Man Probably Murdered by the Proprietor of a Lager Beer Saloon in Orchard Street.

At a late hour last evening two deaf and dumb men entered the lager beer saloon No. 58 Orchard street and called for a glass of lager each. The proprietor, Frank K. Dalker, refused to give them the beer, when an altercation arose, partly carried on in the mute language of signs, and the deaf men were thrust out on the street. Dalker followed with an ice pick in his hand, and when upon the pavement stabbed one of the deaf men, named Dennis O'Brien, in the breast, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound in the region of heart. O'Brien sank to the pavement, bathed in blood, and was afterwards borne away on a stretcher and sent to Bellevue Hospital. Darker was conveyed to the Tenth precinct station house.

It is said the blood spurted from O'Brien's breast as it would from a fountain; and the ice pick, which was shown to a HERALD reporter by Sergeant Tuck, must have made a frightful wound. It is about nine inches in length, including the handle, the blade being four and a half inches long and three-eighths of an inch in thickness. Hugh Dyer, of No. 185 Orchard street, and a man named Burke, of No. 60 Orchard street, both witnesses of the affair, have concealed themselves and cannot be found.

THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.

Epitomized Journal of a Day, Showing His Way of Spending His Vacation—The Neutrality Proclamation—Miscellany of Outside Divertisements—Senator Nye.

LONG BRANCH, August 18, 1870.

Remaining quietly at home, entertaining with gracious hospitality ex-Secretary Borie and wife, newly arrived at the Presidential cottage, where they are to remain a week; taking, with his family and visitors, his midday plunge in the surf; giving an hour to Senator Nye, who called on him this afternoon, and another hour to General Porter, his Private Secretary; playing croquet with his children, in which game he is rapidly becoming an expert, and late in the afternoon taking with his family and guests his customary evening drive, make up the summary of the President's movements to-day. This is the President unbending himself, is the President at home, is the President taking his vacation, to which he has now settled himself down in earnest. Such a life does not furnish much writing material, is not full of stirring incidents; but it is full of the poetry of peace and happiness—a peace and happiness broadly universal over our country, greatly through his efforts, and the beneficent fruits of which he is now enjoying, and the nation with him, while European monarchs are tottering on their thrones, and their subjects are plunged into bloody and relentless war. And this reminds me that

THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION,

of which so much has been speculatively uttered and written during the past few days, is rather more a myth than a reality. As far as known no such proclamation has yet been drafted by the Secretary of State, and certainly none has been presented to the President for his consideration and approval. The subject has been talked over, but only to meet the contingency of the issue of such a document being requested, which is usual in such cases, by the European governments now at war. If such a request is made a proclamation of neutrality by our government will unquestionably be issued, in conformity with the general usage governing neutral Powers, but it will not be promulgated before. The talk of a special Cabinet meeting on this subject, therefore, is simply a glowing mixture of imagination and moonshine.

Major General W. B. Hazen called on the President, and received permission to visit Europe and witness the movement of the war.

LIFE AT THE BRANCH.

It is unusually lively here just now. All the hotels are well filled and the season of seaside enjoyment is at its height. It was expected to close most of the hotels soon after the 1st of next month, but the President having given it out as his intention to remain through next month will doubtless prolong the season two or three weeks beyond the usual time. The Branch is not wanting in outside diversions. Last evening Lingard gave one of his pleasingly characteristic entertainments at the Continental Hotel. To-night there is to be a grand juvenile fancy dress ball at the same place, and on Saturday is to come down the Ninth regiment in all its glory, to remain in camp a week, their camp ground and tents being already in readiness to receive them.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR NYE.

This Senatorial representative of Nevada, mentioned above as calling on the President, made only a short visit, having come down this morning and leaving to-morrow morning. He goes direct to Nevada, where he will remain till Congress again convenes. He says he can reach his home now in about a week, whereas it used to take about seventy days—a fact worth stating, as showing the rapid development and internal improvement of our country.

Grand Masquerade Ball—The Most Splendid Affair Ever Known in Long Branch—President Grant and Other Distinguished Persons Present—One Thousand Persons Refused Admittance.

LONG BRANCH, August 18, 1870.

The grand masquerade and fancy dress ball at the Continental to-night is one of the most magnificent watering place demonstrations ever known in this country. Full two thousand people, elegantly and richly attired, are in attendance. One thousand more are refused admittance. The affair, so princely arranged, has been wholly done by Mrs. W. B. Borrows.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Master Grant, Miss Mary Dent, Mrs. Secretary Belknap, Mrs. Borie, General Porter, Major General Hazen, Colonel Fish, Judge Barnard and many other distinguished personages are present. In all the history of Long Branch none other such demonstration has been known. The President, with Collector Murphy and Mrs. Hoey, and followed by other notables, are surrounded by a host of admirers. The most distinguished young people who headed the grand procession are Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Alice Pomeroy, Miss Hattie Bird, Miss Fannie Borrows, Miss Sallie Smith and others.

The arrangements for the Ninth regiment, which will encamp opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, are all complete. The officers will dine at the Metropolitan and the privates at the Continental Hotel. They will arrive Saturday.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

TROY, August 18, 1870.

This evening, as Commodore Vanderbilt was about entering his room at Congress Hall, Saratoga, he fell in an apoplectic fit. He was immediately carried to the room and medical aid was summoned. Two physicians from this city have gone up. No one is allowed to see Mr. Vanderbilt, and the physicians are constantly at his bedside.

Every effort is being made to keep the affair quiet and hush it up. It is supposed that the excitement of the races brought on the attack, and from appearances the Commodore lies in a very precarious condition. His family have been summoned to his bedside.

WYOMING.

The Big Horn Expedition—William H. Seward.

CHEYENNE, August 18, 1870.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Sweetwater reports that about thirty men of the Big Horn expedition have returned to Camp Brown. The remainder have gone to Montana. No details of the movements of the expedition are given.

Hon. William H. Seward arrived here to-day. He was met at the depot by a large number of citizens, officers and the post band. Mr. Seward will remain here a day or two as the guest of General King, the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Forest City vs. Eckfords—Overwhelming Defeat of the Latter by a Score of 13 to 0.

Not one of the many persons who wended their way out to the Union grounds yesterday afternoon expected to witness anything like the game that was played there between the veteran Eckfords and the somewhat renowned Forest City Club, of Cleveland, Ohio. Almost every one thought the former would be defeated, but no one was prepared to see them so completely "done for," so outrageously beaten as they were. Indeed, the Eckford boys and their many friends thought to serve them as the Red Stockings did the Unions of Tremont, or as the Mutuals did the White Stockings; but it was one of the few things that is impossible of accomplishment on this mundane sphere. The Forest City Club is a strong one, as their career this season shows, but they lack one thing, and that is a good captain. With Harry Wright in that position it is very doubtful if there is a club in the United States who could get over them much. Their play yesterday, with but one or two exceptions, was just simply superb. They have a "tip top" pitcher (J. White) and catcher (E. White). The former delivers a very straight, swift ball, with any quantity of the genuine twist upon it. So effective, indeed, was his pitching yesterday that the Eckfords found it impossible to bat him, and only succeeded in getting the ball outside the infield twice, and then only to have it "gobbled up" on the fly. E. White, although not the regular catcher, has few superior in the country. He is exceedingly active, stands right up to the hottest kind of balls, and is, on the whole, sharp and active. Carlton's play on first base and Sutton's on third was as fine as was ever witnessed, the former alone capturing eighteen men, being assisted by the latter seven times. In the third inning the whole side was fielded out in one, two, three order by Sutton's throws to Carlton. Indeed, too much cannot be said in favor of the fielding and batting abilities of this club, and if they do not come at the top of the pile next season it will be their own fault.

Of course the Eckfords felt sore over their crushing defeat, but they nevertheless took it manfully, feeling confident that they had done their very prettiest to avert the calamity which befel them. Their greatest difficulty, as stated above, was in batting, for they did very well in the field, having only four serious errors recorded against them. Their pitcher, McDermott, needs a little more training to teach him to deliver the ball a little more careful when there is a man on third base.

The following is the score:—

FOREST CITY. Players	O.	R.	1B.	T.	P.	A.	ECKFORD. Players.	O.	R.	1B.	T.	P.	A.
J. White, p.	3	1	3	3	0	8	A. Allis'n 1st b.	5	0	1	1	6	0
Ward, s. s.	3	1	0	1	0	3	Malone, r. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Pratt, r. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0	Duffy, 3d b.	2	0	1	1	7	4
Sutton, 3d b.	2	3	4	9	1	5	W. Al's'n, 2d b.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Carlton, 1st b.	3	2	2	8	18	3	McDermott, p.	2	0	0	0	2	1
Allison, c. f.	3	0	1	1	0	0	Jh. Snyder, c. f.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Kimball, 2d b.	4	2	0	0	1	3	Jas. Snyder, c.	3	0	0	0	5	0
Heubel, l. f.	2	2	2	2	1	0	Beach, s. s.	3	0	0	0	1	2
E. White, c.	2	1	2	2	6	2	Coughlan, l. f.	3	0	0	0	3	1
Total	27	13	16	23	27	18	Total	27	0	2	2	27	10

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckfords	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest City	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	13

Umpire—Mr. John Wildy.

Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Emoluments of Naval Officers and Port Surveyors.

Organization of National Banks on a Gold Basis.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1870.

Movements of President Grant.

Information was received here to-day settling the question of the President's movements for the balance of this month. The President will not come here to-morrow to hold a Cabinet meeting, as so generally stated, but he will remain quietly in Long Branch until the close of next week, when he will proceed to Glenclyffe, the summer residence of Secretary Fish, opposite West Point, N. Y. The President will arrive there in time to attend the closing hop of the season at West Point on the 29th of August, and he will spend a few days with Secretary Fish. Secretary Robeson will also pay a visit to Glenclyffe to-morrow or next day, and probably remain until the departure of the President.

The Next Democratic Presidential Candidate.

Francis P. Blair, Senior, declares that in his conversation with your correspondent, a few weeks ago, he did not intend to state that Judge Chase was his preference for the next democratic or opposition candidate for President. A close reading of your correspondent's account of that interview will show that Mr. Blair was not represented as so saying, but merely as expressing the opinion that "a thorough Union man and patriot" should be selected. A very general impression, however, seems to have obtained that Mr. Blair expressed a preference for Judge Chase. Such, however, was not the fact.

The Attempted Assessment of Clerks for Political Purposes.

A convention of the presidents of the several State republican associations in this city, including the president of the Southern Republican Association, was held Tuesday evening, and an organization perfected by the election of A. M. Clapp, of New York, president, and Charles T. Murray, secretary. Colonel Cowie was subsequently elected financial agent. The following organizations were represented:—New York, A. M. Clapp; Pennsylvania, Colonel D. C. Nevins; Indiana, Charles T. Murray; Illinois, Colonel A. H. Holt; Iowa, Colonel George W. Cowie; Michigan, M. L. Higgins; Kentucky, General A. M. Stout; Southern Republican Club, General Allen Rutherford. The special business considered was the late assessment imposed upon officers of the civil service by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee. The members of the convention, while recognizing the importance of the approaching elections, and agreeing with the committee as to the necessity of national aid being extended, were unanimously of the opinion that the object sought would be more satisfactorily accomplished in the manner heretofore adopted by the respective State associations.

On motion, Messrs. Clapp and Murray were instructed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting in regard to the assessment.

Their report was unanimously adopted, suggesting the policy of voluntary contributions as more beneficient than a system of arbitrary assessment.

The views of the convention have been laid before the Congressional Committee and been approved.

Rumored Despatches Concerning the War.

Some of the newspapers are daily publishing despatches from this city, purporting to convey the substance of telegrams received from Europe by the State Department, Monsieur Berthemy and Baron Gerolt in regard to the war movements. It is not too much to state that there is not one word of truth in them. Very few despatches are received here, and they always contain information two or three days old. Baron Gerolt and Monsieur Berthemy laugh at some of the alleged despatches which they are represented as receiving from their home governments. Monsieur Berthemy, the French Minister, is quite unwell to-day.

War News—Excitement in Diplomatic Circles.

The war news intensely interests all classes of people, particularly such of the diplomatic corps as are now in Washington, including, of course, the Prussian and French Ministers. Military men refer to the maps to aid them in understanding the newspaper accounts of the war, upon which they converse with much earnestness and explain fully what appears to them to be the real situation of affairs.

Love for Fatherland.

The large number of the applicants at the Department of State for passports are Germans, who propose returning to Prussia to enter the army.

The Cuban Question.

A Madrid telegram in to-day's papers states that Colonel Hay, Secretary of the American Legation, is on his way to Washington to adjust the questions arising from the Cuban situation. Our government knows nothing regarding the movements of Colonel Hay further than this newspaper account, nor is it probable his mission is correctly stated, for the reason that the adjustment of such questions belong to the governments of Spain and the United States. Some weeks ago General Sickles, under instructions from the Secretary of State, delivered to the Regency the proposition on our part for an adjustment of the pending questions, and suggesting that this take place in Washington. To this proposition the Spanish government has as yet made no response. Our government has not for some months received any intelligence of importance from Cuba. The American Consul at Havana has been ill. None of our vessels are now at Cuban ports owing to the sickly season.

Adjusting Accounts for Taking the Eighth Census.

The late rebellion interrupted the adjustment of a great many accounts with federal officers employed in the South, and cases of the kind are continually arising to bother the departments. The latest is that of Assistant Marshals in the Southern States engaged in taking the eighth census. It appears they have not yet received their pay, the breaking out of the rebellion having prevented it by the suspension of their accounts with the Superintendent of the Census. An appropriation was made by the last Congress for the payment of such claims, and the accounts of the unpaid Marshals will be audited in the same manner as similar officers under the present Census law, so far as practicable. The Secretary of the Interior has ruled that such Marshals, in presenting their accounts for adjustment, must take the iron-clad oath, otherwise they will receive no pay.

Payment of Census Marshals.

The Superintendent of the Census Bureau, the Fifth Auditor and the First Comptroller have held several consultations lately and agreed upon a system of auditing the accounts of the 6,000 assistant marshals employed in taking the present census. Superintendent Walker is preparing a form of accounts, which is to be supplied to all the assistant marshals and by them filled up and forwarded to the Census Office, from which they will be transmitted to the Fifth Auditor for further examination. One half the payment of claims will be made at once, but the balance will be reserved until it is ascertained that the amount of appropriations made to take the census is sufficient to cover the entire expenses. After passing through the Fifth Auditor's office the accounts will be transmitted to the First Comptroller, and after undergoing this final adjustment they will be reported back to the Superintendent of Census in schedule form. The Superintendent of Census will then be authorized to pay each Assistant Marshal. General Walker expects that the appropriation will fully cover the expenses.

National Banks on the Gold Basis.

A number of letters have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency from parties requesting information relative to the establishment of gold banks under the new law. Full information will be given in the forthcoming circular from Comptroller Hulburd, an abstract of which was recently published. Authority was given to one bank in Mobile, Ala., and one at Catlettsburg, Ky., to organize for business, and papers were received for the organization of a bank in Maysville, Ky., previously approved. The certificate of authority to commence business was issued to-day for the National Bank of Springfield, Mo., with a capital of $100,000.

Important to Vinegar Manufacturers.

The subject of the manufacture of vinegar from mashes, worts or washes is receiving attention by the internal revenue officers. The construction of the law seems to be such as to prohibit the manufacture of vinegar from mashes, &c., and to compel the use of tax paid spirits instead of the alcohol contained in such mashes as has been heretofore usual. The enforcement of this view of the law must increase the revenue from spirits, as the quantity of vinegar consumed by the country will require annually about 1,000,000 gallons of spirits for its production. This would increase the internal revenue from tax paid spirits about half a million dollars annually.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending August 13, 1870:—

New York	$3,099,935
Philadelphia	117,929
Boston	426,770
Baltimore	190,891
New Orleans, from July 30 to August 8	132,138
San Francisco, from July 30 to August 6	302,629
Total	$4,270,292

The Currency Balance in the Treasury.

Day before yesterday the currency balance in the Treasury was decreased by $12,000,000, in consequence of redemptions of United States notes to that amount. A like amount of new United States notes of the series of 1869 was issued to the United States Treasurer yesterday, which left the currency balance last night about $40,000,000, and thereby restored the equilibrium of the Treasury balance.

Personal.

M. Berthémy, the French Minister, is confined to his bed with a severe attack of cholera morbus.

Secretary Cox is the only member of the Cabinet now in Washington.

The Attorney General has appointed Mr. Joseph A. Ware special counsel with regard to cotton cases before the Court of Claims.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Coolie Immigration Denounced—Equal Rights for Women—The National Labor Reform Party Movement—Platform Reported by the Committee.

CINCINNATI, August 18, 1870.

In the afternoon session of the Labor Congress yesterday Mr. MCGUIRE, of Missouri, submitted a minority report on the President's address, declaring for free homesteads to every American citizen, which he cannot be deprived of by his own act or by Congress, free money or a sufficiency of the money taken and furnished by the government without the interposition of banks. The report was laid on the table.

The question recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. TROUP, of New York, opposed that portion of the report recommending the printing of 20,000 copies of the President's address until means are provided to pay for the work. He was also opposed to that portion of the report against Chinese immigration. The distinction between importation and immigration must be clearly stated.

Mr. LANE, of California, was in favor of the report and against both the importation and immigration of Chinese.

Mr. MCLEAN, of Boston, spoke against coolie importation or immigration. The Chinaman could never become a citizen of the United States, like other immigrants, from his very nature. He would remain a heathen in spite of all Christian influence upon him.

The majority report on the President's address was then adopted.

Mrs. LANE, of Boston, submitted resolutions endorsing the action of the Labor Congress during the past year demanding for toiling sisters the same rate of wages that members of this Congress receive, &c. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. FIELD, of Detroit, introduced resolutions declaring for United States legal tender money; demanding immediate relief from all internal revenue taxation, save on whiskey, which is to be increased one-fifth; asking for the repeal of duties on articles in common use not grown or manufactured here, &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Cincinnati, offered resolutions touching prison discipline, substituting schools of reform for houses of correction and refuge.

Mr. BRADY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution asking for legislative protection to miners.

Mr. DELANEY, of California, presented resolutions denouncing the coolie system and asking for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and China; also opposing taxation of tilled land and imposing taxation of all lands by monopolies and not cultivated.

A number of other resolutions were offered.

The resolutions were generally referred to their appropriate committees.

The PRESIDENT appointed a Committee on Public Lands to act in conjunction with the committee on the platform.

At the opening of the Congress this morning Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution recommending the formation of an independent political party, to be known as the National Labor Reform Party, for the protection of the ballot, of the interests of the working people, and for the appointment of a committee in each State to call a national convention to organize such party.

Mr. CUMMINGS supported the resolution in a speech.

Mr. WIER (colored), of Pennsylvania, offered a proposition to organize an independent political party. The history of all reform movements in this country showed that the cause generally had gained no strength by political organizations. The anti-slavery organization had operated on public sentiment outside of politics.

Mr. LAVINE, of Illinois, made an earnest speech in favor of Mr. Cummings' resolution. He would admit that the republicans had given away much land, but the same party had opened all the South to the laboring classes.

Mr. TROUP, of New York, said that experience had shown that the introduction of politics into trade unions had impaired their usefulness.

The Committee on Platform reported substantially as follows:—

That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws made during the war. Second—That the rate of interest is disproportionate to and in excess of the national wealth. Third—The repeal of the national banking system is demanded. Fourth—The present greenbacks that are not a full legal tender should be withdrawn, and a currency based on the wealth of the nation issued as a legal tender for all debts, public and private, convertible into three per cent bonds; also, convertible into money at the pleasure of the holder. The fifth opposes the payment in gold of the five-twenty bonds, the principal of which is legally payable in lawful money. Sixth—The burdens of the government should bear equally on all classes. The exemption of bonds bearing extortionate rates of interest from taxation is in violation of the first principles of labor. Seventh—The tariff should be modified to admit the necessaries of life and such articles of common use as we cannot produce, duties for revenue to be mainly laid on articles of luxury and such articles as we have the material for in abundance, and so develop the resources of the country, increase the number of factories, give employment to more laborers, cause immigration of skilled labor, create a permanent home market for agricultural products, destroy the necessity for odious and expensive internal taxation, and soon enable us to compete with the manufacturers of Europe. Eighth—The public ends belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but saved as a trust for the people and granted, free of cost, to settlers in amounts only of 160 acres. Ninth—The treaty making power has no authority in the constitution to dispose of the public lands without the joint sanction of the Senate and House of Representatives.

After the report of the Committee on Platform Mr. DELANO, of California, offered a resolution, which he asked to have added to the platform, declaring that the presence of Chinese laborers in large numbers is an evil entailing want and crime on all classes of the American people, and should be prevented by law.

The platform was taken up by sections.

Mr. COFFIN spoke in opposition to the first resolution. He thought it hinted at repudiation. He offered a substitute, which was tabled by a vote of 45 to 15.

After considerable confusion the original resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution touching the rate of interest was taken up.

Mr. PETERS, of Washington, took exception to the resolution as it stood.

Mr. COGGSWELL, of Illinois, sustained the resolution in a speech.

Pending discussion a recess was taken till two P. M.

Upon the reassembling of the Congress in the afternoon the resolution of Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, came up. After a discussion of one hour on this question the interest resolution of the platform was taken up.

Mr. NOBLE, of Missouri, offered a substitute, which was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

The resolution pertaining to national banks was then taken up. After debate the resolution was adopted and the Convention adjourned.

YACHTING.

One of the Finest Races This Season.

Contest Between the Cambria and Idler at Newport.

The Cambria the Winner by Eight Minutes and Forty-three Seconds.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 18, 1870.

Another match race came off this afternoon, the contestants being the schooner yachts Cambria and Idler. The race was twenty miles to windward and back, and the prize a cup valued at fifty guineas. It was decidedly the finest race that has taken place since the squadron arrived here. The British craft won by eight minutes and forty-three seconds on time, the Cambria having allowed the Idler two minutes and fifty seconds. The very best qualities of the yachts were brought into requisition, and the Cambria, in carrying off the cup, unquestionably proved herself to be a splendid vessel on the wind, which was more favorable for the contest to-day than for any event that has taken place this week. In fact it was just strong enough for the display of the weatherly qualities of both vessels, and in defeating the Idler the Cambria has added much to her reputation, especially in this country, since the former was regarded by most yachtmen as one of the ablest yachts in the squadron. Indeed, the feeling prevailed generally that the Idler would have easily outsailed her adversary, even beating to windward; while it was supposed by those who seemed to know both vessels that the Cambria would stand little chance with her on the homestretch before the wind. It was claimed, however, that had the Idler not split her stem at a time when she was weathering the Cambria the result might have been different. Howbeit, the British yacht sailed beautifully when the wind was strongest, and the credit of the triumph she meritoriously achieved must be accorded her. The Idler was certainly winding her opponent when the mishap occurred, and was compelled to tack to the westward to remedy the open stem; but the vessels were over three miles apart at the time, and, even had no accident taken place it is difficult to state what the result of the contest would have been. As it was, the Cambria rounded the buoy nineteen minutes ahead, while the Idler gained some five or six minutes on the return before the wind. All things considered, it was a splendid race, and a fair opportunity was afforded both vessels to exhibit their sailing qualities to advantage. So far as manœuvres were concerned the contest was not so interesting as some of the races that preceded it; but for speed and good sailing it has not been surpassed. There were very few tactics employed, long stretches being made throughout, and the distance between the competitors robbed the affair of the excitement which marked the race with the Palmer yesterday, when the two vessels kept together within cable lengths of each other till within three miles of Block Island.

The result of the contest caused some surprise, as it was generally anticipated that the Idler would win. She was the favorite at odds, just as much as the Cambria was the previous day, and when it was announced that the Cambria had won the cup considerable astonishment was manifested, and not a few were disappointed.

THE COURSE AND TERMS OF THE RACE.

As already mentioned, the wind was extremely favorable. The course was the same as that sailed over the previous day—namely, from a stakeboat stationed at a line between Fort Adams and the Dumpling to and around the buoy off Block Island and return, the entire distance direct being over forty miles. It was the intention of the Commodore to proceed to New Bedford with the fleet, but as the wind was fresh and the parties anxious to race the squadron remained in the harbor here. By the terms of the race, the yachts were to sail according to the regulations of the New York Yacht Club, time allowance being given; and as the Cambria was the larger vessel the Idler received two minutes fifty seconds and six-tenths of a second. The respective measurement of the yachts was as follows:—

Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	Area.
Cambria	James Ashbury	227.6	2,105
Idler	T. C. Durant	132.5	1,834.6

At midday the yachts left their anchorage in the harbor and proceeded towards the fort. The Cambria carried the same sails as on yesterday—namely, flying-jib, forestaysail, foresail, mainsail and working fore and main topsails. The Idler carried the usual fore and aft sails, with the exception of the fore gaff topsail, which was hauled down. A gun was fired from the Phantom for the yachts to get ready, and a few minutes later the contestants crossed the line on a flying start, in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	12	29	30
Idler	12	30	01

It was now the first of the ebb, and the wind was fresh from the southwest. Starting out in advance the Cambria got to the windward and first tacked towards the Dumpling, the Idler being immediately on her lee and following in the wake of her adversary, but went over very close to the shore. The Idler was the first to go about, but the Cambria made a pretty long stretch close to the land, and on making the first tack she was pretty well to the windward. The Idler was tacking from the fort side, and the Cambria making towards Bateman's Point, and when midway in the channel the Idler passed under her stern, going in the opposite direction, both being equi-distant from the shore on either side. A short tack, however, on the part of the Idler again brought her in the wake of the Cambria.

The positions of the vessels now much resembled those of the Palmer and Cambria when quitting the harbor. The Cambria, on making her second tack, was forty-five seconds in stays, on her third fifty seconds, and on her fourth about forty seconds, her average being about forty-seven seconds. Just as the yachts cleared the channel the wind freshened and the sea was rolling somewhat. The Cambria weathered Bateman's Point on her sixth tack about half a mile, and took a southeasterly course, the Idler still following in her wake, and while the former was gradually out sailing her the latter worked to windward in good style. This was a very long stretch, and as the Cambria, close-hauled, was rushing swiftly through the water, the Idler managed to get a very good windward position, and so they parted company. On this stretch the wind altered two points, which in some measure accounted for the strides to windward being made by the Idler.

The course now pursued by the Cambria was south by west, half south, far out from but opposite the Narraganset shore. The Cambria gradually widened the gap. At ten minutes to two o'clock the Idler tacked and headed towards Point Judith. This is the time the accident is said to have occurred to the stem of the Idler. It was split open and the chain of the anchor seized on the bobstay and hove to it, which secured the bowsprit, and enabled her to continue the race, her course then being about west by north.

At half-past two o'clock the Idler was about three miles and a half on the Cambria's lee. The wind was very fresh, and both yachts proceeded at a lively pace. The Idler tacked at 2:26 P. M., the wind altering slightly in favor of the Cambria. The former again tacked at 3:33 P. M., and the Cambria at 3:29, the Idler being about three miles on her lee beam. This was the prettiest part of the contest, and the time when the yachts went fastest.

After a magnificent run the Cambria rounded the buoy at 3:54:30 P. M., running past it within three or four feet. It was a wonderful performance, but was attended with great risk, for had she touched the buoy she would of course have been ruled out of the race. The Idler was now about two miles to the leeward of the buoy, and had to make four tacks to round it, the following being the time of each vessel:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	3	54	30
Idler	4	13	10

THE RUN HOME

before the wind possessed no features of interest. It was a long stern chase the whole way, and the race was evidently with the Cambria. Both vessels went along with great rapidity, the Cambria hoisting her balloon topsails and booming out her lug foresail. Shortly after rounding the buoy the hull of the Idler was scarcely perceptible, but she gained somewhat on the run. The Cambria, however, got in too far to the westward, and in order to clear Point Judith, which she did at 4:48 P. M., was forced to jib over, and had to jibe a second time after passing it, by which movements she lost a good deal of time. After being sufficiently clear of Point Judith the yachts continued on their way, there being scarcely any perceptible gain by either. The Cambria passed Brenton's Reef lightship at 5:27 P. M., and on passing Bateman's Point was loudly cheered and was received with friendly salutes. She finally passed the stakeboat the winner of the cup at 5:47:20, to the surprise of the majority of the spectators. The Idler was also saluted as she arived and passed the stakeboat twelve minutes and four seconds behind the Cambria. The official time of their return is as follows:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Cambria	5	47	20
Idler	5	59	25

Altogether it was a splendid contest, marked, as it was, by excellent sailing and great speed, whilst the capacities of both yachts were brought to a capital test. According to the time allowance the Cambria won by 8m., 43s. and 4-10ths., and taking into account that the Cambria got 31s. start, she beat the Idler on actual time by 11m., 35s. The Cambria made the race in 5h., 17m., 20s., and the Idler in 5h., 29m., 24s.

Several yachts accompanied the racers, including the America, which behaved exceedingly well. Owing to the fact of the Idler splitting her stem, another contest may be arranged between her and the Cambria, but no formal challenge has yet been offered.

The squadron will proceed to New Bedford to-morrow (Friday) morning.

The regatta at Fair Haven noticed in the HERALD of yesterday is to take place near Van Tine's Hotel, on the Shrewsbury river, and not at Fair Haven, Conn., as many have erroneously supposed.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and 91¾ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88; 1865, 87¼; 1867, 86¾; ten-forties, 82½. Stocks steady; Erie Railway shares, 17¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 22½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 18.—The Bourse closed firm yesterday. Rentes, 64f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18—4:30 P. M.—Cotton firm: middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, 10s. 7d. per cental for California white; 8s. 10d. for red Western No. 2; winter, 9s. 10d. Corn, 30s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18—1:30 P. M.—Cheese, 62s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 57s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 18.—Linseed oil, £31 15s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 18—Turpentine easier, not lower. Tallow dull at 44s. Spirits of turpentine dull at 29s. a 29s. 6d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 18.—Petroleum firmer.

THE RECENT LYNCHING IN CORTLANDVILLE.—The people of Cortlandville justify the recent tarring and feathering of a woman in that village, whose shameful intimacies with a man named Moore had driven his wife to suicide. They say that great wrongs were borne for three years by the wife, the shameless woman taking every possible occasion to insult her and aggravate her misery. Not three weeks before her death Mrs. Moore was met at the depot by Mrs. Blye, who spat in her face. This she is said to have done several times previously, in the presence of Mrs. Moore's friends—ladies of the highest respectability. Upon appealing to her husband for protection she was told, "Don't pay any attention to it." It was a known fact in Cortland that whenever the two women met the wife was sure to meet with abuse as only such women can give, asking "when Mrs. Moore could come and do her washing," and much more such talk. It was for these offences that the Cortlandvilians took the law in their own hands against a feeble woman, and allowed the principal criminal—the guilty husband—to go unharmed.—*Troy Times, August* 17.

A Live Paper.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

FOR THIS WEEK

contains

VIEW OF STRASBOURG.

FORTIFICATIONS AT METZ.

MAP OF SEAT OF WAR.

PORTRAITS OF

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,

GENERAL STEINMETZ,

GENERAL TROCHU,

GENERAL DOUAY,

COUNT PALIKAO,

LOUIS OF BAVARIA,

COUNT BENEDETTI.

FULL PAGE PICTURE OF THE YACHT RACE.

FULL PAGE WAR CARTOON BY THOS. NAST.

TWO SPIRITED AND TIMELY COMICS.

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THE PRESENT WAR WILL BE VERY THOROUGHLY ILLUSTRATED IN HARPER'S WEEKLY BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

A Universal Surprise.—Nobody believed, before the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, in the possibility of a preparation for reviving the natural color of gray hair, as clear and transparent as the atmosphere, and as limpid as alcohol. Everybody believes it now. The old nostrums are discarded, and the Vitalia is admitted to be a perfect success. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A.—Restorer America. A liquid so fragrant, pure, translucent and beautifying that Diana's nymphs, wearied after the chase, could bathe and refresh therein, and Titania's fairies, leaving their rosebud baths of dew, would lave in this, their beauties to renew, and attract thereby the admiration even of the gods! For RESTORING the ORIGINAL COLOR OF THE HAIR, DISPERSING DANDRUFF and CLEANSING the scalp, RESTORER AMERICA IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Ladies and Gents, if You Wish Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate price, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

No Genuine Congress Water Sold on Draught. Congress and Empire Spring Company's New York depot, 94 Chambers street.

Patent Window Umbrellas.—Newest Invention of the age. SIMON HEITER & CO., 86 Leonard street, sole manufacturers.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers 16 Wall street, N. Y.

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ANOTHER CHAPTER OF ERIE.

A Shadow of a Great Strategic Movement.

Threatening Consolidation of the Mortgage Debt—Startling News for Stockholders—Burt Flanked—The Present Management Entrenching Themselves.

Financial circles have been somewhat stirred recently by a rumor that the Erie management intended some grand coup. With a view to determine the importance of such a rumor a HERALD reporter called at the gilded palace of King Corporation, on Twenty-third street, yesterday to ascertain what the meditated manœuvre amounted to. Everybody, however, showed an alacrity of ignorance on the subject, and the main spring, Mr. Gould, went under cover on hearing a HERALD reporter wanted to review him, and declined giving an audience. The employés, taking their cue from the manager, bluffed off all questions, and seemed to move about as mysteriously as scouts on a picket line. Failing to acquire information in that quarter Wall street was next tried with more satisfactory result. There it was learned that it was the intention of the Erie management to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the company. The following is

WHAT IS FEARED.

The genius of Fish and Gould has never been more perfectly demonstrated than in the successful way in which they have succeeded in getting through the Legislature acts to perpetuate their control of Erie. The famous Classification bill, which has almost become a political issue, does not need reference here. Again, at the last Legislature, a bill was introduced granting them the privilege of availing themselves of the legislation of other States into which their franchise extends, the effect of which would have been that even if Mr. Burt had succeeded in procuring the repeal of the Classification bill in this State the present Erie management could have continued their tenure of office by classyfing under the law of Pennsylvania.

During the same session a bill was introduced, but not passed, whereby a majority of the mortgage creditors of any railroad in this State could obtain control of the road by a summary process of foreclosure, to be followed by the organization of a new corporation under their direction. The HERALD financial article called attention to this bill at the time of its introduction, and suggested that it might be intended to subserve the interests of the present Erie management in enabling them to strengthen their hold upon the road. This notice, however, failed at the time to excite more than the ordinary daily comment in financial circles, the general impression then being that the bonded debt of Erie was mostly held by outsiders. Interest in the subject has, however, been revived by the publication in a weekly journal of the following advertisement:—

Notice is hereby given, as required by law, that it is the intention of the Erie Railway Company to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the company.
M. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

This important notice has since appeared in other journals; but the circumstance of its first publication in a weekly paper, and one not particularly addressing itself to the financial world, has increased the curiosity felt as to its precise meaning.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The present funded debt of the road is as follows:—

Classes—Due.	Amount.
First mortgage bonds, May 1, 1877	$3,000,000
Second mortgage bonds, convertible, March 1, 1879	4,000,000
Third mortgage bonds, March 1, 1883	6,000,000
Fourth mortgage bonds, convertible, October 1, 1880	4,441,000
Fifth mortgage bonds, convertible, June 1, 1888	926,500
Buffalo Branch bonds, January 1, 1891	186,400
Real estate	500
Sterling bonds, £800,000, convertible, September, 1875	4,344,400
Total	$23,398,800

THE MORTGAGE DEBT

amounts to $15,367,500, and probably this only, it is believed, would participate in the general consolidated mortgage. In this event the Buffalo Branch bonds, and the English debentures, with all the debt of the company below the fifth mortgage, including stock, both common and preferred, would be in danger of becoming valueless.

A RAILROAD COUP D'ETAT.

If at any time it suits the convenience of the majority of the mortgagees, which is very likely already the present management, to take forever possession of the road, all they require to do is to fail to pay the interest on the mortgage when due, and then to foreclose such mortgage. By these proceedings the whole of the stock, common as well as preferred and all the other indebtedness of the company would be thrown out, and so the entire property would pass into their full legal ownership of the holders of such mortgage bonds, who could form a company among themselves.

The interpretation put upon the notice given above in Wall street is that the entire of this debt of over $23,000,000, which is supposed to be now mostly, if not entirely, owned by the present Erie management, is to be funded in one single mortgage, intended to cover the entire property of the Erie railway. What this property is the following extract from official report will show:—

EXTENT OF ERIE ROAD.

The line of the road extending from Jersey City to Dunkirk, N. Y., is 459 miles, and the branches owned or leased by the company to 386 miles, making the total length of the road owned, leased and operated 845 miles. On the main line there are 380 miles of double track and sidings, and on the branch line 50 miles, giving a total of 431 miles. The following railroads, on the authority of Poor's Railroad Manual, are virtually owned by the Erie Company:—

	Miles.
Paterson, Hudson and Ramapo	29.62
Paterson and Newark	12.00
Northern New Jersey	21.25
Hackensack and New York	4.88
Newburg Cut-off	12.50
Long Dock	1.50
Buffalo, New York and Erie	142.90
Rochester and Genesee Valley	18.45
Chemung	17.36
Hawley Branch	16.00
Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg	26.00
Jefferson	8.50
Total	310.06

The Erie Company operates under lease the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, 387 miles; the Mahoning, Leavitsburg and Cleveland, 50 miles; the Franklin branch from Meadville to Oil City, 35 miles, and the Silver Creek branch, 5 miles. It also runs its trains over the broad guage track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, but the accounts of these roads are kept distinct from those of the Erie. Erie also runs trains over the following roads, receiving payment in a fixed sum for each mile run:—Warwick Valley Railroad, 10 miles; the Montgomery and Erie Railroad, 10.25 miles; the Middletown, Union and Water Gap Railroad, 14 miles.

THE ROLLING STOCK

consists of 404 locomotives, 218 first class passenger cars, 54 second class and emigrant, 71 baggage, mail and express, and 7,447 freight cars, giving a total of 7,785 cars.

EARNINGS FOR 1869.

The gross earning for the past year have been as follows:—Passengers, $3,429,629; freight, $13,046,893; telegraph, $33,562; storage, $3,740; rent, $22,831; mail, $150,409; and Pavonia ferry, $34,523. Giving the total gross earnings, $16,721,500.

EXPENSES.

Transportation, $13,253,266; Hudson river ferry, $184,514; telegraph, $107,273; internal revenue tax, $88,566; loss on Erie steamers, $78,464; rent of railroad, $824,020; interest on mortgage debt, $1,703,773; surplus October 1, 1869, $476,621.

RECAPITULATION.

Earnings	$16,721,500
Expenses	14,542,105
Net earnings	$2,179,395

GENERAL BALANCES.

The capital stock—common, $70,000,000, and preferred seven per cent. $8,536,910; total, $78,536,910; funded debt, $23,398,800; no floating debt; total stocks and debt, $101,935,710. Per contra—Cost of road, &c., $57,164,420 99; rolling stock, $7,440,575 59; Pavonia and Twenty-third street ferries, $526,962 43; total cost of property, $65,131,959 01. The remainder, $36,803,750 99, has been invested in auxiliary works and advances, &c., to leased roads.

A PROBLEM.

It will thus be seen that this great road, its valuable franchise, immense equipment, representing millions, and with yearly gross earnings amounting to $16,721,000, is placed within the grasp of any capitalist or clique of capitalists who can get possession of the majority of its mortgage debt, only amounting to about eighteen million dollars, in the event of any interruption in the payment of the interest, which event might be brought about any time by collusion, thus offering the strongest temptation to conspiracies against the interests of its real proprietors, the stockholders.

THE LATE MR. COBB, OF MORRISTOWN, N. J.

The will of the late Senator Cobb, of Morristown, N. J, was admitted to probate on Wednesday, before Surrogate Ballantine. The property is estimated at one million of dollars. Among the bequests is the sum of $24,000 to the Methodist Episcopal church in Morristown, for the completion of the church and school. The will is dated the 4th of December, 1869.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Cruelty at Sea—The Altered Bond—A Revenue Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

John Deacon, captain of the steamship Merida, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of having subjected Thomas H. Corcoran, a seaman of the vessel, to cruel and unusual punishment on the 10th of July, 1870. He was held in $1,000 bail to appear for examination next Monday.

Mr. Lamber, who was arrested yesterday afternoon for having an altered $10,000 bond in his possession, gave bail to-day in $10,000 to appear for examination.

O. S. Martinez and Anthony Perez were under examination yesterday on the charge of having 800 cigars in their possession on which the revenue tax had not been paid. Martinez was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Perez was discharged.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Barnard.—No. 75.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Evergreen Cemetery Litigation—A Twelve Years Legal Fight—The Action Renewed.

Before Judge Pratt.

The Petition of John A. Weisse, of the City of New York, and William H. Butler, of the City of Brooklyn, in the Matter of the Evergreen Cemetery.—James Myers, Jr., has concluded his twelve years' legal fight with the trustees of the Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Myers said he carried on the fight for twelve years and four months, at an expense to himself of $10,000, simply that the rights of the lot owners might be secured. He claims to have accomplished his object, and, therefore, the Cemetery was to have been sold on the 3d instant, the purchasers to be subject to the laws of 1847 for the regulation of rural cemeteries. On the 1st instant, however, Winchester Britton, of counsel for the above named petitioners, appeared before Judge Pratt and procured an order postponing the sale until after his clients could be heard.

The argument was postponed until yesterday morning, when Mr. Britton again appeared in court with a most formidable-looking pile of documents. Both petitioners are trustees, and Mr. Butler is also President of the Corporation of the Evergreens. The present suit was commenced for the purpose of having the sale postponed until the petitioners should be satisfied that their rights would be protected.

In their petition they allege that the receiver had agreed to pay James Myers, Jr., the sum of $5,000 out of the proceeds of the sale, on condition that he would discontinue his opposition to the proposed sale. It was also alleged that no other creditor or lot owner had notice of the sale, which was fixed for a time when all persons who would be likely to bid a fair price for the property were away in the country. They estimated that the property is worth about $1,500,000, and no provision appeared to have been made, either by advertising or otherwise, to give proper publicity to so important a sale.

They moved that the orders of June 15, 1868, and 13th of June, 1870, made at the Special Terms of the Supreme Court, directing the sale to be made, be set aside, on the ground that the receiver and trustees should, in the first place, account for the moneys received by them in their official capacity, the same to be applied, and a rehearing had as to the claims against the corporation of the Evergreen, before its property is sold. It was also moved that the order of June 15, 1868, confirming the referee's report, directing the sale to be made, be set aside in the allegation that its provisions have been superseded and rendered inapplicable by the act of the Legislature, of April 23, 1870, and also on the ground that the order was unconstitutional, being made ex parte and without notice having been given to any one.

The petitioners alleged that the sale was not necessary, as the receiver had, or ought to have, sufficient money in his possession, subject to the order of the Court, to liquidate all the legitimate and valid debts against the Cemetery, which only amounted to about $29,000.

General Crooke and James Maurice appeared on behalf of the Corporation. An affidavit was read by Mr. Maurice alleging that no proof appeared that either of the petitioners was a plot owner, that neither of them was a trustee, and that William H. Butler was not the President of the Corporation.

Mr. Britton said there could be no doubt about the petitioners being lot owners. Mr. Maurice had charge of the books, and must therefore be well aware of the fact.

Counsel on both sides then argued at great length the different points in laws of 1847 for the regulation of rural cemeteries, and also reviewed the litigation in which the Cemetery has been involved for so many years.

MEETING OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Opinion from the Corporation Counsel—Dock Encumbering by Private Parties—The Piers Made a Dumping Ground by the Street Cleaning Association.

The usual weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, all the members present, Mr. John T. Agnew in the chair.

The minutes, of immeasurable length, were read and adopted.

Commissioner HUNT read a series of private applications from people living on both North and East rivers, requesting the Commissioners to originate, extend or repair certain docks and piers.

The report of the Auditing Committee was presented and approved.

COLLECTING THE FERRY RENTS.

An opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the power and jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Docks in the collection of rents from ferries, docks, wharves, slips, piers, &c., was read, to the effect that in the matter of collecting ferry rents the Comptroller is the proper authorized official. The chairman expressed himself desirous of seeing a uniform system of collecting the rents established.

NOTHING LIKE YELLOW PINE.

Some enterprising Yankee sent in a communication saying he had a stock of yellow pine on hand which he was desirous to sell, and which he felt convinced the Dock Commissioners couldn't well get on without.

A QUESTION OF PRIVATE INTERESTS.

Several communications were received in relation to private interests in connection with various wharves and piers.

Commissioner HENRY, commenting upon one of the letters received from the owner of some boilers occupying the best part of the space on pier No. 50 East river, protested against the obstruction of piers and wharves by private parties for their own convenience and to the detriment of that of the public. These encumbrances were becoming a great nuisance and inconvenience, and he wished immediate and decisive measures might be taken in the matter. They must have the docks clear, and he moved that the superintendent be directed to remove the obstructions at once.

Commissioner WOOD offered a resolution that the Dock Superintendents be directed to notify all persons who may at present be charged with encumbering any of the docks or piers to cease from doing so, and that after the 15th of September any violation in this regard shall be met by a penalty.

Commissioner HENRY moved an amendment that the penalty for encumbering the docks be put in force at once after the said notification be given, which was agreed to.

A CRYING NUISANCE.

A petition from the merchants and residents in the neighborhood of piers 30 and 31 was read by the chairman, containing a strong protest against making these piers dumping ground for manure, and asserting that considerable danger to the health of the inhabitants resulted therefrom.

Commissioner WOOD read a letter from the Street Cleaning Association, stating that the nuisance was in process of being removed, but that time was needed to accomplish the undertaking.

Commissioner WOOD then offered the following:—

Resolved, That the dumping of any ashes, garbage or manure on any pier, bulkhead or wharf in the city of New York be, and the same is hereby, prohibited, and that a communication be addressed to the Street Cleaning Association inquiring by what authority they occupy piers 30 and 31 East river as a dumping ground for manure. Agreed to.

Commissioner HENRY moved that all the facts, letters and papers in relation to the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for their investigation, which was agreed to. The Commissioners here went into executive session and adjourned.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT TRENTON, N. J.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Gaston procured a warrant from Mayor Napton, of Trenton, for the arrest of three men named Skipper Hurley, Alfred Pitman and James Dullan, whom he charged with having overpowered him while walking with a young lady named Taylor. The assailants, as is alleged, then seized the lady, and throwing her to the ground endeavored to commit an outrage. Another man named Charles Baker, who accompanied Gaston, makes a complaint to the same effect. The captured lady's name is Georgiana, and another female named Taylor escaped on seeing the men approach. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer.

JERSEY JAIL BIRDS ON THE WING.

Mailley King and Henry Smith, alias "Codfish," escaped from the Essex County Jail yesterday morning, through the alleged carelessness of Stevens, the doorkeeper, who left the wicket open while a canal boat full of coal was being taken into the prison. The whole gang of convicts might have gone with perfect freedom. King had served out half of a six months' sentence for affray, but a charge of rape is filed against him. The authorities are sanguine of recapturing the fugitives ere long.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Third and Last Day of the Session of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

ROCHESTER, August 18, 1870.

The Grand Lodge met this morning pursuant to adjournment, the grand officers all present.

Representative KENNEDY, as one of a committee appointed by a convention of subordinate lodges of the city of New York, presented a series of papers in relation to the establishment of an asylum for aged and indigent members of the order, which were referred to the Committee on the State of the Order, who, after consideration, reported numerous resolutions in favor of the adoption of the proposed plan for an asylum; but, after much discussion and various proposed amendments to the plan recommended, the whole subject was laid over.

Representative WHITE, from the special committee appointed at the last session in relation to the Rebecca degree, reported a resolution to alter article first of section third of the constitution for Rebecca lodges, changing the term of office therein from semi-annual to annual, and to commence July 1, 1870. Adopted.

An elaborate exemplification of the secret work of subordinate degree, Rebecca degree and State grand lodges was given by Deputy Grand Sire Frederick D. Stuart, occupying the attention of the Grand Lodge during nearly the entire morning session, for which he received a resolution of thanks, adopted by a rising vote.

Representative BARNES submitted an amendment to article first, section second, of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, having for its object a change of the time of meeting of this body from Tuesday to Wednesday of the third week in August. Recommended to next session.

A resolution appended to the report of the Finance Committee was adopted, calling for a *per capita* assessment upon the membership in this jurisdiction of twenty-four cents, to defray the Grand Lodge expenses of the current fiscal year.

The Committee on the State of the Order, to whom was referred the decisions of the Grand Master during the past year, reported in favor of affirming the following, which was so done:—

First—Can a brother belonging to a lodge in district hold the office of Noble Grand of a degree lodge in another. Answer—Yes, provided he is a member of said degree lodge.

Second—Where the laws require a two-thirds vote of all the members present, should those not entitled by the laws of the lodge to vote be counted in the negative? Answer—No.

Third—Has a lodge the right to keep its members waiting in the ante-room while the minutes of the preceding session are being read? Answer—No.

Fourth—If a motion is made and seconded which the Noble Grand believes to be contrary to constitutional law, and so decides, and refuses to entertain the question, upon his decision being appealed from must he put the appeal to vote? Answer—Yes.

Fifth—If the lodge override his decision what must he do? Answer—Put the question. If constitutional action should result therefrom the wrong can be remedied by an appeal to higher authority.

By a vote of fifty to forty the Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States were instructed to advocate the restoration of the apron as a part of the regalia of the Order.

By resolution the Grand Secretary's office will not hereafter be kept open on Saturdays.

The code of procedure, as reported at the last session (P. N. 371 to 378 of Journal), after discussion, was laid over till next session.

Innumerable motions and resolutions of a minor character then met with hasty action, when the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Utica next year.

VIRGINIA.

Arrest of Another of Canby's Sheriffs for Embezzlement—He Makes an Arrest as Deputy United States Marshal While a Prisoner—The State Prisoner is Committed and the United States Prisoner Escapes.

RICHMOND, August 17, 1870.

William Leahey, late military sheriff of Pittsylvania county, who was removed from that office under the operation of the enabling act passed by the Legislature, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the county for embezzling the public funds to the amount of $9,400. His accounts up to the present remain unsettled, and a commission appointed by the court found him a defaulter in the above amount. It was while the investigation of these accounts was pending that the arrest was made; but Leahey, denying the legality of his arrest, refused to give bail, and was accordingly committed to jail. The strangest feature of the matter is that Leahey is now a deputy United States marshal; that at the time of his arrest he had in his possession a warrant for the apprehension of a man named Keesee for illicit distilling. This latter party was present in the Court House when Leahey was placed under arrest, immediately after which he arrested Keesee and held him as a United States prisoner. When Leahey was committed to jail he still held on to his prisoner, and a crowd of persons followed the State prisoner with his United States prisoner. Arriving at the jail quite a scene took place. The jailer received a commitment for one prisoner only, and that was Leahey; but he stoutly insisted on taking his prisoner in with him. This the jailer refused, as he had no authority to hold Keesee, the United States prisoner. After considerable wrangling among the officers, the jailer and Leahey, the latter was at length forced into the jail, his prisoner meanwhile escaping. A short time afterwards the friends of Leahey tendered bail, which was accepted, and he was released in the sum of $10,000; but he has not succeeded in rearresting his prisoner. Leahey alleges that the friends of Keesee rushed upon him at the jail and rescued his prisoner.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A Little Salary Question—That Lunatic Asylum—Emigration Falling Off—The Labor Bureau.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, Richard O'Gorman in the chair.

In relation to the matter of the letter concerning a certain actor, and purporting to have been signed by Mr. Wells, the Superintendent of Ward's Island, the official letter to him from Mr. Casserly was read, also Mr. Wells' reply, in which he stated that the letter was a private one, and that it was published in a garbled manner. The subject was referred to the Ward's Island Committee.

A resolution that all contracts pass through the hands of the Attorney of the Board, to be approved before awarded, was adopted.

On motion it was resolved that the Building Committee submit to the Board a statement as to how much the new Lunatic Asylum will cost.

Commissioner LYNCH said the architect believed the total cost would be about $330,000. He did not like procrastination in the matter; for the war would be over in two days—(laughter)—and then we'd have an influx of crazy Dutchmen and Frenchmen and Irishmen. It was resolved that the committee should make a report at the next meeting of the Board.

It was moved that the salary of Dr. John Dwyer should be, after the 1st of September, $3,000 per annum; but Commissioner WALLACH objected to the increase on the ground that emigration was diminishing.

Commissioner LYNCH said if that was the case the Commissioners should dispense with the services of the German gentleman appointed at a salary of $2,500 to officiate in the lunatic asylum. The resolution was passed.

The Finance Committee made the following report:—Receipts since August 4, $17,048; disbursements, $23,434; balance on hand, $38,129.

It was moved that the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau should be held strictly accountable for the faithful carrying out of the rules of the Board in relation to the bureau.

Mr. WALLACH remarked that if the rules were made too stringent in regard to recommendations being required from employers the business of the bureau might be injured. The employers might then ask whether the Commissioners could furnish each applicant for a situation with a recommendation of character. The resolution was carried.

Mr. O'GORMAN, during the discussion, said that if the Police Commissioners would lend them the services of a good detective at the Castle Garden, much of the danger of letting out servants to persons of no character would be done away with.

A long report from the committee was read in relation to the fact that the President of the Broadway Bank had agreed to pay four and a-half per cent interest on the deposits of the Board. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following report was also handed in:—

Number of alien passengers arrived to August 11, 1870		153,624
Number from August 11 to 18		3,456
Total		157,080
For the same date in 1869		176,546
Passengers arrived to date, manifests not handed in		1,297
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Balance in Bank, January 1		$79,371
Aggregate receipts to August 4	$390,987	
Received August 4 to August 18	17,048	
		408,035
Total		$487,407
Disbursements as per previous account to August 4	$424,238	
Current expenses to date	30,041	
		454,278
Balance with City Chamberlain August 18, 1870		$33,129

A CHEAP SUICIDE.—A cabinet maker hung himself recently near Elmira, N. Y., because he felt that he was beginning to be a burden to himself. For several years previously he had, at different times, been a burden to his wife and the Shakers of Mount Morris, but having exhausted the slender purse of the former and the patience of the latter he expended the last twenty-five cent stamp out of forty dollars for a rope and threw himself from the limb of a tree upon the banks of the Chemung.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Mr. De Magathaers, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Kortwright, British Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor J. L. Orr, of North Carolina; Dr. Carter, of St. John's, N. B.; Colonel J. S. Hale, of Washington; Judge Beal, of New York; Colonel E. E. Paulding, of Washington; Dr. Martin, of Alabama; J. S. Marshall, of Toronto, and C. C. Huntley, of Montana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Paymaster C. P. Wallack, of the United States Navy, and W. Cornwell, of New Haven, are at the Irving House.

Judge N. H. Swayne and W. W. Belknap, of Washington; Bradley Barlow, of Vermont; Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of the Mexican Legation, and D. N. Kells, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Colonel Thomas T. Hutchins, of Baltimore; C. W. Brunner, of Savannah; Colonel F. W. Latham, of Texas; W. H. King and Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisville, Ky., and F. K. Sowers, of Havana, are at the New York Hotel.

General Este, of Washington; Governor Shorter, of Alabama; Colonel Leatherman, of Memphis; Colonel T. A. Buckner, of New Orleans; Colonel McComb, of Delaware; B. Buffum and A. B. Hitchcock, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. Edwards Clarke, of New Haven, and George Sargeant, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

General Zeitner, of Sweden; Dr. G. Martin, of Philadelphia, and Dr. A. Sherman, of St. Louis, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

H. B. Hulbert, of Cleveland; ex-Mayor, Vaux, of Philadelphia; B. H. Cook, of Nashville; Rev. J. B. Spotswoods, of New York, and Dr. G. B. Linderman, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. A. Hook, of Baltimore; W. H. Davis, of Easton, and A. Crosley, of Illinois, are at the Coleman House.

Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; Dr. Alexander Wilson, of Toronto, and Captain Jamieson, of Montreal, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Americans in Paris.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:—

AT THE LONDON OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1870.

New York—Walter H Gilson and wife, A G Day, S French and wife, Mrs Randolph, Y Bruce Brown, William H Beers and wife, Miss Lillie H Beers, Miss M K Beers, J E Goll, L Goll, C D Brown, M D, Th T T Brown, B Brandreth, M E Lord, J Walker, F G Young, E H Noyes, A W Gliteus, E W Blinn, F G Isley, R Baldwin, T A Burr, A V Nolen, S H Scripture, Colonel and Mrs J A Page, Mrs M G Hamsin, Mr and Mrs J L Sutherland, Henry H Harral M A Tinney, W P Talboys, L Sterne, Leroy Knight, J Lewis, John H Kneeland, Miss McVicker. Boston—J G Webster and wife, Miss Clara E Webster, G L Ide, W H Horton, W H Horton, Jr; Dr G S Nelson, G W Baldwin, Mrs Dwight Foster, A D Foster, Miss E B Foster, R S B Foster, Mrs H N Gleason, G H Loomis, S S Kilburn and family, R W Smith, J F Dunham, Miss L A Cutler, Mr and Mrs J T Heard. Springfield—Sam Bowles, W P Alexander. Mansfield—Rev N Barrow. San Francisco—M X Cohen, Mrs J Clark and family, E A Robinson. Baltimore—C T Boelem, Mr and Mrs D T Buzby. Richmond—C F Taylor. Buffalo—A M Farnham. Chicago—E J Elnkman, A E Morley, C H S Eaverns, W B Gale, C J Jones, E J Hall, F Burnham, J M Loomis and wife; St Louis—Mrs C H Speck, L Nox, G A Hynes. Allegheny City—Miss H Haslen. Hartford, Conn—A R Hillyer, E P Parker. Brockport—B E Huntley, H Johnstone. Haydenville—T M Cosby and wife. Newton—H B Hackett, Miss M E Hackett. New Haven—Mr and Mrs F Wayland, Mrs P S Baldwin. Ohio—George W McCook, George W McCook, Jr., Mrs M G Davis, Miss Kate McCook, S W Baldwin. University of Virginia—G B Taylor. Memphis—J B Howard. Washington, D C—Ch A Page. Milwaukee, Wis—F D Bosworth, J Christie. Brooklyn—Mrs J H Ingalls, Miss Mary Ingalls, Mrs Hopkins, Miss E Hopkins. Pittsfield—J H Bensdale, A O Lewis. Newark—J L Gray. Maine—A D Manson. Cleveland—S Sickels, W Lawrey, Th Dixon, C C Baldwin. Norwalk, Conn—Mrs M A Woodbury. New Jersey—A Schuzler, D.D. Waterloo, Wis—A A Squire. Elmira—F Hall. Philadelphia—P A Nugent, Rev Ralph A Edwards. Rochester—L H Morgan, wife and son; S P Raymond. Sandwich—R W Harris. Sing Sing—A M Osbon, D.D. Ann Arbor, Mich—M L D'Ooye, F H Scott. Jamaica—J Fleming. Rome, Italy—Ed C Cushman and family. Paris—R E Scott, R W Harris. London—L Nox, W C Prescott.

AT THE PARIS OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

New York—M E Lord, David F Rank, Benjamin Wood, wife and daughter; Alfred W Hearn, James Snydam, Mr and Mrs William W Wright, Miss Mary G Wright, Joseph S Andrews, S Franklin Andrews, George E Church, J G Hamilton and family, Smith Clift and family, Walter H Gilson and wife, Mrs S W Hopkins, S W Hopkins, Jr; George H Bradbury, Mr and Mrs N D French, Miss Matilda J Fagan, Mr and Mrs A W Greenleaf, Chandler Robbins, J Schipp and wife, William Delamater, William H Beers and lady, Miss Lillie K Beers, Miss Emma R Beers, Master Louis Goll, J Emile Goll, Mrs James Stewart, William C Stewart, J T P Dodson, Emerson Foote, R H Hospital, Miss Mary H Doremus, John L Sutherland, G W Nicholas, Mrs A Page, Chas E Greenough. Boston—S S Kilburn and family, George W Warren, Mrs Nathan Carruth, Misses Carruth, Herbert S Carruth, J R Spaulding, John F Mills, Clara A Mills, Chas de Frondat, S S Mathews and lady, John J Stevens, Mr and Mrs Elijah Williams, Miss M B Bryant, Mr and Mrs S D Bennett, Mr and Mrs P Adams Ames, D N Skillings, Jas W Skillings, John C Dodge, Wm W Dodge, Joseph Brewer, E N Crewer, Joseph B Keller, George L Ide, William H Horton, William H Horton, Jr, Mrs Ball Hughes, Miss Ball Hughes. Rochester—Emile Knitching. New Orleans—Gray Doswell and wife, Lowell—Hiram Whitney and wife. Cincinnati—L S Worthington. Washington—Samuel Norment. Baltimore—W C Bevan, E A Edmondson and wife. Georgetown—F W Jones. Utica—Alexander Buell. John D Kernan. Philadelphia—J S Huber, Mr and Mrs W P Wilstack, Miss Wilstack. Allegheny City—Charles Wattley. Cambridge—R W Swain. Brooklyn—Eugene McSherry, E A Temple, John S Radcliff. Cleveland—Edwin Stair, Benjamin H Stair. Nashville—E D Farnsworth. San Francisco—Frank B Austin, Mrs Jeremiah Clarke and family. Ridgefield—Miss Nellie Perry. Chelsea—Rev J B Green, D C Crandon. Lexington—John H Neville. Norwich—Henry Ruggles, Mrs Henry Ruggles, Miss Anne Ruggles, Allen Tenny. Chicago—Prof Sheppard and wife, William J Tewksberry and wife, Miss Jennie Stuart, Miss Hann Stewart, Rev Clinton Locke, A O Honoré. Ohio—George W. McCook. St Louis—Geo P Plant and wife, Mrs Adela Donthill, Louis P Plant. Peabody—Mrs E W Upton, E W Upton, Frank Upton, Salem—Jas M Caller, Alice Caller, Sadie F Caller. Louisville—Chas H Clifton and wife. Hartford—Miss C J Gross. Thomaston, Miss C E Thomas. Paris—Mrs J H Deming. Scranton—Bishop William O'Hare. Hamburg—J F Stranahan. Dover—B Gerrish, Jr. North Stonington—Thomas Clark. U S America—W H Frear and family.

CHESS MATTERS.

The subjoined game was played in the match between New York and Brooklyn. The contestants were Herr von Bilow and Mr. F. Perrin. This game is interesting from the fact that the former, after the loss of a piece, turned the tables on his opponent and effected a pretty checkmate:—

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

Von Bilow, White.	*Perrin, Black.*
1—P to K 4	1—P to Q B 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P tks P
4—B to Q Kt 5	4—Q to R 4 ch
5—Q to Q 2	5—Q tks B
6—P to Q R 4	6—Q to Q Kt 5
7—P to Q B 3	7—P tks P
8—Kt tks P	8—P to K 4
9—Castles	9—Kt to K B 3
10—Q to Q B 2	10—B to K 2
11—B to Q 2	11—Q to Q Kt 3
12—Kt to Q Kt 5	12—P to Q 3
13—B to K 3	13—Q to Q
14—Q R to Q	14—B to K Kt 5
15—B to Q B 5	15—B tks Kt
16—P tks B	16—Castles
17—B tks Q P	17—B tks B
18—Kt tks B	18—Q to K 2
19—Kt to K B 5	19—Q to Q B 2
20—Q to Q B	20—P to K R 3
21—K to R	21—K to R 2
22—R to K Kt	22—Kt to R 4

White mates in three moves.

CRIME IN WESTCHESTER.

A Fat-Rendering Nuisance Disposed of—Sentence of a Negro Horse Thief.

The Grand Jury which commenced its deliberations at White Plains, Westchester county, last Monday has since then completed its laborious task in the disposal of an unusually large amount of criminal business. In accordance with the desire of County Judge Robert Cochran, the Grand Jury has not yet been discharged, as important testimony relative to the laborers' riot at Grand Park is being obtained and will be presented for the consideration of that body. In the Court of Sessions on Wednesday, Richard Stoker, proprietor of a fat-rendering establishment at Unionport, was convicted on the charge of maintaining a public nuisance. William B. Henderson, colored, who stole a horse and buggy, valued at $400, from a shed attached to the Presbyterian church, at South Salem, while the owner was attending worship, on being arraigned pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Projected Buildings.

Plan 839—84th st, s s, 203.4 ft w of 2d av, three 4 story brown stone front dwellings, 17x52. Owner, Daniel Early.
Plan 840—Broome and Laurens sts, s w corner, one 5 story Nova Scotia st ne store 21x60. Owners, Stern & Lindheim.
Plan 841—2d av and 5th st, n e corner, three 5 story brick stores and tenements, 25x40. Owner, W Morris.
Plan 842—78th st, s s, 75 ft e of 3d av, two 4 story brick tenements, 19x55. Owner, Thomas Smith.
Plan 843—118th st and 1st av, s e corner, one 4 story brick store and tenement, 19x45. Owner, John Furey.
Plan 844—Thomas st, s s, 60 ft e of West Broadway, one 5 story brick warehouse, 25x94. Owner, M Purcell.
Plan 845—51st st, s s, 111 ft e of 6th av, two 5 story brown stone front dwellings, 18.3x55. Owners, A & S Bussell.
Plan 846—130th st, n s, 100 ft w of 6th av, one 2 story brick stable, 50x48. Owner, Richard B Connolly.
Plan 847—Grand st, n s, 60 ft e of Mercer st, one 5 story iron front store, 25x85. Owner, S M B Stokes.
Plan 848—116th st, n s, 125 ft e of 1st av, two 4 story brown stone front dwellings, 20x46. Owner, James Meagher.
Plan 849—35th st, s s, 100 ft w of 9th av, one 4 story brick store and tenement, 25x52. Owner, C C Ellis.
Plan 850—42d st, n s, 250 ft w of 10th av, three 5 story iron front store and tenement, 25x50. Owner, George Kracht.
Plan 851—Amity place, No 18, one 5 story iron front factory, 22x64. Owner, H A Dingee.
Plan 852—Wooster st, Nos 186, 188, one 4 story brick factory, 50x52. Owner, Charles Klein.
Plan 853—Columbia st, No 124, one 4 story brick store and tenement, 25x52. Owner, Julius Wesslaw.
Plan 854—57th st, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington av, one 1 story brick church, 31x75. Owner, Emmanuel Church.
Plan 855—50th st, n s, 250 ft w of 6th av, three 2 story brick stables, 16.8x60. Owner, H V Rider.
Plan 856—51st st, West, No 436, one 3 story and basement brown stone front dwelling, 20x45. Owner, George Case.
Plan 857—57th st, s s, 125 ft e of 11th av, three 5 story brick stores and tenements, 25x62. Owner, M H Baer.
Plan 858—18th st, s s, 62 ft e of 9th av, two 4 story brick tenements, 19x40. Owner, John Russell.
Plan 859—114th st, n s, 175 ft e of 1st av, one 2 story brick dwelling, 23x37. Owner, Andrew Gessner.
Plan 860—Essex st, No 142, one 5 story brick store and tenement, 25x72. Owner, C F Goeller.
Plan 861—41st st, n s, 350 ft e of 11th av, one 2 story frame dwelling, 25x70. Owner, John Baur.
Plan 862—37th st, West, No 443, one 4 story brick store and tenement, 25x72. Owner, A H Neppal.
Plan 863—28th st, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, one 3 story brick shop, 25x40. Owners, Brown & Harper.
Plan 864—4th av (rear), No 359, one 3 story brick factory, 16x24. Owner, M E Silkworth.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

New York City.

Columbia st, e s, 21 ft s of Houston st, 17.9x50 .... $8,000
9th st, s s, 313 ft e of av B, 20x76 11,000
11th st, s s, 269 ft w of av A, 25x94.8 15,500
14th st, n s, 350 ft w of 8th av, 25x125 31,000
20th st, s s, 250 ft w of 2d av, 25x44.10 9,500
4th st, n s, 125 ft e of 10th av, 25x18.5x26.9x96 6 3,325
46th st, n s, 200 ft e of 10th av, 25x57.6x25.9x87.1 2,950
52d st, s s, 250 ft e of 11th av, 50x100 5 9,000
6th st and Lexington av, n w cor, 22x100.5 37,000
76th st, s s, 375 ft w of av A, 25x102.2 4,650
120th st, s s, 100 ft e of 3d av, 25x100 6,000
Cannon and Stanton sts, s e corner, 25x100, ½ part $7,000
James st, e s, No 60, 16.8x100 8,000
65th st, n s, 110 ft e of 7th av, 120x100.5 11,500
71st st, n s, 20 ft e of 4th av, 20x102.2 4,000
109th st, n s, 175 ft w of 10th av, 25x100.11 2,500

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Bergen st, n e, 200 ft w of Underhill av, 50x105.7 6,000
Commercial and Ann sts, n e corner, 478x235.7x459x229 .... 2,0 000
Carroll st, s s, 260 ft e of 4th av, 20x54.6 240
Grand st, n s, 150 ft w of Olive st, 25x100 .... 2 400
Harrison st, n s, 336.7 f. e of Clinton st, 24x99 10 8,000
India st, n s, 300 ft w of Union av, 25x100 1,450
Jacob st, n w s, 19) ft n of Central av, 20x100 1,500
Navy st, No 341 (old No), contract 6,125
Pacific st, n s, 375 ft w of Troy av, 25x135 770
Quincy st, 275 ft e of Bedford av, 25x100 8,000
Raymond st, w s, 208 ft n of Fulton av, 20x100.6 9,000
Wilson st and Lee av, n e corner, 25x85.7 7,000
2d st, e s, 65 ft n of South 4th st, 20x125 7,000
3d st, w s, 80 ft n of 7th st, 20x20 8,000
6th av, w s, 26.4 ft n of Prospect av, 18x80 8,500
14th st, n s, 416 ft e of 5th av, 19.9x100 2,900
66th st, w s, 205 ft s of 6th av, indefinite 200
Atlantic av, n s, 160 ft w of Utica av, 22x99.1 1,700
Fulton av, n s, 179 ft n e of Reid av, 25.7x94 6,000
Flushing av, s s, 309 ft e of Nostrand av, 25x100 4,500
Williamson av, e s, 725 ft s of Stratford place, 25x100 275
Williamson av, e s, 750 ft s of Stratford place, 25x100 275
Clarkson st, s s, 50 ft e of Murphy's, 50x100 650
Herkimer st, n s, 400 ft e of Albany av, 16.5x100 6,500
Lawrence st, w s, No 10, 25x107.6 4,000
Monroe st, e s, 125 ft s of Union av, 75x96 700
Sanford st, e s, 241 ft s of Myrtle av, 20x100 850
Varet st, n s, 50 ft e of Bushwick av, 25x100 637
Varet st, n s, 330 ft e of Bushwick av, 27 8x100 700
12th st, n s, 163 ft w of 7th av, 16.8x100 2,700
Graham av and McKibbin st, n e corner, 25x100 3,725
Liberty av, n s, 100 ft e of Monroe st, 25x100 1,300
Rockaway av, w s, 600 ft n of Tuafford place, 75x100 400
Stuyvesant av, w s, 118 ft w of Gates av, 18 9x100 1,900
Wythe av, e s, 35 ft n w of Keap st, 18.6x64 2,300
7th av, w s, 25 ft n of 13th st, 25x67.10 1,075
20th st, s s, 200 ft e of 5th av, 25x100 3,500

Westchester County.

EASTCHESTER.

Jefferson and Union places, s e corner, 200x200 1,100
10th av, w s, lot 28 Centre Mount Vernon, 50x100 450
Jefferson place and Tuckahoe road, s e corner, 50x— 450

MAMARONECK.

Lots 20, 21, 22, 23 and 28 map of Grand Park 10,000

MORRISANIA.

Clinton st, n w side, part lot 101 Morrisania, 15x150 400
Clinton st, n w side, adjoining above, 18x150 400

MOUNT PLEASANT

Hudson st, e s, adjoining S. Griffiths, 87x860 2,500

WEST FARMS.

James st and Coran av, s corner, 100x300 10,000

YONKERS.

Riverdale avenue, e side, adjoining alley 20 ft wide, 50x178 10,000
Spring st, w side, 125 ft n of Kellman st, 25x100 1,500

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

York st, s s, 95 ft w of Green st, 25x100 8,500
Lots 38 and 39, block 359 Sisson map, 50x100 1,330
Lots 17 and 37, block 343, Sisson map, 50x100 2,120
Lots 40, 41, 42 43, block 341, Sisson map, 10 x100 2,720
South 1st st, s s, 125 ft n of Monmouth st, 25x100 2,000
South 1st st, s s, 150 ft e of Monmouth st, 25x100 1,000
Madison av, e s, 149 ft s of Newark and New York plank road, 26x74 3,000
Prospect st, w s, 50 ft s of South 5th st, 50x100 6,000

BAYONNE.

Abby st and av A, n e cor 25x100 2,700

HARRISON.

Davis st, s s, 125 ft w of 4th st, 52x100 340

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Hudson av, s s, lots 307 and 308, block 31 on Hexamer's map, 51x100 1,500

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Orange st, n s, 375 ft w of Nesbit st, 25.1x102 2,000
Belleville av, n e, 21 ft s of Bloomfield av, 27x817 6,000
Park place and North Canal st, n e cor, 26x209.7x28x54.9 6,000
Court st, n s, 150 ft e of South 9th st, 25x100 1,450
1st st, w s, 100 ft s of Bond st, 25x100 600
High st, w s, adjoining Wallace place, 50x103.11 6,250
New st, s s, 110 ft w of Morris av, 22x106.6 2,000

EAST ORANGE.

Grove st, e s, 146 ft n of Grove place, 84x126 2,910

MONTCLAIR.

Newark, n s, adjoining Dodd's place, 59x160 2,500

CALDWELL.

Gould to Wilson, 2 48-100 acres 3,000

Richmond County.

CASTLETON.

Adjoining land of Jno Vanderbilt, 25 5 6 acres 52,000
Pond road, 100 ft n of A Durham, 210x353 800
Grand View Park, corner Park and Atlantic avs, 18 100 acres 486

FACTORYVILLE.

Shore road, adjoining land of George Frake, 22.10x45 950

NEW BRIGHTON.

Brook st, s e s, 132 ft s Kersey st, 35x125, Middleton 400
Lot in burying ground, 300 square ft 90

A LONG ISLAND CITY PEST HOLE.

In addition to the many fever breeding places of the Third ward, Long Island City, is one situated on the Gasman estate, which rather goes ahead of anything in the nuisance line. The establishment is owned by Wilkinson & Co. The business is preparing bristles for the brush manufacturers. Carts visit all the hog killing establishments of New York and Brooklyn and collect the bristles which have been scraped from the dead swine. This is packed in heaps in the open air for the purpose of breeding maggots, which eat off the dried blood and dead animal matter which collects, leaving the bristles in such a condition that it is easy to clean them. This process lasts for a number of weeks, and while the animals are at work the stench from the heap of hair, blood and rotten animal matter is unbearable. Recently a number of houses have been built near this place. In some stages of the weather the odor can be inhaled for a mile or more. The inhabitants are calling loudly for relief from this and other nuisances in Dutch Kills, but as yet the Long Island City Health Board have done nothing for the people's protection.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN NEWARK.

James Macdonald, forty-five years of age, a native of Ireland, and residing in Steuben county, N. Y., was on a visit to Mr. A. J. Burns, of River street, Newark, and when leaving for home he was struck by a train on the New Jersey Railroad, between the new bridge and Market street, and injured so that he died about noon at St. Michael's Hospital. He was injured about the head, left arm and leg, and was under the influence of liquor, it is said. He served in the Fifteenth New York regiment of engineers during the war, his honorable discharge being dated January 4, 1865.

Wallace Brown, a youth of nineteen, residing in Orange, visited Newark on Wednesday and fell off a Morris and Essex train, sustaining injuries that it is feared will result fatally.

On Wednesday afternoon a son of Mr. Thomas Panlin, of Market street, Newark, had his arm broken through the accidental capsizing of an experimental car on the new railroad between Elizabeth and Orange. The upset took place at the corner of Miller street and Pennsylvania avenue, where there is a deep rut.

THE NINTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

The gallant Ninth regiment, National Guard, Colonel Fisk, will leave this city to-morrow evening for Long Branch, where they will go into camp for ten days' training. Their new colonel evinces commendable anxiety to make his command something more than an armed mob. The arrangements for the encampment so far are excellent; and if the boys with the illuminated coat tails carefully observe them, maintain strict military discipline and pay assiduous attention to the prescribed routine of duty they will benefit by the trip and set a good example to other regiments in the First division.

ANOTHER ALLEGED SWINDLER IN JERSEY.

Among the boarders recently at Mrs. Lathrop's, Sussex street, Jersey City, was Sandford B. Wakeman, who is a member of an auction firm in West Broadway, New York, according to his own statement. After running up a bill of thirty-three dollars on behalf of himself and family he tendered a check on the Wall street Exchange bank for fifty-five dollars. When it was presented the cashier declared it was worthless. Wakeman is now in the city prison.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your correspondent has had many years' experience in the Police Department of the city of New York, and desires, through you, to enlighten the public of the grave faults committed by the powers who at present govern the police force of the city of New York. The mode adopted to compel each member to observe the rules by inflicting heavy fines has a demoralizing effect. The powers that be seem to think that by severe penalties they will secure perfect obedience and efficiency. Now, why is it that they will never succeed in improving the efficiency of the force by this method, but, rather the reverse, destroy the spirit of every man of any intellect attached to it? It is that they seek to govern them by physical force, rather than by moral force. They are ignorant of the laws which govern human nature when they attempt to coerce the men to such a degree by fines, frownings and threatenings, &c., and other opprobrious means to obtain such an observance of the rules as if to make them infallible, so that violations will never occur. I will tell you, sir, that the Board of Police may fine ten days' pay for every violation of the rules, and they would not be any nearer but farther from perfection. Such practice would fail in its purpose with savages; how much more so with civilized beings, who have been brought up and reared under the constitution and laws governing this free country! How very erroneous it is to make it more important to require an observance of the rules than that the force should be efficient to detect thieves, burglars, pickpockets, midnight assassins, &c., who prowl about the streets at all hours of the day and night seeking whom they may rob, or take life! They compel an officer to walk his post as if he was an automaton and not a thinking being. They require he shall keep moving at a regular pace, and in a given time walk over the whole of his post. No allowance is made for him to observe any person who may appear suspicious, nor any other circumstances which may require his attention; he passes on his route, heedless of the thieves, pickpockets and assassins who may be watching him to take their opportunity to rob and kill another Nathan; because, forsooth, he is no more a thinking being, but a machine to perform his duty on time. If he fails to come up to time he is fined or dismissed. Such absurd rules ought never to be enforced.

My experience has proved to me that every policeman when on his post should be allowed the largest latitude possible to take care of his post in his own way, subject to the advice and counsel of the superior officers of his precinct. No red tape nor technical observance of the rules should be enforced, but cultivate in him the spirit of emulation to catch thieves, to prevent burglary and detect assassins, &c., which would not only be an honor to them in their profession, but also gratification for well directed effort, and that in so doing a slight non-observance of the rules would not subject them to a fine or dismissal, or even a reprimand. I know of several occasions where patrolmen who were allowed to use their own judgment, in conjunction with the advice of their superior officer, were successful in preventing burglaries on their posts; but at a later period, when commanded by another officer (who was a great observer of the rules) they were not allowed to use their judgment, but required to travel their posts by the minute.

Two or three nights after the new orders were enforced several burglaries took place. By this method the thief can time the officer and calculate to a certainty when to accomplish his purpose. This should not be. An officer ought not to be trammelled by too many rules. It is sufficient for him to know he is held responsible for his post. Give him latitude and good counsel and he will take the best care of it. By coercive laws and a thousand grand rounds he will be a failure. Many Nathans will be murdered, many robberies will not be prevented, many thieves unnoticed and remain unknown, as the men will have enough to do to study the rules without looking after thieves on their posts. If any time is taken up in looking after a suspicious person he is liable to a charge from the grand rounds, or from an ignorant superior officer, who does not understand the moral law which governs human nature. Sometimes an officer wishes to know some suspicious parties who are in the habit of frequenting some houses on his post, and as they often assume different disguise, it is deemed by him requisite to know something about that person; he gets, as if accidentally, acquainted with him, and converses with him; he studies his voice, his manner, gestures, &c.; for this he would be liable to a fine or dismissal. Many criminals have been detected by their voice.

Suffice it to say, less rules, less fines, less watching of a policeman more than a thief, no grand rounds; but let him receive the advice and counsel, rather than the command, of the superior officers of his precinct, let him be assisted in doing his duty by intelligent commanding officers, who take a charitable view of his shortcomings in trying to perform his duties. Elevate him, stimulate him by respectful and kind treatment as a rule, and resort to no penalties except in incurable cases and refractory persons. Then you will have a police force that will be an honor to the city of New York; an honor to themselves, striving to catch thieves, to observe suspicious persons, to detect burglars and assassins, and that will be composed of thinking men with brains, and not walking automatons, and which will not be a failure. CHARLES CATCHEM.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

The residence of Franz Grunner, Franklin street, Greenpoint, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of jewelry and other valuables amounting to nearly $300.

Terence O'Neil, the young ruffian who led the attack on Sunday evening on the Cecilia Singing Society, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days yesterday by Justice Voorhies.

Yesterday a case of destitution and death was made public. A woman named Mrs. Anna Gelsman, who had been abandoned by her husband, and who had taken up her residence in an old schoolhouse on Jersey avenue, died, it is said, from destitution, leaving five children almost famished for the want of something to eat. The poor woman was buried in a pauper's grave, and her children were sent to the Almshouse.

The census returns of the population of the Eighth, Eleventh and Nineteenth wards are as follows:—In the Eighth ward there are 1,689 dwellings, 1,921 families, and 9,693 inhabitants. Since the last census was taken the Eighth ward has been divided into the Eighth and Twenty-second, for which reason the exact increase cannot yet be ascertained, but that it has been very great may be judged from the fact that at that time the population of the old Eighth ward was 9,829.

In the Eleventh ward there are 2,324 dwellings, 4,370 families, and 21,243 inhabitants, being an increase of 3,001 since 1865.

In the Nineteenth ward there are 1,673 dwellings, 3,118 families and 16,824 inhabitants, being an increase of 8,055 since 1865.

AN OLD SWINDLING GAME.

How Emigrants are Relieved of Their Gold in Down Town Boarding Houses.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Charlotte Hazzard, the proprietress of an emigrant boarding house at No. 130 Liberty street, was arraigned before Justice Coulter charged with the perpetration of a fraud upon a recent arrival in this country who is a subject of her Majesty Queen Victoria by which she put herself in possession of the major portion of forty-three sovereigns. It appeared from the testimony in the case that the complainant, James Foster, arrived in this country on the 8th instant. On the same day he went to board with the defendant, who discovered by some means that Foster had deposited with a friend of his £43, British money. The prisoner, on making this discovery, became the custodian of the money by representing to Foster that he would never get a cent of it if he left it in his friend's hands. A few days ago, when he was leaving Mrs. Hazzard's place, Foster asked for a settlement of his account, and was considerably surprised to find coming to him only $125, the balance, the prisoner informed him, having been spent by him in various ways. For instance, she charged in her bill fifty-five dollars for a silk dress, which she claimed Foster had purchased for her. He denied, however, any knowledge of the purchase of the dress. Mrs. Hazzard was held in $1,000 to answer.

A FEMALE BURGLAR ON STATEN ISLAND.

Detective Allen, of the Staten Island police, arrested on Wednesday afternoon a woman named Elizabeth Storms, charged with entering the house of Mr. Henry Stagg, at Clifton, during the absence of the family, and taking from a bureau the sum of fifty-two dollars, which she appropriated to her own use. On being arrested she attempted to destroy some bank bills by tearing them up. The fragments were picked up by the officer, which amounted to twenty-two dollars, and the woman subsequently admitted the theft. She was locked up by Judge Garrett to await an examination.

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter from Governor Orr on the Situation—He Opposes the Reform Union Movement, and Goes for the Republican Nominees.

[From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, August 16.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 15, 1870.

To the Editors of the Phœnix:—

My Dear Sirs—I enclose you herewith a communication expressing my opinions of the present political situation in South Carolina. The publication of it would be gratifying to me if you have space in your columns. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAMES L. ORR.

Mr. Editor—In response to inquiries addressed to me by my friends, in letters and otherwise, I shall proceed very briefly to state my opinions on the political issues presented to the people in the canvass now progressing in this State.

1. I shall vote for Scott and Ransier, republican nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

2. I cannot vote for the nominees of the Union reform party, because, in my judgment, the purpose which they propose to accomplish is entirely impracticable, and the nominations made by their convention will not only accomplish no good results, but the consequences of the nomination and canvass must be pernicious. The avowed purpose of the convention was to effect reforms in the administration of the State government. In some of its departments retrenchment and reform are doubtless greatly needed—some of its offices are filled by incompetent and rough men, who should be driven from the places they occupy. More economy in the appropriation and disbursement of public money should be practised.

How are these objects to be attained? The only reforms in the State government that can be successfully accomplished, at least for many years to come, must be by and through the republican party and its organizations. They have control of all the departments of the State government, and have a majority of more than thirty thousand voters to preserve and perpetuate that control. So long as an opposing party, disavowing republicanism, is organized in the State to defeat and displace them, so long will party machinery and appeals to party appliances preserve its unity and supremacy. If we want an illustration of the strength and constancy of party organization in securing self-perpetuation, look to the State of Vermont, for thirty years prior to the war, when it annually rolled up its 25,000 or more majority for the whig party, despite all the efforts of the democracy, aided most of the time by federal influence and patronage. When you attempt to reform a party by destroying it—which is the present mode of reform adopted—the first law of nature, self-preservation, appeals to each member of that party to resist the new movement and avert its destruction. Such an antagonism has another most baleful influence. The most active and often times the most unscrupulous partisans exaggerate the importance of maintaining party usage and discipline, and the great mass of the honest portion of the party are thus diverted from a careful examination into the fitness of those seeking to represent them, and from abuses and corruptions existing in the party.

An antagonistic party may be organized with great effect, when there is a remote prospect of success in driving the party in power, or its leaders who are guilty of misrule, from their supremacy; but is there such a prospect in the present canvass? The colored vote is, and has been from 1867, nearly a unit for the republican party, and have they acted unwisely or unpatriotically in their ardent devotion to the republican party? Suppose our conditions, the white race, were reversed; that we and our ancestors had been slaves for 200 years—that a party had made war to give us freedom—that it had succeeded—that the same party had perilled its own supremacy by guaranteeing to us our civil rights, and, above all, the ballot—the effectual weapon of preserving those rights—had been secured to us by solemn constitutional enactment by the same party, and we were, in the face of all this, appealed to by those who had opposed all these great boons to join with them in overthrowing the party of our deliverance and redemption, would any white man for a moment tolerate with patience any such a proposition? Would it not be most ungrateful for the colored man to renounce such a party, when its very existence is now threatened? Some of its leaders, white and colored, may be incompetent, corrupt, treacherous, but he would exhibit a strange obliviousness if he would consent to join an antagonistic organization to destroy his own party, even before he had attempted to reform it.

The relative population of white and colored are as three to four and the vote may be assumed to be the same. The colored majority is more than 25,000. Assuming that the great mass of the colored voters will sustain the republican party and the foregoing views, confirmed by the experience of the last five years, does it not conclusively show, that if there is dishonesty and peculation in departments of the State government that it cannot be reformed by a reform party? Don't the figures show that the votes are too numerous on the other side? This view of 25,000 majority is on the assumption that every white man in the State votes the reform ticket, but when the ballots come to be cast it will be found that many white republicans in South Carolina—many more whites who will vote the republican than blacks who will vote the reform ticket.

If I have shown that reform cannot be accomplished through the reform party, it devolves on me to show how not only reform is to be accomplished, but how a large infusion of the intelligence and virtue of the white race can exercise its just and legitimate influence in the counsels of the State.

It must be done through the organization of the republican party. The wise and experienced in good faith must go into the republican party, acquire a full and legitimate influence, and in selecting the most competent and deserving men for official positions in the republican ranks, and when confidence has been attained, by good faith and sincerity, then the highest intelligence and virtue will be invoked by the republican convention for services in the offices of trust and responsibility.

The greatest obstacle in accepting this suggestion by many conscientious men who have heretofore belonged to democratic and other organizations was removed by the nominations and platform of the late reform convention. The distinguished nominee of that convention for Governor is a republican. His associate for Lieutenant Governor, no less distinguished, was formerly a democrat. The convention was composed mainly of gentlemen who formerly belonged to the democratic party. The platform adopted, in its essential feature, was republican; it accepted and proposed to sustain the fifteenth constitutional amendment, and made no political issue with the republican party except reform, to vote for either of the nominees for Governor, to vote for a republican: to sustain either of the platforms is to sustain the leading features of republican principles. How, then, can a voter sustain the reform party—its nominee and platform—and say his devotion to principle precludes him from joining the republican party?

Before the convention met many persons objected to uniting with the republican party because it involved an abandonment of political principle—democratic or other. Such as went into the convention, and such as now sustain its action have broken down that barrier, and can very quietly and very conscientiously walk into the republican ranks—especially as every one of the old anti-war issues between the democratic and republican parties have passed away or been settled.

If no substantial difference exists in the principles of the republican and reform parties, how much more could have been accomplished through the republican organization at the October election, to reform abuses, than will be accomplished by the reform party. Suppose one hundred of the most intelligent white citizens in each county had gone in good faith and with frank sincerity into the republican organization, can it be doubted that their intelligence and moral strength would have secured honest nominees? If members in the last Legislature were corrupt, would not such an influence have defeated their renomination? Who can doubt it? This would have been effective and practical reform, and it would have gone a great way to break down that distrust of the colored republican felt towards the native white. A distrust which was at first even natural, and which was greatly increased in 1868—the first election in which the whites participated after reconstruction—when the blacks were attempted to be persuaded to vote for a party whose avowed principles looked to their disfranchisement.

Is it strange that the colored republican should be cautious and adhere with pertinacity to his party? Can we justly hope to exercise that political influence over him which we now constantly do in all the other relations and duties of life until he is convinced that we intend in good faith to protect him equally with the whites, not only in his personal property, but in all his civil and political rights?

If the whites of the State heretofore adhering to the democratic party have renounced its principles and consented to vote for a republican for Governor and for a republican platform, why should they allow mere prejudice of a party or name to keep them aloof from an organization in which, if they enter, they can justly claim and enjoy the confidence of the colored man and effect the reforms needed, and elevate into the service of the State men of the highest intelligence and virtue.

The nominee of the republican party for Lieutenant Governor is a colored man. Does not their number of voters entitle that race to recognition in the official positions of the State, when they present a man qualified to fill the position he seeks? Is such a nomination so obnoxious as that the ticket should be rejected? Was not the name of a colored man presented to the reform convention for Lieutenant Governor, and did not leading white delegates of that convention urge the nomination of a colored man? And why was a colored man not nominated? The proceedings of the convention show that it was because the name was withdrawn by a colored man. My conclusion, therefore, is that the intelligence of the white race in the State can never be made of any avail in influencing the management of its governmental affairs until it secures the confidence, politically, of the colored race; that the colored race is devoted to the republican party unalterably, and will continue so as long as the organization exists, and that such devotion is the natural and necessary result of many kindnesses to them; that the old issues between the democratic and republican parties are settled or superseded; bank, tariff, internal improvement, &c., are no longer living issues, and the affiliation with the republican party on existing issues involves no sacrifice of principles.

That [illegible] this great question was doubtful before, the platform and nominees of the late reform convention removes every obstacle in the way of those who were delegates and now support its action in South Carolina.

That having practically adopted its principles, wisdom admonishes, especially the white race, to enter and affiliate with the republican party, acquire influence with its members, and through them correct abuses and perfect reforms. That the antagonistic position of the reform party, not only to the alleged corruptions and abuses of the republicans, but to the existence of the party itself, not only precludes all hope of enlisting its members under their banner, but forces them in their campaign to look more to self-preservation than to any corruption or mismanagement of its members, and to that extent is a serious injury to the State.

That, notwithstanding the fact that just cause of complaint may exist against the republican party for sins of omission and commission, they have done much to ameliorate the condition of the white people of the State; ameliorations which the Legislature of the State, in 1865 and 1866, refused to grant. That party has secured a homestead to the head of every family. Thousands of women and children in this State would have been houseless and homeless, naked and starved, but for the beneficent provisions of the homestead enactment. Every voter thus protected should remember, when he comes to cast his vote, who furnishes a shelter, in sunshine and storm, over the heads of his wife and children, despite the stale claims of heartless creditors. That this same party has protected all debtors in their constitution from paying debts contracted for slave property.

That this same party has been equal to the human progress of the age in abolishing imprisonment for debt. That this same party, whatever may have been its extravagance or improvidence, has raised the market value of the bonds of the State from twenty-six cents in January, 1868, to about ninety cents at the present time.

If good and true men will consent to accept the reconstruction acts of Congress, and the legislation, federal and State, necessarily growing out of them; if they will accept the new conditions surrounding us; if they will affiliate with the republican organization, especially in this State, we will profit largely by what they have done correctly, and much can be accomplished to correct abuse and malfeasance that may have grown up in the anomalous state of affairs surrounding us.

Believing no good result can flow from the reform movement I shall vote for the nominees of the republican party. Very respectfully,

JAMES L. ORR.

Political Notes and Comments.

Governor Hoffman has, by proclamation, ordered an election to be held in the Twenty-eighth Congressional district on the 8th of November next to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Noah Davis.

The Republican County Convention in Portland yesterday adopted a resolution declaring Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain the choice of the convention for the United States Senatorship, to be elected by the Legislature in the place of Lot M. Morrill.

In the Eleventh Indiana district the democrats have nominated S. S. Anthony for Congress.

In the Eleventh Ohio district the republicans have renominated John T. Wilson for Congress.

In the Fifteenth Ohio district the republicans have nominated William B. Sprague for Congress.

In the Fourth Ohio district the republicans have nominated W. B. McClurg for Congress.

The Boston *Journal* has the following in regard to the Wendell Phillips prohibition movement:—

President Laker, of the Prohibitory Convention yesterday, had to put the best face possible on the movement, and so, as is the custom with all presiding officers on such occasions, he predicted the success of the party this fall! His hearers of course took the wish for the father of the thought and made the proper allowance. The most enthusiastic prohibitionists at the close of the convention thought it possible that they might cast ten thousand votes for the State ticket, and indicated that they would be satisfied with that result as a beginning.

G. S. Orth, now representing the Lafayette district and who declines a renomination, takes the stump in Indiana.

Mrs. Adela McKeon is an independent candidate for Congress from California.

A correspondent says:—"I was in Greenville on election day and saw ex-President Johnson vote the conservative ticket. It is a mistake to suppose his health is bad. He is in fine health and spirits. He stopped on the streets and talked with his friends in a quiet, farmer-like manner, and seems to be very popular with all classes of people. He is pressed to allow his name to be used for Congress, but he has is used up to this time. It is believed he could be easily elected."

A Western paper says the democracy of the Sixth district of Iowa are going to try the old "people's party" trick this fall. These "people" will meet at Fort Dodge on the 30th of August. Jack Orr will bury that movement with a majority of 9,000 votes.

The Democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular to the democrats of Missouri, giving their reasons for recommending that no democratic State ticket be put in the field next fall. The committee, however, urge the election of as many democrats as possible to the Legislature, but in no case, where they have no candidate, to vote for any one not publicly pledged in favor of removing all suffrage restrictions.

Bill Lansing, Bob Stewart and Larry Kilham are anxious to supersede John C. Churchill, (rep.) in the New York Twenty-second district.

Ex-Governor Randall, (dem.) goes to China with Mr. Seward. He is still talked of as a candidate to take the place of Hamilton Ward, (rep.) in the Elmira district.

William Haines, the smartest democrat in Maine, and candidate for Congress from the Maine First district, is dangerously ill.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says that Colonel Merriam, candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional district, "has facilities for visiting at least four of the counties of his district such as few candidates for Congress ever had. He lives at the junction of McLean, Tazewell and Logan counties, and near the corner of De Witt. His farm is in McLean, Tazewell and Logan; his dwelling is in Tazewell, his barn in Logan and the bulk of his crop is raised in McLean. He eats in one county, feeds his horse in another, ploughs with him in a third, goes to church in a fourth, and will go to Congress from all of them."

HOME FROM ROME.

Arrival of Bishop McFarland in Providence—Serenade by the Hibernian Society.

[From the Providence Journal, August 18.]

Probably no ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church in the United States is held in greater esteem by his flock than the Right Reverend Bishop McFarland. During the years he has been bishop of the diocese of Hartford he has endeared himself alike to the priests and people, and he is justly respected by those of different faith. The duties of his administration somewhat impaired the Bishop's health, but we are happy to learn that during his absence he has improved. The Bishop readily responded to the call of the Pope to attend the Ecumenical Council and took part in the proceedings up to the time of the adoption of the dogma of infallibility. After the adoption of the dogma a number of the American bishops, among them Bishop McFarland, took their departure for home. When it was ascertained here that the Bishop was to come home this month the Catholics of Providence and vicinity determined to manifest their pleasure at his return by giving him a public reception. A convention of the different Catholic societies of this city and vicinity was called, and arrangements made for giving the Bishop, on his return, a grand welcome demonstration. Fifteen societies were represented at the convention, twelve of which voted to take part in the reception. Mr Thomas F. Carroll, of the Sts. Peter and Paul's T. A. Society, was elected Chief Marshal for the occasion, and each society was instructed to furnish to him a mounted aid. No less than six bands of music have been engaged for the occasion.

As soon as it was announced yesterday that Bishop McFarland would arrive last evening a special meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent Sick and Burial Society was held in the afternoon, and it was resolved that the society serenade Bishop McFarland, at his residence in the evening. At eight o'clock the society assembled at their hall, 29 Weybosset street, and notwithstanding the short notice fully 200 members were present. At half-past eight the society formed in line, and headed by the American band, D. W. Reeves leader, marched up Weybosset street, through Dorrance, up Westminster into High, through Fenner into Pond, halting at the episcopal residence. The band here played a piece appropriate to the occasion, which, when finished, Bishop McFarland appeared at the door and after the cheering of the assemblage had subsided, spoke substantially as follows:—

My Kind Friends:—I return you my sincere thanks for this ovation, which, I am sure, was not prompted by any personal motive, but given as evidence of your faith and Catholic spirit. You have come to see me on my return from the Holy City, in which assembled that august gathering of prelates of the Catholic Church. As I shall soon, probably Sunday, meet you in the church, I shall have more to say to you. Again, kind friends, I thank you.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's remarks the band played appropriate selections, among which were "St. Patrick's Day" and "The Wearing of the Green." The large crowd present repeatedly cheered, and, after the playing of a few airs by the band, the society formed into line again and marched back to their hall, where they were dismissed.

The Hibernian Benevolent Sick and Burial Society, we understand, is one of the oldest Catholic organizations in the city and has a membership of over four hundred. Mr. Thomas Farrell is president of the society.

A Mormon Trouble.—A young Scotchman turned up recently at the mines near Virginia, Nevada, and declared that he had just escaped from Salt Lake City in consequence of having been advised into the marrying of his own sister by Brigham Young. He emigrated to Salt Lake a few years ago, after having embraced the Mormon religion, and continued to be true to the faith until his sister insisted on marrying him, and then he thought it about time to make himself scarce.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, August 18—6 P. M.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The several markets here were mostly noticeable to-day for their entire absence of special features and complete lack of interest. This even is saying too much in the way of particular description, such having been their condition for several days past. It has been before noticed here how this stagnation is a common circumstance every year at this time, when so many men more familiar than Van Amburgh with some of the most dangerous of beasts which they affect, vary their zoological studies by seeking knowledge of one more ferocious and treacherous than belongs here, in fighting whom they find a substitute for the excitement which a sort of informal truce on the part of the milder mannered brutes of the street deprives them of. But beyond that it is certain that the market, having been tuned, as it were, to the war note, is paralyzed by the incompleteness of the news received of the situation of the different belligerents. Of course, in a general way, the larger number of dealers, strongly leavened with Germans, accept the despatches as conveying intelligence of continued Prussian successes, while there are others who place a different interpretation upon them, and sustain themselves by much force of argument. The result necessarily is an indisposition to trade, and, in the absence of transactions, a weak feeling in the markets.

GOLD OFF.

Gold declined to-day to 116½, upon a firmer feeling in the London market, both in respect to consols and bonds. The following table shows the principal prices:—

10 A. M.	116⅝	2 P. M.	117
11 A. M.	116⅞	3 P. M.	116⅞
12 M.	116⅞	4 P. M.	116⅝
1 P. M.	116⅞	5 P. M.	116⅝
1:35 P. M.	117⅛	5:30 P. M.	116½ a 116⅝

Gold loans were made at 1 to 6 per cent for carrying and exceptionally flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gross clearings, $47,953,000; gold balances, $1,252,343; currency balances, $1,484,336.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues dull and steady at subjoined quotations. Sterling, francs and other continental bills are merely nominal, but the following are brokers' rates.—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅝ a 109⅛; good to prime bankers', 109⅜ a 109⅝; bankers' rates, short sight, 110⅜ a 110⅝; Paris, sixty days, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; short sight, 5.07½ a 5.06¼; Antwerp, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; Switzerland, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; Hamburg, 36 a 37; Amsterdam, 41½ a 41¾; Frankfort, 42 a 42¼; Bremen, 80 a 80½; Prussian thalers, 74½ a 75.

The specie shipment to-day was $267,000.

MONEY IS MORE ACTIVE

and the rate on call loans has advanced to four and five per cent. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount one per cent, and the rate now stands at four and a half per cent. This reduction was generally expected in view of the increasing ease in money in the open market at London for two weeks past. Telegrams from Washington to-day state that the currency balance is now $39,000,000. The decrease yesterday is attributed to the destruction of $12,000,000 mutilated United States notes, and the increase to-day is said to arise from the replacing of the old notes with new ones.

GOVERNMENTS FIRM BUT LOWER.

The government market exhibits less activity than in the earlier days of the war, but greater steadiness. The market to-day was unfavorably affected by large offerings at the Sub-Treasury, which reached an aggregate of nearly five millions. The Treasury purchased one million at 109.53 to 109.83. After the awards were made the market price was barely steady, the only changes being a rise of ⅛ per cent on 62's, ⅛ on 65's old, and a decline of ⅛ on new 65's, and ⅛ on 68's. The following were the closing quotations at three P. M.:—United States currency sixes, 112 a 112¼; do., 1881, registered, 114½ a 114¾; do. do., coupon, 114½ a 114¾, do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅞ a 112⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., 1865, January and July, registered, 109⅞ a 110⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 105a 105⅛; do. do., coupon, 103⅛ a 108⅜.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

are steady, without new features. Prices at the close were:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 62½ a 63; do. new, 60⅜ a 60⅝; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 63½; do., new, 62½ a 64; do., registered stock, old, 50½ a 50¾; Georgia sixes, 83 a 85; do. sevens, 91½ a 92; do. sevens, old, 90 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 52½ a 53; do. funding, 1866, 39½ a 41; do. do., 1868, 36 a 37; do., new, 33⅜ a 34; do., special tax, 24½ a 25; Missouri sixes, 90⅞ a 91; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89½ a 90; Louisiana sixes, 72 a 72½; do., new, 6 a 68; do. levee sixes, 72 a 73; do. do. eights, 87½ a 88; do. Penitentiary sevens, 77 a 78; do. railroad eights, 83 a 86; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 99 a 101; do. railroad eights, 93 a 94; South Carolina sixes, 80 a 83; do., new, January and July, 73 a 74; do. do., April and October, 76 a 78; do. registered stock, old, 75 a 80; Arkansas sevens, 73 a 76; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 79 a 80; do. interest eights, 73 a 74; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 75 a 78; do. second do. eights, 65 a 68; New Orleans and Jackson first, 82 a 84, do. second, 73 a 75; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 84 a 86; do. second, 73 a 75; do stock, 36 a 38; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 68 a 70; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 75 a 76; Memphis City sixes, 56 a 57; Savannah City sevens, 83 a 86; New Orleans consols, old, 72 a 75; do. issue railroad sixes, 65 a 70, do. new sevens, 73 a 74.

STOCKS OFF

The stock market exhibited a bearish feeling to-day in consequence of sales by parties who bought in expectation of an upward turn following the announcement of the railroad truce. Prices on the second call were:—Canton Company, 60 a 63; Cumberland Iron, 40; Western Union, 34½ bid; Quicksilver, 4½ bid; Mariposa, 5 bid; do. preferred, 9⅜ a 9¾; Boston Water Power, 18; Adams Express, 67½ a 68¾; Wells-Fargo Express, 13½ a 14½; do. scrip, 3; American Express, 42½ bid; United States Express, 40 a 45; Pacific Mail, 37⅜ a 37½; New York Central consolidated, 95 a 95½; do. scrip, 90⅜ a 90½; Erie, 22⅜ a 22½; Harlem, 132½ a 134½; Reading, 95⅜ a 95½; Michigan Central, 118½; Lake Shore, 91⅜ a 91½; Illinois Central, 135½ a 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½ a 106; Chicago and Northwestern, 81⅞ a 82⅛; do. preferred, 85⅜ a 85½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana, 76 a 79½; New Jersey Central, 101½ a 101⅝; Rock Island, 113⅛ a 113¼; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 60⅛ a 60⅜; do. preferred, 76½ a 76¾; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 51½ a 51¾; do. preferred, 75 bid; Fort Wayne, 94⅛ a 94½; Chicago and Alton, 112⅛ bid; do. preferred, 113 bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 33⅞ bid; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 46; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 105⅞ a 106; Morris and Essex, 88⅞ a 89; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3⅜ a 3⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 103 bid; do. preferred, 110 bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17⅛ a 17½.

RAILROAD BONDS.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found an article of special interest to Erie bondholders. Prices of bonds to-day were:—New York Central sixes, 1887, 86; do. sevens, 1876, 99; do. do. convertible, 1876, 99; do. do., 1865-76, 99; Erie first mortgage, extended, 98 a 100; do. do., endorsed, 98; do. sevens, second do., 1879, 94½ a 96; do. do., third do., 1883, 83½a 90; do. do., fourth do., 1880, 82½ a 83½; do. do., fifth do., 1888, 78 a 80; Buffalo, New York and Erie first mortgage, 1877, 90; Hudson River sevens, second mortgage, sinking fund, 1885, 101½; do. do., third do, 1875, 100½; Harlem first mortgage, 100; Albany and Susquehanna first bonds, 100; do. do. second do., 92½ a 94; do. do. third do., 92½; Michigan Central first mortgage, eights, 1882, 125; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy eight per cent first mortgage, 110 a 111; Michigan Southern seven per cent second mortgage, 92½ a 93½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana sinking fund seven per cent, 97; Pacific Railroad sevens, guaranteed by Missouri, 96 a 96½; Central Pacific bonds, 87½ a 87¾; Union Pacific first bonds, 82½ a 82¾; Illinois Central seven per cent, 1870, 110; Alton and Terre Haute second mortgage preferred, 83; do. do. do. do., income, 75 a 75½; Chicago and Northwestern interest bonds, 98; do. do. extension bonds, 90; do. do. first mortgage, 92½ a 93; consolidated seven per cent convertible, 89 a 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph land grants, 103; Lackawanna and Western bonds, 95; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western first mortgage, 100; Toledo and Wabash first mortgage extended, 90; do. second mortgage, 85; do. equipment bonds, 76½ a 78; Toledo, Wabash and Western consolidated convertible sinking fund, 80½; Great Western first mortgage, 1888, 86½ a 88; Great Western second do., 1893, 80; Quincy and Toledo first mortgage, 1890, 84; Galena and Chicago extended, 103; do. second mortgage, 93; Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, 96½ a 98; Morris and Essex first mortgage, 102; do. second mortgage, 93 a 94½; New Jersey Central first mortgage, 105; do. second mortgage, 101½; New Jersey Central new bonds, 99 a 100; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago first mortgage, 102; do. second mortgage, 95 a 97½; do. third mortgage, 93; Cleveland and Pittsburg consolidated sinking fund, 88; do. second mortgage, 97 a 99; do. third mortgage, 91 a 93; do. fourth mortgage, 75 a 77; Chicago and Alton sinking fund, 100; do. first mortgage, 101; do. income, 93; Ohio and Mississippi first mortgage, 96 a 98; do. consolidated, 86 a 88⅜; Dubuque and Sioux City first mortgage, 96; St. Louis and Iron Mountain bonds, 86; Milwaukee and St. Paul first mortgage eights, 102½ a 103; do. do., 7 3-10, 90½ a 96; do., first mortgage, 91½; do., I. and M. division, 86; do. second mortgage, 85; Chicago and Milwaukee, first mortgage, 92; Joliet and Chicago, first mortgage, 95; Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis first mortgage, 82 a 82½; do. second mortgage, 65; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, eastern division, 84 a 85; do., western division, 81; New York and New Haven sixes, 97 a 100; Boston, Hartford and Erie, guaranteed, 25.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Monthly report No. 11, now nearly ready for distribution, contains a variety of interesting statistics, among which are the following:—

Tables showing the imports of Great Britain during the six months ended June 30, 1870; agricultural statistics of Great Britain, Prussia and other European countries; preliminary statements showing our imports, exports and re-exports for June, 1870, and the exports of gold and silver coin and bullion from New York for the four weeks ended August 20.

Also table showing the comparative area, population, public debt, revenue, expenditures, railroads, telegraphs, merchant marine, army, &c., of the United States and of the several European countries.

A corrected statement showing the estimated reduction of taxes under the new Tariff act, and the following

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REDUCTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BY THE ACT APPROVED JULY 14, 1870.

Sources of Revenue.	Provisions of the law of July 14, 1870.	Receipts in fiscal ye'r 1870.	Annual reduction.
Special taxes, includ'g those on bankers.	Will cease May 1, 1871, except those connected with fermented liquors, spirits and tobacco	$10,674,000	$10,674,000
Gross receipts	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	6,784,000	6,784,000
Sales.	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, except those on sales of tobacco, spirits, wines, and those paid by stamps	8,894,000	8,204,000
Income, including salaries	Will be 2½ per cent on incomes over $2,000, instead of 5 per cent on incomes over $1,000	27,243,000	25,700,000
Legacies	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	1,619,000	1,619,000
Successions	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	1,364,000	1,364,000
Articles in Schedule A.	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	892,000	892,000
Passports	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870.	25,000	25,000
Stamps	Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, for promissory notes for less than $100, for receipts, for canned and preserved fish.	15,611,000	1,350,000
Total		$83,016,000	$55,212,000

EXTREME PRICES.

The following shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks to-day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central and Hudson con.	95⅜	94⅛
New York Central and Hudson scrip.	91⅛	89⅞
Erie	22⅞	22
Reading	96	95½
Lake Shore	92¼	91
Wabash	52⅛	50⅞
Northwestern preferred	85⅞	84⅞
Rock Island	114	113
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60⅞	59⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	77½	76
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34⅛
Pacific Mail	38⅛	37

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

Gold receipts	$944,461
Gold payments	1,071,969
Gold balance	69,481,085
Currency receipts	1,637,072
Currency payments	233,541
Currency balance	15,114,659
Customs	655,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, August 18—10:15 A. M.

$500 U S 5-20 c, '65	111⅞	100 shs Pac M S S Co	38⅛
10000 do	112⅛	100 do s60	38
4000 U S 5-20 c, '67	[illegible]	200 Adams Ex	68⅛
2500 do	110¾	200 N Y Cen & H R	[illegible]
10000 US 5-20, c, '67 s3	110¾	500 do b c	[illegible]
10000 do	110¾	10000 N Y C & H R R ctfs	91
45000 do s3	110¾	10000 do bet call	91¼
10000 Tenn 6's, ex c	62½	1000 do	91
5000 do	62¾	12000 do	91¼
5000 Va 6's, ex c	63	100 Erie pref	47⅜
5000 Georgia 7's	91½	100 do	48
5000 N Car 6's, old bds	53½	200 Illinois Central RR	136
10000 N Car 6's, n	33½	500 L S & M S RR	91¼
10000 N C 6's, sp t bc s3	25	200 do	91
3000 Alabama 8's	99¾	100 Chi & N W pref	85½
7000 do	100	100 N J Central RR	101¾
10000 Mich So 2d m	92¼	30 do	101½
4000 Cen Pac RR g bds	87¾	100 Chic & Rk I RR	113¼
13000 Un Pac RR 1st	82½	100 Mil & St Paul RR	60⅜
1000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo.	96⅛	200 Mil & St Paul pf b c	77
5000 N Mo 1st m b	84	100 Tol, Wab & W RR	51¼
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf.	83	200 Chic & Alton	112
4000 do	83	400 Ohio & Miss RR	34
10000 Alton & Ter H inc	75	80 Morris & Es RR	89
5 shs Amer Ex Bank.	113	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	3⅜
5 Fourth Nat Bk	106	25 N Y & N H scrip b c	143

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

$1000 US 5's, '74, cou	103	$500 U S 5-20, c, '68	110⅝
500 US 6's, '81, c sm	114⅜	25000 US 5-20, c, '67	110¾
10000 US 5-20, c, '62	112⅛	2000 do	110⅝
900 do small	112	50000 do	110⅝
2500 do	112¾	12000 do s3	110⅝
3000 US 5-20, c, '64	111¾	50000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅜
10000 US 5-20, c, '65	111½	500 do small	108
5000 do	111⅝	50000 do	108⅜
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅝		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, n	60⅝	400 shs L S & M S RR	91⅜
1000 N Car 6's, old bds.	53	400 do b c	91⅜
10000 do	53¼	65 Chic & N W RR	81⅝
2000 N C Fund act '68	25½	100 Chi & R I RR	113⅜
17000 U Pac RR 1st m	81⅜	200 Tol, W & W RR s30	51⅜
3000 C, C & Ind C 1st	82½	100 Pitts, F W & C, gtd	94⅛
250 shs Mariposa pref	9⅝	100 Ohio & Miss RR	33⅞
500 N Y C & H R b c	95	100 do	33¾
100 do	94⅞	100 Del, Lack & W	105⅞
10000 N Y C & H R ctfs	90¼	25 do	105
1000 do	91	60 Morris & Essex RR.	89
10000 do b c	90⅝	200 C, C & I C RR	17⅛
400 Illinois Cen RR	136		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Pacific Mail	37 a 37¼	N Western pref.	84⅛ a 85
N Y Central con	94⅛ a 94¼	Rock Island	113⅛ a 113¼
N Y Cen scrip	89⅞ a 90	St Paul	59⅞ a 60
Reading	95⅜ a 95½	St Paul pf	76 a 76¼
Lake Shore	91⅛ a 91¼	Wabash	50⅞ a 51
Northwestern	81⅞ a 82⅛	Ohio & Miss	33⅞ a 33⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, August 18—6 P. M.

Coffee.—The market for Rio was quiet, but prices were unchanged. The sales were 3,230 bags ex Narudah on private terms, and in Baltimore 753 do. ex Speed also on private terms. Other kinds were slow of sale, but held for full figures. During the past week there have been sold 2,000 mats and 105 bags Java, 978 bags Maracaibo, 147 do. Jamaica at prices within the range of our quotations below. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 14¾c., fair do., 15c. a 15¼c.; good do., 16c. a 16¼c.; prime do. 17c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18c.; Java, 19½c. a 21½c.; Singapore, 18c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15½c. a 19½c., Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 19½c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 16c., and Savanilla, 15½c. a 16c., all gold, duty paid.

Cotton.—For this staple there was an increased demand from all classes of buyers. Sales to a fair extent were made to exporters, who have not been operating for the past month or more, while there was a fair demand for spinning and an increased inquiry for speculation. Holders were generally less anxious to realize, and an advance of ⅛c. in prices was established, the market showing considerable firmness at the improvement at the close, when middling upland was held at 19⅜c. Including 50 bales to arrive, there were sales of 2,125 bales, of which 1,364 were for spinning, 625 for export and 126 on speculation. For future delivery an increased business was consummated and the following sales were made.—300 bales, basis low middling, for August, at 17½c.; 100 do., for September, at 16¾c., 800 do., at 17c.; 200 do., for October, at 16⅝c. a 16¾c.; 200 do., for November, at 16½c., 300 do., for September, October and November, at 16½c.; and (late yesterday) 100 do., for August, at 18c., and 200 do., for October, at 16⅝c. We annex the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N' Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14⅛	14¼	14½
Good ordinary	16	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
Low middling	18⅜	18⅝	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅜	19½	20	20¼
Good middling	21¼	21½	21¾	22

Flour and Grain.—Receipts, 27,830 bbls. flour, 125 bags corn meal, 67,443 bushels wheat, 74,067 do. corn, 39,680 do. oats, 261 do. barley and 1,020 do. rye. The market for State and Western flour was comparatively quiet, the demand being checked by the increased firmness of holders, who demanded and obtained about 10c. higher prices. A fair business, however, was transacted in the shipping grades, which sold to the extent of 8,500 bbls., at $5 90 a $6 15 for extra State, chiefly at $6 a $6 15. The total sales were 15,000 bbls. Southern flour was moderately active and steady and firm. Sales 600 bbls. For rye flour the demand was only moderate, and with the supply increasing, prices were easier, though not quotably lower. Sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull and prices were nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 30 a	$4 65
Superfine State	5 50 a	5 85
Extra State	5 80 a	6 20
Choice do	6 30 a	6 90
Superfine Western	5 75 a	6 00
Extra do	6 00 a	6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 50 a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 75 a	7 00
Family	7 00 a	8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 25 a	6 75
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a	7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 50 a	10 00
Rye flour	4 50 a	7 00
Southern extra and family	7 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, city	5 75 a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a	5 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 00 a	6 10

—The market for wheat was dull and heavy, though the majority of the sellers refused to sell except at full prices. The prices asked were generally 2c. above the views of buyers. The sales were confined to about 25,000 bushels, at $1 21½ for No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1 10 a $1 12 for small lots No. 3 spring, $1 70 for white Kentucky and $1 40 a $1 44 for amber winter. Corn was in fair request and prices advanced 1c. a 2c., the market closing at about 89c. for prime, there were sold 90,000 bushels, at 82c. a 90c. for inferior to prime mixed Western and $1 13 a $1 14 for white. Oats were dull and heavy, the sales being 32,000 bushels, at 50c. for old State Western and new black Illinois, and 50c. a 54c. for new Ohio. Rye, barley and malt were dull and nominal at former figures.

Freights.—The market continued to rule dull and heavy, and lower rates were accepted in some cases. Grain room in the Liverpool steamers was lower, being engaged at 5½d. The chartering business was dull, the demand for all kinds of vessels being light; rates were generally steady, however. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 22,500 bushels wheat, at 5½d.; 1,000 bbls. flour, at 1s. 9d. To London, 500 bbls. flour on private terms. To Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. To Bristol, 30 hhds. tallow at 25s. The charters were:—A bark to Trieste with 1,700 bbls. petroleum at 7s. 1d.; a brig to Liverpool with 1,500 do. naphtha at 6s. 3d.; a bark from Philadelphia to Cork for orders with 2,500 do., and a ship to Glasgow, general cargo, on private terms.

Gunnies.—The market was dull, the demand being light, but holders were firm, anticipating a brisk inquiry about the 1st proximo. Bags were quoted at 21c. a 23c., and cloth at 31c. a 32c.; the latter price for Borneo.

Hops.—Trade was dull, there being scarcely any inquiry, but prices were steady, especially for the better grades, which were not freely offered. We quote:—Common to choice lots, 10c.

Hemp.—The demand for all kinds was light, and prices remained nominal at 12½c. a 12¾c. gold for Manila, 5c. a 6c. do. for jute, 11½c. do. for Sisal and 7½c. do. for Tampico, in bond.

Hay.—A moderate demand prevailed at prices not differing from those current yesterday. We quote:—Shipping, 85c. a 95c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 25; long rye straw, $1 10 a $1 15; short do., 90c.

Molasses.—The market was without change of consequence. The demand was almost entirely for small lots, and holders generally still being anxious to realize, prices were heavy and nominal. The business was confined to small lots at prices within the range of our quotations. We quote:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	25c. a 30c.	22c. a 25c.
Clayed	30c. a 37c.	24c. a 27c.
Muscovado, refining	31c. a 34c.	25c. a 30c.
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 44c.	— a —
Porto Rico	37c. a 60c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 50c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 75c.	— a —

—Stock at date, 16,654 hhds. Cuba, 7,174 do. Porto Rico and 3,743 do. English Islands.

Naval Stores.—The transactions in spirits turpentine were mostly of a retail character, buyers being indisposed to operate to any extent except at a reduction from yesterday's prices, which holders refused to grant. There were sold about 110 bbls., in lots, at 39c. for merchantable. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. The market for rosin was very quiet, but prices were very strong for strained, which closed at $1 8⅜ a $1 85. There were sold about 560 bbls. in lots at prices within the range of $1 87½ a $2 25 for No. 2, $2 50 a $3 50 for No. 1 do; $3 75 a $4 75 for pale, and $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Of Newbern tar 40 bbls. were sold at $2 25. Wilmington tar was dull and nominal at $2.

Oils.—Linseed was dull and we heard of no sales of moment; jobbing lots in casks were selling at 92c. a 94c. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value. No sales.

Provisions.—Receipts, 515 bbls. pork, 59 do. beef, and 59 pkgs. cut meats. The market for pork was more active, but with fair offerings. Prices were heavy and lower, closing at $28 75 for Western mess, at for August delivery. There were sold 500 bbls. for August $28 75 a $29, 500 do. for September at $29, and, late yesterday, 500 do. for September at $29 12½. For jobbing lots the demand was more active at about yesterday's prices. The sales were 375 bbls. at $29 12½ for Western mess, and $29 25 a $29 50 for city, and $24 for rumps. Dressed hogs were quoted at 11½c. a 12½c. for common to prime grades. Live hogs were dull, but without change of moment in value. Common to prime State and Western were quoted at 9½c. a 9⅝c. The demand for beef was light, being confined to small lots, but there was no change in prices. About 50 bbls. were sold within the range of $13 a $16 for plain mess, and $16 a $19 for extra do. Tierce beef was dull and nominal at $27 a $30 for prime mess; no sales. For bacon the market was dull, but unchanged. Long clear was quoted at 15½c.; no sales. Cut meats were as dull as ever, though held for full figures. We quote—Western and city pickled hams, 19c. a 20c.; tight tierced and bagged do. 21½c. a 21c. The market for lard was only moderately active, but stronger. At the opening 15½c. was paid for a few lots prime Western steam, which was held at 15⅝c. at the close, when 15¾c. was bid for several lots. The sales were 300 tierces at 16½c. for prime Western steam, and 16c. a 16½c. for No. 1 to steam city; also 250 tierces, for December delivery, at 14½c.

Petroleum.—There was an active business consummated in crude, in bulk, the demand being chiefly for export to the Continent, and the market was steady and firm at 12c. though at the extreme close some holders refused to sell below 12½c. The sales were 2,000 bbls. for August at 12c., 4,500 do. for September delivery at 12c., resale of 2,000 do. for do at 12c. and 10,000 do. for export, for future delivery, supposed September, at the same price. Crude in bbls was dull and nominal at 16c. a 16½c. Naphtha was in more demand, and 2,000 bbls. were sold on private terms. The market for refined was very quiet, but strong, especially for oil for this month's delivery, which was not freely offered, and which was held at 25c. A cargo of 1,800 bbls. brought 25c., and 3,000 bbls., in bulk, were sold, for September delivery, at 25c.—closing at about 26½c. Jobbing lots were selling at 26½c. a 27½c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was very quiet and prices were without improvement. A cargo of 3,000 bbls., deliverable between the 1st and 10th of September, was sold at 23½c. We heard of no other sales.

Rice.—Carolina was dull but unchanged in value. A few lots sold at 9c. a 9½c. Rangoon was quoted at 7½c. a 7½c. for common to prime, without sales of moment.

Sugar.—The demand for raw was less active and prices continued to favor buyers. The inquiry was partly from the trade but chiefly from refiners. The sales were 600 hhds., part at 9½c. a 10¼c. for Cuba and Porto Rico, also 1,600 boxes, part if not all at 10½c. Refined was moderately dealt in at 13½c. a 13¼c. for hard, 12½c. a 13c. for soft white, and 12½c. a 12½c. for extra C. We quote as follows:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8¾c. a 9¼c.; fair refining, 9¼c.; good refining, 9½c.; fair to good grocery, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; prime to choice grocery, 10¼c. a 10⅝c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9c. a 11¼c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8¼c. a 9¼c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8c. a 9¼c., do, 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; do., 13 to 15, 10¾c. a 11¼c.; do., 16 to 18, 11¼c. a 12¼c.; do., 19 to 20, 12¼c. a 13c.; white, 12½c. a 13, Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c., do., grocery grades, 9¾c. a 11¼c. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. made the stock to-day as follows—93,943 hhds., 115,835 boxes, 505,151 bags and 1,191 melado.

Seeds.—Linseed continued to rule dull and nominal at $2 25, gold, duty paid. Grass were inactive, and quoted at 14c. for clover and $7 a $7 25 for timothy.

Saltpetre.—Crude was dull and nominal at 9⅛c., gold. No sales.

Stearine.—The market was very quiet, the demand being entirely for small amounts, but prices were steady, especially for the prime grades. A few small sales were made within the range of 15c. a 15½c. for common to prime.

Tallow.—There was a fair demand, chiefly for export, and prices were steady, especially for prime grades. A lot of 60,000 lbs. prime was sold at 9⅜c., and small quantities of choice city brought 9⅝c.

Whiskey.—Receipts 1,251 bbls. The demand was only moderate, but prices were steady. The sales were 165 bbls. at 97c.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Letter from Mr. Frelinghuysen, Declining the Mission to England.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser, August 18.]

The letter we publish below explains itself sufficiently. Mr. Frelinghuysen declines the mission to England. From the hour when his name was first mentioned Mr. Frelinghuysen felt compelled to refuse to himself the high honor of a position which he could have filled with distinguished ability. Acting upon a sense of duty, and with a desire to relieve the President, the Senate and himself of all complications, he earnestly endeavored to secure the withdrawal of his name. The rapidly approaching close of the session of Congress forbade this, except at the cost of much embarrassment to the Senate, and it was understood that, if he saw proper, his declination at a later day would avoid many causes of confusion. Immediately after receiving the official notice of his appointment he declined it, and the subsequent delay in the announcement of his action has been in accordance with the wishes of the President. There has been no vacillation whatever, and a perfectly good understanding between the President, Mr. Frelinghuysen and their mutual advisers:—

NEWARK, N. J., July 27, 1870.

To His Excellency President Grant:—

Permit me to express my appreciation of the distinguished honor done me in my appointment as Minister to England, an honor the more valuable because originating with one whose confidence I so highly prize.

I received the official notification of my appointment on Friday, the 22d inst. Since then, and before, I have deeply and disinterestedly reflected on the question whether it was my duty to accept the office. And having come to the conclusion that it is not, I regret that the telegrams indicating the result to which I have come—sent, the one on the morning of Thursday, the 14th inst., as soon as the rumors of my possible nomination took shape in the press, and the other on the morning of the 15th, as soon as I heard of my nomination—did not reach their destination in time to lead to the selection of another than myself for the position.

Although my mind was fixed on this subject when I telegraphed, yet the most grateful vote of the Senate on my confirmation, which I am aware was to a good degree the result of a natural kind feeling toward a recent associate, and also an expression of views as to the national policy, has led me carefully to review the subject.

In view of my domestic relations and duties, which I was gratified to find in our recent interview you appreciated, my own distaste for diplomatic position and my conviction that there are others better suited to the office, I am brought to my first conclusions, and shall forward my letter declining the office to the Secretary of State.

While I regret that my efforts to avoid the public association of my name with this office were not successful, you will please permit me again to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred. I am, with much respect, your obedient servant.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

A Glen's Falls Elopement—A Scripter Lesson.—The Glen's Falls *Republican* this week gives the particulars of an alleged elopement. The parties are said to be a Mrs. Scripter and Moses Watson. They disappeared on Tuesday last. Mrs. Scripter left the following letter for the perusal and edification of her husband:—Well, Charley, there is not much for me to say to you, only don't mourn for me, for you deserve a better woman than I. I don't love you, and you know it well, and I love the man I go with better than my own life. You and me could never be happy together. That you know as well as I, and it is growing worse all the time. While I have lived with you I have been true to you in character. You may believe it or not; and now I feel I could be true no longer, so I leave you. You have said many a time you never would follow me. Now we will see; but I can tell you it will do you no good, for we shall be on the lookout for you; and, another thing, we shall go farther than you think for. Before you read this hundreds of miles will lay between you and us. Don't care any more for me, for you are worthy of a better woman than I ever shall make. But you can think that I am happy with the man of my heart's choice. You will curse me, and I don't blame you for that. [Here several lines are completely obliterated.] Charley, think it is the best thing that ever happened to you, for it is. So goodby, and forever, for I would rather die than see your face. HELEN.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Burroughs—Warner.—On Tuesday, August 16, by the Rev. Charles Fliuter, at the residence of the bride's parents, Charles W. Burroughs to Miss Annie E. Warner, all of this city.

Utter—Gailier.—On Thursday, August 18, by the Rev. William Reid, Albert F. Utter to Miss Ida L. Gailier, both of this city.

Grain—Goodspeed.—On Monday, August 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. W. Bartine, D.D., Frederick Grain, Jr., to Miss Lydia Goodspeed, all of Jersey City.

Died.

Abel.—Henrietta Amelia, youngest daughter of P. Henry Abel and Emilie Robert, aged 10 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Bayley.—On Wednesday morning, August 17, William A. Bayley, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier (Sixteenth street), this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Boyd.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, August 17, James Hubbell, youngest son of Louis R. and Helen A. Boyd, aged 9 months and 3 days.

Funeral at residence of parents, No. 17 Elm place, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Brownell.—On Wednesday, August 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Holland, West Fourteenth street, Mrs. Charlotte Dickinson Brownell, widow of the late Right Rev. end Bishop of Connecticut.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment, on Saturday.

Brown.—On Wednesday, August 17, Willie Augustus, only son of Cornelius W. and Phœbe J. Brown, aged 3 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 32 Cambridge street, Brooklyn, on this (Friday) afternoon at three o'clock.

Brabyon.—On Thursday, August 18, Mary Brabyon, wife of Patrick Young, native of county Louth, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 601 West Twenty-eighth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely.

Clark.—On Wednesday, August 17, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Thomas S. Clark, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, E. A. Dusenbury, also members of the Metropolitan Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, at St. Patrick's cathedral, Mott street. The remains will be interred in the cathedral grounds.

Cochrane.—On Wednesday, August 17, John J. Cochrane, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 221 First avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Conley.—On Thursday, August 18, Francis, youngest son of John and Teresa Conley, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 23 Ridge street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Cox.—In this city, on Thursday, August 18, Jameson Cox.

Corsa.—On Thursday, August 18, Robert Benjamin Corsa, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Vandam street, on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, when the remains will be taken to West Farms, Westchester county, for interment.

Onondaga county (N. Y.) papers please copy.

De Marcellin.—On Wednesday morning, August 17, Marie Morgan, infant daughter of Thomas C. and Mary A. de Marcellin, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at 112 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Dunn.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, August 17, William, beloved son of James and Bridget Dunn, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 197 Warren street, between Nevins and Powers, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

Jackson.—On Tuesday, August 16, William Franklin Jackson, son of William H. and Mary V. Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, at Freehold, N. J. Carriages at Amboy boat, pier 1, North river, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock, to proceed to Greenwood.

Harford.—On Wednesday, August 17, at Elizabeth, N. J., Henrietta C., widow of Captain R. F. Harford.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Third Presbyterian church corner Jersey and Market streets, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Hoxie.—At Westerly, R. I., on Thursday, August 18, Joseph Hoxie, of this city, aged 75 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Moore.—On Wednesday, August 17, Robert Moore, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 132 John street, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Moore.—On Wednesday, August 17, William D. Moore, son of George T. and Sarah M. Moore, aged 18 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from 492 Smith street, Williamsburg.

Norton.—On Wednesday, August 17, John Norton, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 535 Pearl street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'Grady.—On Wednesday, August 17, after a long illness, Michael O'Grady, native of Lismore, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 538 Third avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Pettigrew.—On Tuesday, August 16, Jennie C., wife of James R. Pettigrew and daughter of Robert and Jennie McQuhae, in the 27th year of her age. Also the infant son of James R. and Jennie C. Pettigrew.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, 209 East Forty-sixth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Rabitte.—On Monday, August 15, at Green Lake, Minn., Charles L. Rabitte, of Tompkins avenue, corner Madison street, Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Rapelye.—On Thursday morning, August 18, of dysentery, Burthen Rapelye, youngest child of Jeromus and Sarah L. Rapelye.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. John Kolye, Newtown, L. I., this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Russe.—On Wednesday, August 17, John Jacob, only son of John Jacob and Elizabeth Russe, aged 1 year, 7 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 164 East Sixty-fifth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Schilling.—On Wednesday, August 17, Louisa, wife of Ernest Schilling, M. D.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 112 West Twelfth street, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Thomas.—In Jersey City (late Hudson City), on Wednesday, August 17, Henry A., youngest child of Henry A. and M. Louise Thomas, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, corner of Magnolia avenue and Summit street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

Ticken.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 18, Margaretha, beloved wife of Henry Ticken, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the German Brotherly Society and Hermann Verein are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 75 Powers street, corner Dean, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Tucker.—On Wednesday, August 17, Kitty, youngest daughter of George H. and Julia A. Tucker, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 228 East 122d street, this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock.

Varnum.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, August 16, Joseph B., infant son of Joseph B. and Helen T. Varnum, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Van Blarcom.—On Thursday, August 18, Hannah Van Blarcom.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jeremiah Van Riper, 190 (old No. 72) West Warren street, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

Van Winkle.—At Teaneck, N. J., on Thursday, August 18, Richard, infant son of John W. and Clara Van Winkle, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Belinda Van Winkle, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. Northern railroad train leaves Pavonia ferry, foot of Chambers street, at one P. M.

Williams.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, August 17, Jabez Williams, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, Calyer street, Greenpoint, L. I.

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THE WAR.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

ronne, L'Heroine, Le Magnanime, L'Atalante, Le Renard, Le Moncalm, Le Corbeic, Onondaga, La Nissus, La Galatée. Here are twenty-four of the thirty-seven that we have referred to. Of these the Ocean, Savoie, Surveillante and Gauloise carry more guns and are of greater aggregate tonnage than the entire iron-clad fleet of Prussia. In addition to the iron-clad vessels, several of the French floating batteries are propelled by steam and are reported to have been escorted to the Baltic.

The Prussian iron-clad fleet is composed of six vessels. These are the King William, 28 guns; the Frederick Charles, 16; the Crown Prince, 16; the Hansa, 8; the Annimuis, 7, and the Prince Adalbert 7. The first three are frigates, the others are covettes and gunboats. In addition Prussia has five turretted corvettes, but they do not amount to much. Undoubtedly the best vessel in the Prussian service is the King William. Her armament is tremendous, comprising, as it does, four 600 pounders and twenty 300 pounders. Her armor is also very strong.

So far as the wooden vessels of the two navies are concerned it is hardly worth the trouble of referring to them, as here the French preponderance is so great as to render any comparison absurd. France possesses a navy embracing nearly six hundred vessels of all kinds and classes, which is a greater number than is possessed by Great Britain. Indeed, it will doubtless surprise many persons to learn that the French iron-clad fleet is considerably larger than that of Great Britain—exceeding it by some fourteen vessels, and exceeding the whole fleet by forty odd. Prussia's fleet—iron-clads, wooden ships and floating batteries—numbers only ninety-five vessels. It will thus be seen that in no sense of the word can there be equality of strength on water between the two nations now at war.

But it has been urged by some papers that the enormous armaments of the Prussian iron-clads neutralizes the French superiority of numbers. Let us examine this argument. We have already stated that the King William carried 600 and 300 pounders, and it is possible that all the other iron-clads carry guns of the last-named calibre. To oppose these the French have ten, eleven, and as high as fifteen inch guns. In 1868 the French Navy Department adopted the breech-loading cannon of heavy calibre, whose rapidity of fire is something which must not be lost sight of. The French eleven inch guns throw a 250 pound shot, with twenty-four pounds of powder, while their fifteen inch cannon throw a shot of over 400 pounds in weight. One great advantage is possessed by most of the French iron-clads. They lie comparatively low in the water. Such vessels as the Rochambeau and Taureau present so small a surface to the shots of the enemy that the chances are they will prove more than a match for the King William should there be a naval engagement, the Prussian frigate being an immense vessel and a comparatively easy mark to hit. It is utter folly in the face of these facts to pretend that the Prussian navy can prove a match for its antagonist. It may possibly gain a temporary success, just as the Confederate vessels had a spasm of victory during the rebellion; but should the French navy take an important part in the present war the chances are all in favor of its destroying the fleet of Germany.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19—3 A. M.

French Account of Scenes in the Retreat.

French Reports of the End of Napoleon's Dynasty.

Expected Flight of the Bonapartes to England and Italy.

Heavy Losses of the Prussians in Battle.

Napoleon's Dynasty Said to be Ended—Eugenie Said to be En Route for England—Prince Napoleon off to Italy—The French People to Fight Prussia.

LONDON, August 18—Midnight.

We have it on high authority, fresh from Paris, that it is the universal conviction there that the Napoleonic dynasty is ended.

The Empress, having packed up and despatched all her valuables, including pictures of inestimable price, has left for England by way of Belgium. It is believed that the Emperor is also on the way to this country by the same track. He does not dare to return to Paris.

Prince Napoleon has fled to Italy with his family.

M. Thiers told the Corps Législatif yesterday that the enemy must be resisted at all cost to the last. He advised prompt action. The surrounding population should be obliged to bring their cattle, crops and food within the walls, and then the entire region in sight of Paris should be laid waste, if necessary.

M. Duvernois, Minister of Commerce, said the government was ready to guarantee them provisions, shelter and subsistence.

Napoleon's Fete Day and a War Alarm Reports from Prussian Headquarters—Marshal Bazaine Contradicted.

LONDON, August 18, 1870.

A special correspondent writes from Chalons, Monday, August 15:—

This is the Emperor's birthday, but there are no *fêtes* in honor of the occasion.

The alarm was sounded this evening at ten o'clock, and the artillery was put in motion and went forward to Bleome, but there found the railway cut and fell back. No railway communication now exists between Chalons and either Metz or Verdun. We do not know where the French main body is; but the Prussian vanguard is nearer Chalons than Bazaine is, and there is no force here capable of resisting attack. Thus far nothing but cavalry is heard of, and that, yesterday, was within twenty miles of Chalons and destroying railways at will.

A special correspondent writes from the headquarters of the Second Prussian army corps Friday, August 12:—

Should the French not accept battle outside of Metz two corps will be left to mask the fortress while the main body will continue their march for Paris. The Prussians have at least 600,000 men advancing on French soil, and as many more in reserve on German. All talk of peace before the occupation of Paris is laughed at.

A special correspondent from the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia on Friday, August 12, writes:—

We are daily advancing from village to village. The Alsacian sympathies are altogether French; but the inhabitants are treated kindly by the Germans, except where the peasants commit hostilities. No compulsory military service is enforced on them; wagons for the wounded are required, and the sales of provisions compelled. Nothing is exacted but strict necessaries, and everything is paid for. The Crown Prince declares he makes war on the French government, not the French people.

MacMahon's corps has been almost destroyed; no remnant has been found as the Crown Prince pushes steadily forward against the French right flank.

Tuesday's battle is the crowning proof of the French falsehoods and concealments in the recent telegrams. Palikao declared in the Corps Législatif that the Prussians had been forced to abandon their attempt to interrupt the French retreat and that Bazaine was pursuing his road unmolested to Verdun and Chalons. While he was speaking the Prussians were attacking the French flank, and at nightfall one portion, at least, of Bazaine's army had been forced to abandon the road to Verdun and were again shut up in Metz. It is more than ever p... ...ain that no considerable part of the French army has ever ...ceeded in getting far on the road from Metz to Verdun. Their delay, to whatever cause due, gave the Prussians time to come up, and they were able on Tuesday to attack with a vanguard strong enough to arrest the French retreat and bring four French corps into action.

When Bazaine found he could not shake off the Prussian pursuit he clearly resolved to crush their single corps before its supports could arrive. For hours the Third Prussian corps, which, supported only by cavalry divisions, had first attacked, was compelled to bear the brunt of a vigorous onslaught from twice or thrice its own numbers.

Toward the close of the day, reinforced by the Tenth and parts of the Eighth and Ninth corps, the Prussians resumed the offensive, and when night fell the French army was again divided, and it is doubtful whether either of the main roads from Metz to Verdun remains open to Bazaine.

Three French corps, heretofore unscathed, besides Frossard's and the Imperial Guard, were brought into action, which, on the French side was a general engagement, while on the Prussian side the larger part of the two armies of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles were not on the field, and apparently not a single battalion of the Crown Prince, who is believed to be advancing steadily for Chalons.

Late Accounts of the Latest Battles—Heavy Losses of the Prussians—Napoleon Awaiting a Fight at Chalons.

PARIS, August 18, 1870.

I have just received express information from trustworthy sources relative to the operations at the front. It affords some particulars relating to the series of combats in which the French have been engaged for the last three days, which do not appear in the official despatches or newspapers.

Fighting commenced near Metz at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday, the 14th, just after the Emperor's departure. The battle was brought on by a Prussian attack on General Frossard's division, which was in the act of withdrawing from its position.

The Fourth corps, under General l'Admirault, which formed the left wing of the army, sustained the brunt of the engagement. The attacking force was under Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. While the Fourth corps was occupying the attention of the enemy, the French army continued its retreat, which was effected in the most orderly manner. Marshal Bazaine exposed himself in the thickest of the fight, and had his horse killed under him. He himself is said to be slightly wounded in the foot.

The execution done by the French mitrailleuses was fearful. Four regiments of the Prussian Guard were nearly exterminated. Three or four French journalists shouldered their muskets and fought gallantly side by side with the soldiers.

All was dark and stormy during the night, and on the next morning, when my informant visited the field, no remnant of either army was visible.

In this engagement the French lost 3,000 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 10,000. The disproportion is said to be owing to the terrible destruction caused by the French mitrailleuses and artillery.

On the evening of the 15th the French attacked the Prussians again at Gravelotte, where the Emperor had temporarily established the French head quarters. The Prussian losses were again very great, and the French likewise lost heavily. Gravelotte is at the point of bifurcation of two roads leading to Verdun and Etain. The Fourth corps is in advanced line, and three or four corps are concentrated in this locality. The bulk of the train and equipage has been sent on to Verdun under a powerful escort.

The Emperor is at Chalons, where a great battle will be fought with the aid of a new army, now being rapidly pushed forward to the scene of operations. Very large reinforcements are being despatched, and as arms are abundant, there will be no difficulty in filling up the blanks lately created in the armies. The spirit of the people is everywhere patriotic, and the Prussians, as they advance, will have to encounter an enormous force on every side.

Scenes at the Battle of Woerth.

LONDON, August 18—Midnight.

Edmond About describes the scenes after the battle of Woerth as follows:—

One sees solid regiments, who proudly retreat, while a few bad soldiers, disbanded, *lost, demoralized and disarmed*, throw themselves desperately into each bypath. I arrived just in time to stop three wretched Turcos mounted on artillery horses, as they were entering an old quarry with the hope of making a short cut from the field. Our artillery must have been roughly used, so many caissons pass along the road without guns. But here come one or two regiments of the line quite firm, tolerably complete in numbers, rifle on shoulder and knapsack on back. Behind them Marshal McMahon, calm, dignified, almost smiling, and fresh as a rose. I salute him as he passes. He responds without noticing me. One of his aides, M. d'Alzac names me. Then the old hero stops and tells me quite simply the story of his defeat, thus:—"I had only 35,000 men, and I found 150,000 in front of me. We have given way before numbers. They have killed or wounded about 5,000 men. But we will have our revenge. Explain this to the public. But, where are you going in that direction?" "To Severne," I reply. "You will be captured. The Prussians will be there in two hours," says the General. "I have my wife and children there," I answer. "God preserve you. Do not fail to say that the *morale* of the troops is excellent. We shake hands.

I exchange a few pleasant words with M. d' Alzac, and I search vainly in the ranks of the staff, as it moves on, for the laughing and kindly face of M. de Vogue, officers of ordnance. This fine young man, full of promise, was killed by a bullet through the forehead, and General Colson with a bullet through the heart. Both of them were struck down by the side of the Marshal, who was reckless of his life. Last comes a regiment of Turkos, the most complete and finest of the three. These fellows have not thrown away their knapsacks, nor their arms. One of the first comes out of the ranks and claps me round the neck. It is Albert Dury, a fellow journalist and the excellent fellow begins by telling me, "I have been to your house. It is empty. All your people are safe but you. I, as you see, am firm as a post. Oh, my poor friends, what a disaster! We will repair it, though."

REPORTS FROM IRELAND.

Jubilant for France—Don't Believe the Prussian Victories.

DUBLIN, August 18, 1870.

The French victories have been celebrated at several points in Ireland, where the Prussian accounts find no credit.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

Inquest Over One of the Victims—Statement of the Captain of the Steamer and One of the Passengers—Adjournment of the Inquest.

Coroner Whitehill commenced the inquest last night over the body of John E. Phalen, one of the passengers who was drowned at the time of the collision between the Coney Island steamer Norwalk and the schooner Lady Ellen while on her last trip from Coney Island on the night of August 12. The deceased was a young man who resided with his mother at 426 West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

James Lyons, who was in company with the deceased on the night in question, testified that he was on the steamer Norwalk at the time of the accident; the deceased was with him, and he identified him as the man by his hair and by the articles on his person; was standing at the bar with the deceased, and the only thing he could recollect was a heavy crash which knocked him down. Following the rest he went on board the schooner and found twenty or thirty men there; was partly stunned and did not know where he was going; heard the cry while on the schooner that she was sinking and jumped back on the steamer again; knew then, for the first time what was the matter; knew there had been a collision; did not remember seeing any lights on the schooner and had no idea how the collision occurred, further than that the bow of the schooner ran into the side of the steamboat; the captain appeared efficient in the ... after the collision, and did discharge of his duty ... passengers; heard no ... all he could to pacify the ... but did shortly whistle blowing before the accident, ... afterwards; could not say whether the signals were up or not; was not under the influence of liquor, and the deceased was sober; would have every confidence in the captain.

George W. Wilson, captain of the steamer Norwalk, was the next witness called. He testified that he resided at 63 Butler street; he was captain at the time of the collision on Friday, August 12; there were 300 or 400 passengers on board at the time; was around on deck attending to his duties, when he heard the whistle blow once, and almost simultaneously heard the bell strike; ran to the forward part of the boat, on the promenade deck, when the boat was struck, and the crash was terrific; ran to the fire room and asked the fireman if she was making water, and he replied that she was not; told him to keep a sharp look out; went on the schooner and saw her position after the collision; came back to the steamer, had her ballast removed to the starbord side, and several gentlemen assisted in getting the passengers over; then went on the deck and told the pilot to blow for assistance; went back to the schooner, and found all sails set; sang out for the captain, but could not get any reply; a tugboat came up, when a large number of passengers went back on the steamer again, and the boat commenced towing us to the dock; the time between the ringing and the collision was about two minutes; the pilot knowing the danger could have stopped the boat, but if he had stopped just at the time the damage would have been much greater; the fracture extended from the deck of the boat to within three inches of the water line; the captain testified that he was perfectly sober at the time of the accident.

The inquest was adjourned.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Closing Day of the Second Meeting, Summer of 1870.

Vast Assemblage in Attendance.

Biddy Malone the Winner of the Hurdle Race, Two Miles; Flash of Lightning the $300 Purse, Three Quarters of a Mile; Helmbold the $1,200 Prize, Four Miles; and Glenelg the Consolation Purse, One and Three-Fourths of a Mile.

SARATOGA, August 18, 1870.

This has been an important day at Saratoga, also one of the most agreeable that the clerk of the weather has chronicled in many a year. It opened deliciously, and the bright sunshine flamed across the mountain and settled upon the valley, tempering it pleasantly with a cooling breeze, so that the most exacting had all that heart could wish for in this particular. The "last day of the races" is always memorable to papas and mamas, who have been keeping at the springs half a dozen big boys and girls, at an immense cost, and couldn't get away until now; to Tom, Dick and Harry, who have been "broke" for a week, and who propose to get home on "cheek," or at the expense of a friend; to the trainers, jockeys and stable-boys, who now see a little breathing-spell ahead; to hotel keepers, who regretfully bid good bye to the sporting element; to the inconsiderate drivers of hacks and smaller vehicles, who bully and hetchel, and bother, and gag, and kick, and fight and scare and bedevil the more timid in their anxiety to get the last dollar of their money as they are leaving the village.

The stampede of the sporting fraternity has been great. The Hudson River Railroad is taking hundreds in "lightning express trains," and by to-night the places that knew your diamond brigade from Gotham will know them no more at present. It would be pleasant to note that the delegation from your city had been fortunate in the past week's speculations; but truth will not admit such an assertion, and candor compels me to add that a more pecuniarily demoralized crowd never left Saratoga. Why, some of your political bloods have been compelled to "stand off" on their hotel bills, and a dozen or more prominent about the City Hall, after being compelled to borrow sufficient to pay for what they have eaten and drank, have been reduced to the dire necessity of begging "passes" over the road. It is a bad plight to be in.

THE RACING AND ATTENDANCE

were capital. Eight or ten thousand delighted spectators were on the course and presented a stirring sight. The ladies—one and all anxious to see the last races of the season—were on hand in strength. The gentlemen were not slow to bow obediently to their wishes in this particular, and accompanied them in almost every instance in neat or gorgeous equipages. Certainly Saratoga was at the races—a fitting tribute to the success of the meeting, the efforts of the officers and the order that has from day to day been preserved. In the hurdle race the action of Alloway, the rider of Oysterman, Jr., as viewed by many of those who backed that horse heavily, caused them to charge him with fraud and purposely losing the race. They held that he did not try to win it, never making an effort to that end from the start. The judges did not then heed the objections, however, and the race was given to the brown mare, Biddy Malone, the first to pass home under the string. The second race, three-quarters of a mile, on which were eight starters, was very effective and produced a pleasurable excitement. Likewise did the the third and fourth.

As a fitting end to the racing week

CONGRESS HALL

last night gave another magnificent ball. It passed off with great *éclat*. The floor committee were all young gentlemen from New York, and to their exertions much of the entertainment's success is due. They were:—J. R. Cimbernat, Frederick Lerega, Frank Carroll, Carlisle Norwood, Jr.; T. C. Richardson, I. Sherwood, Jr.; W. K. Vanderbilt and J. M. Brady, of New York.

The committee of arrangements consisted of the following gentlemen:—"Sunset" Cox, James Brooks, Fernando Wood, William Wall, D. M. Hildreth, George W. Quintard, George Cecil, E. A. Hammond, O. F. Livingston, Azariah Boody, C. K. Garrison, C. W. Griswold and John Cecil, of New York; H. W. Corbett, of Oregon; Colonel Andenreid, United States Army; General O. E. Babcock, United States Army; William Mason, of Taunton; Warren Colburn, of Toledo; D. McLaren, of Cincinnati; S. A. Hatch, of St. Louis; Larz. Anderson, of Cincinnati; H. N. White, of Syracuse.

Bernstein's orchestra furnished delightful music, and led the way through the entire programme of the Grand March, Barnaunsky; Galop, Touristen; Redowa, Wiener Bonbon; Lanciers, Anna; Galop, Rittzum Liebchen; Deux Temps, An Shoenen Rhein; Lanciers, Vis-a-Vis; Galop, Champagne. Second part—Lanciers, Lurline; Redowa, Illustrationen; Galop, Irresistible; Quadrille, Schuetzen; Deux Temps, Koenigslieder; Galop, Taubenpert; Lanciers, Eleanore; Redowa, Huldigranigslieber. It was morning before the company separated.

The Racing.

Four races were on the card, an extra race at hurdles being added to the original programme. The track was in fine condition and the weather charming. The first race was over eight hurdles, two miles. Oysterman, Jr., Biddy Malone and Sir Joseph came to the post, Morris being withdrawn, the former with 155 pounds on his back, the mare with 145 pounds, and Sir Joseph with 140 pounds. Oysterman, Jr., was the favorite over the field at even in outside betting, and at odds over the others in the pools, until a few minutes before the start, when two to one was laid against him. Biddy Malone won the race, Oysterman, Jr., having been pulled all the way. Colonel McDaniel, the owner of Oysterman, Jr., stated publicly on the track that Alloway had ridden contrary to instructions, and that he intended to have Alloway ruled off the track, if it were possible to do so. There seemed to be no doubt of the fraud, as it was palpable throughout the race. The pools were ordered not to be paid by the judges until they investigated the case. After the race the judges decided not to notice the charges of the owner of Oysterman, Jr., against the rider, as they were of the opinion that they were not sustained.

The second race brought eight starters to the post, and they were considered to be so nearly equal in point of speed that the speculators did not know which to choose. When the pool selling had progressed for some time last night Flash of Lightning sold as first favorite at a slight advance over any of the others. A capital race was run and Flash of Lightning won it in very excellent time. She took the lead at the start and was never headed.

The third race was a dash of four miles, and Carrie Atherton and Pat Malloy started with Helmbold. The betting men had no doubt of Helmbold's winning, and they gave any amount of odds asked so that they might invest on their favorite. Helmbold won the race after the severest struggle he ever had. Pat Malloy second, and Carrie third. The little mare kept the lead for over three miles and three-quarters. The time made was the same as that of Fashion when she beat Boston over the Union Course in 1842. It was a very exciting and capital race throughout. Helmbold appeared the most distressed horse at the finish. He took a great deal of punishment up the stretch, and responded to every crack of the whip until he passed Pat Malloy at the mile distance stand, and won the race by a length.

The fourth race was a mile and three-quarter dash between Glenelg, Alta Vela and Tom Woolfolk. The former won it easily. The following are the details of the racing:—

THE FIRST RACE.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, two miles, over eight hurdles; purse $800; the first horse to receive $500, the second horse $200 and the third horse $100.

Donahue & Griffin's br. m. Biddy Malone, by Star Davis, dam Olio, 145 lbs. 1
C. J. Alloway entered b. h. Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam Poll Brown, 155 lbs. 2
C. F. Elwees entered b. g. Sir Joseph, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 140 lbs. 3
E. Gray entered br. h. Morris, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, 140 lbs. .... dr.

Time, 3:57¼.

THE BETTING.

Oysterman..	$500	600	525	200	320	450	620
Biddy Malone	465	500	300	175	335	370	600
Morris.......	220	150	125	40	65	—	—
Sir Joseph...	165	205	210	110	120	300	300
Total....	$1,350	1,455	1,160	525	840	1,120	1,520

THE RACE.

The horses had a good start. Sir Joseph then dashed away and took the first hurdle two lengths ahead of the others, who went over it together. Going around the upper turn Sir Joseph led half a dozen lengths, Oysterman, Jr., making no effort to overtake him, second, Biddy Malone third. Sir Joseph still kept in front to the second hurdle, which was situated near the quarter pole. Biddy Malone struck the top rail and came very near throwing her rider over her head. The third hurdle, placed at the half-mile pole, was first taken by Sir Joseph, who was ten lengths ahead of Oysterman, Jr., the latter being two lengths in advance of Biddy Malone. Going around the lower turn Oysterman, Jr., and Biddy Malone made sharp running together and closed rapidly on Sir Joseph. At the fourth hurdle Oysterman, Jr., and Sir Joseph were head and head, a few lengths in front of Biddy Malone. As they came up to the stand Sir Joseph led one length, Oysterman, Jr., second, six lengths ahead of Biddy Malone. Sir Joseph gave the fifth hurdle a rap as he passed over it, one length ahead of Oysterman, Jr., the latter five lengths in front of Biddy. Oysterman, Jr.'s rider waited for Biddy Malone around the upper turn, letting Sir Joseph have a lead of four or five lengths. Oysterman's rider, Alloway, still waited for Biddy until she took sides with him, and every one seemed impressed with the belief that he intended in that way to throw the race. Sir Joseph passed over the sixth hurdle half a dozen lengths ahead of Biddy Malone, who was half a length in front of Oysterman, Jr. The latter then dropped back, and curses loud and deep were heard in all directions against Alloway. No effort was made to send Oysterman, Jr., forward on the lower turn, and Sir Joseph being pumped out Biddy Malone took him by the head at the last hurdle on the homestretch, and came home a winner of the race by one length, Oysterman, Jr., second, having passed Sir Joseph near the stand. Time of the run, 3:57¼.

THE SECOND RACE.

PURSE $300—For all ages that have run and not won during the two meetings; three-quarters of a mile.

A. Keene Richards entered b. f. Flash of Lightning, by Lightning, dam Cecily Jo..son, 3 years old 1
J. McConnell entered br. c. Chillicothe, by Lexington, dam Lilly, 3 years old 2
Bruner & Denton entered ch. g. King's Excuse, by Knight of St. George, dam Betty King, 3 years old 3
Bruner & Denton entered b. h. Baffle, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Lexington, 4 years old 0
R. W. Walden entered ch. f. Echo, by Australian, dam Kate Hayes, 3 years old 0
J. J. O'Fallon entered ch. g. Kelso, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon, 3 years old 0
Isaac W. Pennock entered b. c., by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price, 3 years old 0
Hunter & Travers entered ch. c. Scathelock, by Eclipse, dam Fanny Washington, 3 years old .. 0

Time, 1:17½.

THE BETTING.

Flash of Lightning......	$400	555	410
Norton colt..............	120	305	250
Baffle & King's Excuse..	125	205	200
The field...............	475	450	255
Totals............	$1,120	1,515	1,115

THE RACE.

Flash of Lightning was the first away, Pennock's colt second, Chillicothe third, Echo fourth, Baffle fifth, Scathelock sixth, King's Excuse seventh and Kelso last, the latter beaten at the time he started. The eight horses kicked up such a dust in running over the fractional track that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other as they passed into the regular course, and not until they were on the lower turn could they be classified. Flash of Lightning was then leading, Chillicothe second, Pennock's colt third, Scathelock fourth, King's Excuse fifth, Baffle sixth, Echo seventh and Kelso eighth. They ran sharply into the homestretch, and after a very exciting contest Flash of Lightning won the race by two lengths. Chillicothe second, King's Excuse third, Scathelock fourth, Pennock's colt fifth, Baffle sixth, Echo seventh and Kelso eighth. Time of the dash, 1:17½.

THE THIRD RACE.

PURSE $200—For all ages; four miles.

W. R. Babcock entered ch. h. Helmbold, by Australian, dam Lavender, 4 years old 1
J. J. O'Fallon entered b. h. Pat Malloy, by Lexington, dam Gloriana, 5 years old 2
A. Keene Richards entered b. m. Carrie Atherton, by Lexington, dam Glycera, 5 years old 3

Time, 7:32½.

THE BETTING.

Helmbold.......	$550	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Carrie Atherton	105	320	605	220	200
Pat Malloy.......	110	240	310	115	100
Totals..........	$765	2,560	3,915	1,335	1,300

THE RACE.

Carrie Atherton jumped off with the lead, Helmbold and Pat Malloy running after her slowly. She opened a gap of ten lengths around the upper turn, and was fifteen lengths in front at the quarter pole, the others running head and head. The two latter closed up some of the daylight down the backstretch, and as Carrie passed the half-mile pole she was not over six lengths in front of Helmbold, who was one length in advance of Pat Malloy. They ran in this way all the way around, passing under the string at the end of the first mile in 1:55¾, with Carrie leading six lengths, Helmbold second, one length ahead of Pat Malloy. As the rider of the mare passed under the string he flourished his whip vigorously over her head and she opened the gap. There was no change in the positions of the horses throughout the second mile, Carrie passing under the string five lengths in front of Helmbold, who was as many lengths ahead of Pat. Time of the second mile 1:56½. Passing into the third mile, the speed of all was put to its severest test, and Helmbold and Pat Malloy closed rapidly on the mare. They ran without changing places until they passed the three-quarter pole, when Pat passed Helmbold, and took second place. As the horses came under the string at the end of the third mile, which was run in 1:49, Carrie led two lengths, Pat Malloy second, half a length in front of Helmbold. Now came the tug of war. Carrie Atherton kept the lead around the turn, down the backstretch, around the lower turn and into the homestretch. The press now became too strong for her, and she had to resign it to Pat Malloy first and afterwards to Helmbold and take a position in the rear. Helmbold passed her at the drawgate. She was then pulled up, leaving the others to fight it out. Helmbold was whipped severely to force him along, but he responded to every cut and 100 yards from home passed Pat Malloy and ran in a winner by one length. Carrie was forty yards behind. The time of the dash was 7:32½, the same time as that made by Fashion in her memorable race with Boston. Helmbold was sadly distressed at the finish, while the others soon recovered from the race.

THE FOURTH RACE.

CONSOLATION PURSE, $500, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 lbs.; twice, 14 lbs.; three times, 21 lbs.

A. Belmont entered b. h. Glenelg, by Citadel, dam Bapta, 4 years old, 101 lbs 1
J. J. O'Fallon entered br. m. Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam Filigree, 4 years old, 91 lbs 2
Fisher & Carson entered ch. g. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, dam Floride, aged, 94 lbs 3

Time, 3:12½.

THE BETTING.

Glenelg..................	$300	450	1,000	3,600	800
Alta Vela..................	140	300	670	1,750 }	415
Tom Woolfolk............	15	20	60	175 }	
Totals................	$455	770	1,730	5,525	1,215

THE RACE.

Alta Vela was first away, Tom Woolfolk second, Glenelg a few lengths behind. The latter made no effort to keep up with the others, but chose a trailing position. They ran up the fraction track at a slow pace, the mare leading, Tom Woolfolk second and Glenelg last. When they reached the regular track, at the half-mile pole, Alta Vela led one length and a half, Tom Woolfolk second, four lengths in front of Glenelg. The latter fell further off on the lower turn. Alta Vela leading Tom Woolfolk one length. The horses ran sharply up the homestretch, and as they passed under the string at the stand Alta Vela led two lengths, Tom Woolfolk second, four lengths in front of Glenelg. The latter then closed up with Tom Woolfolk on the upper turn, and lay there for half a mile, waiting until he got into the homestretch for the final brush. Alta Vela led two lengths around the lower turn, Glenelg and Tom Woolfolk side and side. As they reached strait work on the stretch Glenelg was cut loose, and coming with a rush was soon in front and came in an easy winner by two lengths, Tom Woolfolk ten or a dozen lengths behind. Time of the mile and a quarter, 3:12½.

And this ended the second meeting at Saratoga this summer.

MONMOUTH PARK.

There will be a trotting meeting at Monmouth Park, Long Branch, during the last days of the present month. The meeting will commence on Saturday, the 27th inst., with two races, the first a purse of $2,500 for horses that never beat 2:33, and the second a purse of $1,500 for double teams. In the first race the purses are divided into premiums of $1,500, $750 and $250, and in the second the prizes are $1,000 and $600. On Tuesday, August 30, there will be a purse of $2,500 for horses that never beat 2:26, in prizes of $1,500, $750 and $250, and a race for the Narragansett Steamboat Company's Purse of $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:23, the purse divided as in the last race. On Wednesday, the 31st, there will be a race for all horses for a purse of $5,000, $3,500 for the first, $1,000 for the second and $500 for the third. The second race of this (the last) day is for a silver punch bowl valued at $500, for gentlemen's horses that never trotted for money.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..........	5 14	Moon rises...eve	11 23
Sun sets...........	6 53	High water...eve	1 54

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 18, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Palmyra (Br), Watson, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship City of Dublin (Br), Eynon, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Missouri, Edwards, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship San Francisco, Webb, Hamilton, Bermuda—N H Brigham.
Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston. Fox & Co.
Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Calhoun, Crary, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Hirundo (Nor), Aaroe, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Kolga, Peterson, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Nancy (Dan), Anderson, Riga—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Eliza Stevens, Phinney, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—Baker & Hurlbut.
Brig Sarah Crowell (Br), Messenger, St John's, PR—Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Corriere (Ital), Vicara, Bangor, Me—James Robinson & Co.
Schr Para, Sprague, Para—F Moran.
Schr New Dominion (Br), Penery, St John's, NF—Heney & Parker.
Schr Morning Star (Br), Miller, St John, NB—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr L N Lovell, McLean, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr Nelson Hall, Jones, Philadelphia—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Geo A Pierce, Poote, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.
Schr Joel Van Zandt, Carver, Boston—S C Loud & Co.
Schr South Wind, Merrill, New Haven—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Joseph Hall, Billard, Uncasville, Ct—H W Jackson & Co.
Sloop Alchymist, Mullins, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.
Steamer A C Stimers, Lenny, Philadelphia.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool and Queenstown, via Boston, with mdse, to C F Francklyn.
Steamship Caledonia (Br), Orenstone, Glasgow Aug 3, via Moville 4th, with mdse and 132 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had light westerly winds all the passage.
Steamship Gulf Stream, McCrery, Galveston Aug 8, via Key West 13th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Aug 12, 25 miles W of Sand Key, passed steamship United States, hence for New Orleans; also steamship Cortes, do for do; no date, 18 miles N of Hatteras, signalized brig Aroostook, bound N.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Bark Sunshine, Weeks, Newcastle, June 18, with mdse, to H & F W Meyer.
Bark Bounding Billow (of Boston), Flinn, Messina 50 days, with fruit to Alpheus Hardy & Co—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar July 15, had light westerly winds and calms, with a great deal of fog; has been 18 days to the westward of the Banks; July 27, lat 39 30, lon 40, spoke bark Tejuca, Howell, from Licata for Philadelphia; Aug 10, lat 40, lon 64, bark Jesse, from St John, NB, for ——.
Bark Marianna III (Port), Palha, Lisbon 40 days, with salt, &c, to L E Amsinck & Co.
Bark Nonpareil (of Boston), Flinn, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo 49 days, with hides, &c, to Isaac Taylor.
Bark Meaco (of Philadelphia), Christian, Cardenas 10 days, with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to master.
Bark Golden West (Br), Brown, Boston, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Lizzie H Kimball (of Newburyport), Lunt, Sisal 26 days, with hemp and logwood to M Echeverria & Co—vessel to Lunt Bros. Had moderate weather; 4 days north of Hatteras.
Brig Alpha (Br), Dodd, Bridgeport, CB, 18 days, with coal, to C B Swain & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.
Brig A M B (Br), Belfountain, Glace Bay, CB, 15 days, with coal, to G H Brewer. Had moderate weather.
Brig B F Nash, Dow, Bridgeport, CB, 15 days, with coal, to C B Swain & Son—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Had moderate weather.
Brig Shasta, Brown, Cow Bay, CB, 14 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son, vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had light, moderate weather with much fog.
Brig Rival (Br), White, Cow Bay, CB, 17 days, with coal, to C B Swain & Co—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Had light westerly winds and calms.
Schr Kate Wentworth (of Boston), Mead, Cienfuegos, 21 days, with sugar and molasses to Moses, Taylor & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and calms; has been 5 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Palma, Rankin, Georgetown, S C, 6 days, with naval stores, to Dollner, Potter & Co.
Schr Clara Smith, Keen, Rockland, Me., 5 days, for Staten Island, with ice, to Henry Britton.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Volant, Ganion, Glace Bay for New York, with coal to G H Brewer.
Brig Isabella Jewett, McCormick, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Irene, Wass, Boston for Elizabethport.
Schr T A Ward, Shaw, Shulee, NS, for New York, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Georgie Staples, Lord, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Frances Ellen, Warren, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Highlander, Rogers, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Warington, Thomas, Bangor for New York.
Schr St Elmo, Davis, Bangor for Newark.
Schr Empire, Ferguson, Bath for Rondout.
Schr Cherub, Fletcher, Bath for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Evelyn, Gilmore, Belfast for Eddysville, with lumber.
Schr L D Hickman, Small, Gardiner for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Hattie Franklin, Furvere, Kennebec for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Gentile, Kennedy, Rockland for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.
Schr Hudson, Post, Rockland for New York, with lime to A Pressey.
Schr Equal, Paul, Rockland for New York, with lime to A Pressey.
Schr E L Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland for New York.
Schr Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Wm Rice, Pressey, Seal Harbor for New York, with granite to J Hogan.
Schr Anna Jacobs, Jones, Gloucester for New York, with fish to J Stetson.
Schr Adelia Kelley, Nickerson, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr Cabinet, Stevens, New Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr Louisa Francis, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Wm A Dubeso, Rich, Hyannis for New York.
Schr Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Pigeon Cove for New York.
Schr Tillie E, Smith, Dighton for Elizabethport.
Schr Challenge, Lowe, Dighton for New York.
Schr Lodovick Bill, Brockway, Dighton for New York.
Schr Uncas, Morgan, Fall River for New York.
Schr R H Daly, Lamphear, Fall River for Rondout.
Schr Gust, Martin, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr D H Berry, Walters, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M H Read, Benson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr J S Lowe, Adams, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr S A Mount, Young, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Silver Spray, Horton, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Coral, Kent, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Storm, Staab, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Florida, Metcalf, Providence for New York.
Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, Providence for New York.
Schr Iris, Parker, Norwich for New York.
Schr Neptune, Cleveland, New London for New York.
Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, New London for Georgetown, DC.
Schr C H Northam, Hall, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr M Kennedy, Baker, Brookhaven for Elizabethport.
Schr Geo P Kane, Morton, Bridgeport for Albany.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York for Boston.
Brig Jennie Clark, Lewis, New York for St John, NB.
Schr M A Rice, Rice, Elizabethport for Augusta.
Schr Maria Foss, Hoyt, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.
Schr G S Lovering, ——, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Elizabethport for Bradford.
Schr Gen Grant, Frame, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Falcon, ——, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Chas Cooper, ——, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr Joseph Rogers, ——, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Caroline C, Norwood, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Judge Runyon, Lewis, Troy for Bradford.
Schr J G Huntington, Jones, Troy for Boston.
Schr Z Snow, Thorndike, Rondout for Portland.
Schr Cabot, Parker, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Pavilion, ——, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Saxon, ——, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Laconia, Whitten, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Hickman, Hall, Rondout for Boston.
Schr W Freeman, Howes, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Sandy Hook, Rogers, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Wm Riley, Cobb, New York for New London.
Schr Mary Potter, Potter, New York for Seal Island.

SAILED.

Steamships City of Dublin, and Palmyra, Liverpool; San Francisco, Bermuda; Missouri, Havana; H Livingston, Savannah; Saratoga, Richmond, &c.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship The Queen, Captain Thomson, of the National line, for Liverpool and Queenstown, sails to-morrow (Saturday), at 10 AM, from pier 47 North river.

The Inman line steamship City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, leaves pier 45 North river at 12 M to-morrow (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The Transatlantic Company's steamship St Laurent, Captain Lemarie, for Brest and Havre, sails to-morrow (Saturday), from pier 50 North river, at 12 M.

The steamship Europa, Captain McDonald, of the Anchor line, sails from pier 20 North river, for Glasgow and Derry, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 M.

The Cunard line steamship Tarifa, Captain Murphy, for Queenstown and Liverpool, leaves her pier at Jersey City at 12 M to-morrow (Saturday).

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Arizona, Captain Gray, for Aspinwall, will sail from pier 42 North river at 12 M to-morrow (Saturday).

The steamship City of Merida, Captain Deaken, of the New York and Mexican line, will leave at 3 PM to-morrow (Saturday), from pier 17 East river, for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz.

The steamship Rapidan, Captain Whitehurst, of Mallory line, will sail from pier 20 East river to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 PM, for Key West and Galveston.

The Merchants' line steamship Gen Meade will sail for New Orleans, from pier 12 North river, to-morrow (Saturday, at 3 PM.

The Old Line's sidewheel steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, will leave pier 36 North river, for New Orleans, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 PM.

The steamship St Louis, Captain Whitehead, for New Orleans, will sail to-morrow (Saturday), from pier No 9 North river, at 3 PM.

The sidewheel steamship Champion, Captain Lockwood, of the New York and Charleston line, will sail for Charleston at 3 PM to-morrow (Saturday), from pier No 5 North river.

Marine Disasters.

UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSE STEAMER GERANIUM is ashore about 55 miles east of Galveston, near High Island; supposed that she will be a total loss. She struck on the 9th in broad daylight.

SHIP FREEDOM, Bradley, from London for New York, which put into Queenstown June 5 in distress, repaired, and was ready to sail 5th inst.

BRIG ALEX WILLIAMS (not as before), Duane, from New York for St Johns, NF, registered 18[?] tons, was built at Cape Breton in 1866, and hailed from Arichat.

SCHR TRAVELLER, Hodges, from New York for Charleston, collided night of the 14th inst, 10 miles east of Cape Henlopen, with pilot boat Cape; stove bulwarks, received other damage, and put into Wilmington, Del, 18th for repairs.

SCHR BAY STATE, Seabury, from New York for Boston, sprung foremast, split jibs and sustained other damage in a squall off Cape Cod on Saturday night. She put back to Hyannis.

Spoken.

Bark Josepha (NG), Friedrichs, from London for Philadelphia, Aug 16, lat 40 28, lon 70 (by pilot boat James Avery, No 9).

Brig Adele McLoon (of Rockland), Monroe, from Liverpool for Baltimore, 40 days out, Aug 17, lat 40 26, lon 70 40 (by pilot boat Jas Avery, No 9).

Brig Margaret [illegible], from Guantanamo for Boston, Aug 17, off Nantucket (by pilot boat J D Jones, No 15).

Brig Chimborazo, from an Eastern port for Philadelphia, Aug 16, 40 miles ESE from the Highlands (by pilot boat M A Williams, No 19).

Schr Eliza J Staples, Coffin, from Demarara for New York, Aug 10, lat 29 30, lon 72.

Foreign Ports.

ARECIBO, PR, Aug 5—In port barks Pembroke (Br), Lecain, for Baltimore; Norah, Globs, for New York; schr Annie Bell, Elkin, for New Haven.

BARBADOS, July 23—Sailed, bark Mayflower, Ira, Martinique; brig John Aviles, Macomber, Baltimore.

CADIZ, July 31—In port barks Carrie E Long, Welsh, and Commerce, Park, disg.

GUANICA, Aug 4—In port brig Blanche, Murse, for New York.

HIOGO, about July 13—Sailed, ship S G Reed, Winsor, San Francisco.

HAVANA, Aug 9—Sailed, steamship City of Mexico, Timmermann (from New York), Vera Cruz; 13th, barks India (Sp), Larragoiti, New Orleans; Amalia (Sp), Codina, Pensacola.

In port 13th, barks Daring, McDonald, for Philadelphia, ldg; Carden Packet (Dutch), Ouwehand, for New York; G W Horton, Harrington; Esther, Titcomb; H D Stover, Pierce, and Irma (Br), Randrop, unc; brigs H G Berry, Paine, for New York, ldg, Poinset, Anderson, for Boston, do; J B Brown, Ross, for north of Hatteras; Harriet, Higgins, Roseway (Br), Bartling; Charlotte Buck, Eldridge, and Ella Maria, Berry, unc; and others.

Arrived at do 18th, bark G W Rosevelt, Harriman, New York.

MALAGA, Aug 16—In port schr Galena, Hale, from Boston.

MOVILLE, Aug 18—Arrived, steamship Australia, Hedderwick, New York (Aug 6) for Glasgow.

MATANZAS, Aug 9—Arrived, schr James O'Donohue, Smith, Barcelona.

Sailed 12th, brig Susan E Voorhees, Fulford, New York; schr Village Belle (Br), Thomas, do.

Cleared 12th, brig Fearless (Br), Davison, Delaware Breakwater; schrs Gen Conner, Partridge, Philadelphia; Nellie Bowers, Bowers, Pensacola.

In port 12th, bark R W Griffiths, Drummond, for New York.

PONCE, PR, Aug 4—In port schr Adelaide, Taylor, for Guanica and New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 17—Arrived, steamships City of London, Tibbits, New York (Aug 6) for Liverpool; 18th, Italy, Grace, do (Aug 6) for do.

RANGOON, June 27—In port bark Galveston, Briard, from and for Yokohama.

ST JOHN, NB, Aug 15—Arrived, brig Abstainer, Elderkin, New York.

Cleared 16th, schr Percy, Caldwell, New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 17—Arrived, barks E White, Mahoney, Sagua; R B Walker, Pettengill, Mobile; schrs Alfred Keen (of Rockland), Robinson, New Orleans; Light of the East, Heath, and Henrietta, Leavitt, Jacksonville; Gem, Endicott; C B Wood, Endicott; H L Slaight, Willetts; Carrie Hyer, Macey; Emma F Hart, Hart; Jos Fisk, Turner; M E Smith, Smith, Clara, Mulford, and Whitney Long, Hayes, Alexandria, Va; Jos Baxter, Baxter, and J W Vannaman, Bucklew, Georgetown, DC; Fred Fish, Davis, Baltimore, S H Sharp, Webb, Four Sisters, Sheerer; S P M Tasker, Allen; J M Broomall, Douglass; Jas Martin, Baker; Geo Squires, Timmons; F St Clair Edwards, Ireland; Altoona, Fitzgerald; Ontara, Sprangue, and Estella Day, Carey, Philadelphia; James Martin, Baker, Philadelphia; Island Belle, Pierce, Philadelphia; William H Thiers, Gifford, Philadelphia; J V Wellington, Chipman, Elizabethport; Transit, Ricketts, Elizabethport, F I Lockwood, St John, Elizabethport, Richard Peterson, English, Elizabethport; Cicero, Conant, Hoboken; Sea Breeze, Herrick, Newburg; Osprey Crowley, Rondout; Yankee Blade, Roberts, Rondout; June Emson, Vancleaf, Randout, E A Elliott, Nickerson, Rondout; Bonny Boat, Kelley, Rondout; Mary, Richardson, Rondout; White Sea, Jones, Rondout; Hesperus, Conary, New York; H Prescott, Merriman, New York; Mary Maria, Shaw, New York. Below, Barque Julia, from West Indies; also 3 barques and 2 brigs, all bound in.

Cleared, steamers Samaria, (Br), Martyn, Liverpool, via New York; Br ship Blandina Dudley, Wilson, St John, NB; barque Jennie Cushman, Smalley, Malaga.

18th—Arrived, steamship Neptune, Baker, New York; barks Julia, Port au Prince; Fenwick (Br), T Toye, Gottenburg; schrs America, from Aux Cayes.

BALTIMORE, Aug 17—Arrived, brig Alexander Kirkland, Martin, Arecibo, PR; schrs Arctic, Norris, do; Helen, Perry, New York; John Farnum, Baker, Richmond, Me.

Cleared—Brigs Chattanooga, Fry, St John's, PR, Arichat West (Br), Gerrior, Arichat; Burnham, Staples, Portland; schr M E Henderson, Price, Boston.

Sailed—Ship Uncle Joe; barks Lapwing, May Queen.

18th—Arrived, brigs Italia, Roberts, Ponce, PR; Nebo, Mc Leod, Guanica. Below, brig C C Van Horn (Br), Coffill, from Arecibo.

CHARLESTON, Aug 15—Arrived, bark Flori M rnrlbut, Heley, Bath, Me.

EAST MACHIAS, Aug 12—Sailed, schrs Paran, Clark, and Carroll, Robinson, New York.

15th—Arrived, schr Presto, Drew, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 18—Arrived, brig Fingal (Swe), Fahlman, Rio Janeiro.

Passed in—Ship Island Home, from Liverpool for Baltimore; brigs Italia, from Ponce for do; Juventa, from St Thomas for do.

Passed out—Ship Washington Booth, for Rotterdam; brigs Halifax, for the West Indies; Tiber, for Halifax.

GALVESTON, Aug 11—Arrived, steamship Virginia, Kennedy, New York.

Sailed—Brig Frances Lewey, Lewey, Pensacola; schr G Lawrence, Robinson, do.

Cleared—Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, New York; schr Florence Shay, Hulse, Liverpool.

GEORGETOWN, DC, Aug 16—Cleared, schrs S B Franklin, Woods, Boston, Nellie F Burgess, McKean, Wareham; J T Williams, Newberry, Providence; 17th, Vapor, Newberry, do; Theodore Dean, Babbit, Fall River; Daniel Pierson, Pierson, and Pinta, Smith, Boston; Francis, Gibbs, Cohasset Narrows.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 16, PM—Arrived, schrs Lyndon, Hilliard, St John, NB, for New York; New Zealand, Dow, do for do; Edna Harwood, Harwood, Bangor for Philadelphia; Mansfield, Achorn, Rockland for New York; Laura Robinson, Robinson, Salem for South Amboy.

17th, AM—Arrived, schrs L A Rose, Rose, Lynn for Philadelphia; David V Streaker, Vangilder, Boston for do (and both sailed).

MOBILE, Aug 15—Arrived, ship Antarctic, McStoker, New York.

Cleared 12th, ship Escort (Br), Whitman, Liverpool; schr J Ricardo Jova, Little, Boston.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 16—Arrived, schrs M H Mifflin, Briggs, Plymouth for New York; 17th, G P Stickney, Matthews, Baltimore.

NORWICH, Aug 16—Arrived, schrs Sam Weller, Smith, Hoboken; Expedite, King, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York.

NEW LONDON, Aug 16—Sailed, schrs Uncas, Colt, Alexandria; Empire, Baker, New York; E A Elliot, Nickerson, do.

NEW HAVEN, Aug 17—Arrived, ship Kenilworth (Br) Butler, Liverpool; brig S D Hart, Bangor.

PORTLAND, O, Aug 11—Sailed, ship Hermann Doctor (NG), Grieve, Great Britain, with a cargo of wheat.

16th—Arrived, bark Tordenskjold (Nor), Christiansen, Newport, E.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 17—Arrived, brigs Pacifico (Ital), Saverese, Palermo; Samuel Welsh, Darrah; C V Williams, Thompson, South Norwalk; schrs Sibyl (Br), Almeida, M Vassar, Kelly, New Bedford; F R Baird, Ireland, Boston; H Blackman, Jones, Warren; D Davidson, Smith, Boston, Jas Ponder, Hudson, Kennebec; E B Shaw, Shaw, Boston, Lena Hunter, Perry, Kennebec; Jas M Malloy, Russell, Boston; William Tice, Tice, Kennebec; Julia Nelson, Cavalier, Wareham; Raven's Wing, York; Mary Weaver, Weaver; L & A Babcock, Smith; A S Cannon, Cobb, William Walton, Hunter, and S S Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston; H Croskey, Potter, New York.

Cleared—Bark Ganymede (Nor), Nellson, Copenhagen; schrs Hector (Br), Hackett, Halifax, NS; H Curtis, Curtis; Boston, Bertha Souder, Wooster, Portland; May Monroe, Hix, Portland.

18th—Below—Schr Summerville, Masters, from Porto Rico.

PORTLAND, Aug 15—Cleared, schr Maracaybo, Henley, New York.

PAWTUCKET, Aug 16—Sailed, schrs John H Gould, Mosher, Albany; D C Foster, Sheffield, New York.

PROVIDENCE, Aug 16—Sailed, schrs Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw; A H Brown, Pierce; Messenger, Dean; Alida, Knowles, and Susan Center, Dow, New York.

17th—Arrived, schrs J W Rumsey, Cranmer, Georgetown, DC; John Mosser, Cubberly, Baltimore; Anna E Safford, Hanson, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; R P King, Bliven, J Goodspeed, Dart; John Manlove, Staabe; Jas M Bayles, Arnold; O F Hawley, Bayles; E M Duffield, Raynor, and Maria L Davis, Davis, Elizabethport; Sallie T Chartre, Simmons, do for Pawtucket; F F Randolph, Steelman, Port Johnson; North Pacific, Eaton; F Merwin, Bunce; Elizabeth & Ellen, Child, and Tryphenia, Nickerson, Rondout; Horizon, Newman; James Diverty, Carroll; Excelsior, Murphy, and Kate & Mary, Coggswell, do for Pawtucket; Anthony Burton, Johnson, Newburg; Treasure, Arnold; Fausett, Mayo, and S B Bulkley, Bulkley, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Alice Ida, Steelman, Nanticoke, Va; A J Bentley, Bunnell, Baltimore; J B Clayton, Champion, and American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia; Lizzie Taylor, Elizabethport; E M Baxter, Waterman; J M Taylor, Fowler, Miniquas, Heany, and Daniel Morris, Mansor, New York; Rocket, Eaton, do (or Calais); sloop Fred Brown, Wilson, New York.

RICHMOND, Va, Aug 16—Arrived, brig Charlotte, West, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 18—Arrived, bark Rance (Fr), Rouiller, Bordeaux.

SOMERSET, Aug 16—Sailed, schr Artist, Forrester, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.
To see prices of
First class China, Glass, Cutlery,
Plated Ware, Refrigerators, Cooking Utensils, &c., at
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S
Mammoth Establishment,
Cooper Institute, Astor Place.
Prices in plain figures.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all without drugs by DUBARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA FOOD, which has effected over 70,000 cures of dyspepsia, diarrhoea, consumption, constipation, all kinds of fevers and stomach and liver complaints. Copies of cures sent free. Sold in tins; 1 pound, $1 25; 5 pounds, $5. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and at all druggists and grocers.

SOUND LOGIC FOR THE SICK.—THE INVALID HAS often good reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends." As a general thing, each of them will have a different medicine to propose, and if he follows all their prescriptions in turn their well-meant advice may be the death of him. The only sensible course in any case of sickness is to resort promptly to a specific which has stood the test of a long and widely extended public experience, and obtained on solid and sufficient grounds the reputation of a Standard Remedy. This rank among the restoratives of our day belongs of right, and beyond all dispute, to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Let those who are taking it as this debilitating season as an invigorant answer for themselves as to its tonic properties. Can any dyspeptic who has ever used it question its superiority as a stomachic over every other medicine? Can any person of bilious habit who has ever taken it for liver complaint doubt its efficacy? It is believed among the tens of thousands who are now using or have heretofore used it as an alterative and corrective, not one can be found who would exchange it for any other preparation in the known world. For intermittent fevers, nervous debility, constipation, sick stomach, and all complaints arising from indigestion or impoverishment of the blood, it is the only article which can be conscientiously guaranteed, and no one who is thoroughly acquainted with its virtues will allow interested dealers in worthless slops, on which they make a larger profit, to furnish them in the place of the great vegetable restorative.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH STREET, New York, has reduced the prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour and all kinds of Groceries, Molasses and Provisions to the gold standard.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OFF AN EXPRESS WAGON between New Haven Railroad depot and New Jersey Railroad depot, on Wednesday evening, a Bag with strap and brass check upon it, reading "Newport to Philadelphia, No. 1,406." The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by J. W. GEE, 944 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

Ten Grades in Metropolitan Games of Chance.

In Sullivan and Thompson Streets—Among "Policy" Players at the Down-town Hells—Along Broadway, at the Clubs and Palatial Banks.

Faro as a Business Enterprise—Its Ambushes, Lucky Turns and Certain Finale.

The Tendency of Playing, and How It is Fast Becoming a National Misfortune.

Gambling as Viewed by Gamblers.

Gaming has long been an evil propensity with men—one of the worst, because with it has been associated most every crime that preys upon enlightened society. Whether among the sporting fraternities of Rome, when Rome was in her Augustan grandeur, or in the era when the republic waned before the incursions of Northern soldiery, or at the hour when Greece was at the height of her proud philosophy, or rushing over centuries and traversing all climes, gaming is still found to have been, or to be, the institution of no particular latitude. Still there is a peculiar geographical demarcation that must be noted in the boundaries of the vice, having its distinguishing feature in the fact that it has flourished chiefly and most extensively where

INDOLENCE

is more honored than industry.

Gambling at this hour is the favored pastime of the tropical zone. In this heated belt, encircling the globe and extending north and south of the equator in such a way as to include vast territory inhabited by varying nationalities, intellectual progress has been slow, material prosperity has staggered along at an indifferent pace, and the latent energies of the people seem to have been dissipated in wildest profligacy. Beyond the mere consideration of idle and immoral sports the landmarks of civilization have been so faintly visible that one can hardly fail to observe the stagnation gathering for centuries. Intuitively it is compared with the rapid flow of progress in the United States—a domain lying in close contiguity—but exhibiting characteristics in diametrical opposition. In America people work. They are the lovers of abundance and the producers of almost boundless wealth.

IN BRAZIL,

for instance, the people, the sovereign people, do not work. They are the patrons of gambling and the pensioners of extravagance and dissipation. The slaves are the producers; their masters are the autocrats of society. Therefore vice exists under the equator by the comparative opulence of the higher classes, while in America the same leaven of intelligence and application runs through all strata of society.

Gambling in Brazil is pursued as a recreation, as a sport—in the United States as a business, as a paying investment upon the actual capital interested. In one case a man is drawn into the vice by a personal attraction which is a part of his nativity, and which, be he winner or loser, will remain with him to his latest day; in the other case avarice is the prevailing incentive, and whatever fascination he may become possessed of as a devotee of faro or kindred games arises from moments of extraordinary success, from the recklessness of a despairing mind, or from a hope of retrieving the ill-fortunes of his play. An American is after money; a Brazilian is a gambler in himself. The distinction we have made is not at all peculiar to the empire of the Dons. It has been employed as representing one extreme, of which America is the other. Let the reader take up in his own mind the proclivities of all purely or partially despotic States in every part of the world and analyze them as relating to gaming. He will find that the same truth is apparent among all those nationalities, but to different degrees. Forms of society are numerous where gambling is sanctioned by law; where games of chance flourish under the dignified name of

LOTTERIES;

where leasehold tenures pay large revenues to the public treasury; where salaried officials participate in affording to patrons of *rouge et noir*, faro, roulette, and their allies, the recognized rules of fairness; and where vast amounts are annually staked, openly and brazenly, by the implied permission of the legislator, the executive and the judiciary, in which all these functionaries are beneficiaries, though direct and positive laws prohibit gaming under heavy penalties. But at no time, from the primitive games of Greece—or even at an earlier day from aught anything can be gleaned from authentic history—have there been legislative enactments, imperial or ministerial decrees, anathemas of moralists or Christians, or any aggregation of political or social forces capable of making gambling

A PRACTICAL OUTLAW.

Therefore it has a striking history, from its strange power over men and women of whatever grade of wealth and refinement. It has entered into the intrigues of courts; it has had an important influence in framing laws, of making dangerous sports established institutions, of banding loose statesmen and politicians in combinations that have left a deep impress upon the surface of European society.

No one will forget Dore's portrait of Baden-Baden, wherein he has photographed faces that were hardly as pleasant when they saw themselves reproduced by the faithful artist's hand, as when gloating over heavy drafts from their play. Dore succeeded in this famous work in giving on canvas the highest type of European degradation—if degradation gains anything from quality or gold. The reader will recall the scene. Features familiar in the first drawing rooms of the great Powers are accurately drawn. Beaux dispensers of place and prerogative, trustees of international interests, confidential advisers to thrones, leaders of fashion and arbiters of style; ladies of wit and beauty are there, mingling in ivory checks, in wine, in the repartees of the play and the peculiar excitements of the game. By producing this work Dore has discharged his duty towards history.

It would be interesting to trace the legal restraints which legislative bodies have attempted to impose upon gaming, and especially in England; but this feature involves much that belongs to jurisprudence, and would draw out the article a too extended length.

One fact alone will suffice to show how ineffective are

STATUTORY LAWS,

even in England, where common laws and the joint statutes of the Lords and Commons may be said to have attained the acme of legal perfection, both in close definition and rigid enforcement. In the third year of Queen Anne a bill was passed interdicting gaming and giving the police authority to close all places where it might be found to prevail. The law officer of the Crown made the usual spurt that generally follows a prohibitory law, and the games were played only in great secrecy. A few months passed by; time mollified the executive powers; open house prevailed and soon the statute was a dead letter. Gambling again resumed its sway, and society drifted along to luxuriance and the ease of George I. Gambling became frightful. The law of Queen Anne's time was exhumed. In it was found a section allowing the loser to sue at Common Pleas and recover the full amount of his misfortune. A victim implored the court and British justice awarded him the damages. There was also another clause; it gave to the informer a sum three times the amount staked and lost by any player. The courts were again sought, and the informers were triumphant. The peerage, the gentry and the throne, too, became alarmed. The law was speedily repealed. Since then no practical restraints have ever opposed the English mania for gambling or betting. Men seldom digest the food they cook for others. If there be any wisdom in this assertion, it is comprehensive enough to embrace the voluminous tomes in which all prohibitory law might be collated. This, at least, is the experience of the United Kingdom. In its other aspects gambling is susceptible of much wordy elaboration, particularly in its historical view: but this it is proposed to ignore. Concerning

ITS GEOGRAPHY

and identity with different degrees of civilization we have written cursorily, without intending to treat the subject comprehensively. One might go into the details of Chinese gambling, where more than fifty million adults spend the larger portion of their lives in Oriental dominions; along the Mississippi, where the fitting accompaniment of the game has been thieving and murder; at Washington, where Congressmen and Senators bet on the same cards with lobbyists and professional gamblers; or among the rude savagery of Africa, where untutored minds render the vice comparatively irreprehensible; but we will leave these fields and enter the circumscribed domain of our metropolitan city.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

Of gaming here a great deal has been written, most of it well written: but the most not understandingly written. The purpose would seem to have been to treat the subject as a bold, reckless and ungovernable mania, destitute of system and without any organic principle. We take a different view. American gambling is purely American. Its object is gain, not pleasure, not indifference to money and the satisfied luxury of easy hours. Any one who cavils at this opinion, an opinion residing as near the facts as possible, must accept the statement in general terms. There are, doubtless, a large number of professional gamblers in this city, who, whatever their resources or worldly prospects, could scarcely forego the fascinations of playing at games of chance, yet their tendencies come rather from habit than any inborn proclivities of gamblers in other parts of the world. As we write now only of the highest class of gamblers, it would hardly be within our scope to treat of gambling in all its phases and degrees of criminal debauchery as it exists in New York. However, a few facts in brief may render the subject clearer.

There are

TEN CLASSES OF GAMBLING HELLS

in New York. Beginning with the lowest, we note the vile dens infecting Thompson and Sullivan streets, which are patronized by negroes, with whom playing at chance games amounts to a constitutional disease. In these houses

"POLICY"

receives the most attention. It is the worst swindling that enlists the credulity of men. Cunningly organized by those who have means, which they could devote to better purposes, it is supported by lavish capital, which has increased with the spreading of the game, till now it is self-sustaining. Elaborate systems of fraud are practised, in which the object is to give away considerable or inconsiderable sums as "drawn." The amounts are varied to suit the class of people among whom the drawer associates. He then noises his good luck about. His success induces greed with his companions, and the shrewd advertisement is the magnet attracting the money of those who are easily gulled. The direct result is a constant excitement, a constant outlay, a constant, hopeless expenditure. Thousands pursue this fruitless labor. They spend their surplus earnings, and often go into their wretched substance, thus compelling their own lives to be tributary to their superstitious anticipations. Residing in the midst of filth and vermin, with large families to support, their incomes are constantly depleted by gaming; a neighbor's contrived good fortune stimulates them to fresh trials; they are always losers; eventually they become criminals, and with whom lies the burden of guilt? With the miserable gamblers or their brutal deceivers? Society could make this game poor policy.

Next higher in the scale of the vice we touch the hives of

CHERRY AND WATER STREETS.

Sailors feed these places with their hard-earned stipends. Of course fairness is never known in the play; it is a bold game of cheating, and when not cheating downright robbery rules. The natural consequences of the games of chance, which are various—cards, dominoes or faro—are murder, debauchery in its vilest forms, and tragedies leaving a brief impression upon the public mind, then sinking into forgetfulness. Women of the worst classes play extensively. Dollars earned in sin flow through the same channels again and again.

GAMBLING AT HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

Extensive gambling is carried on throughout the houses of ill-fame on Manhattan Island. In these localities the vice is frightful. A girl no sooner takes her first step in guilt before she enters upon a career of gambling. Her visitors, wherever she lives, are generally gamblers; they induct her into the mysteries of cards; they are played in the parlor; she joins; she soon becomes an expert. Gambling is thus a fixed fact in most every house of prostitution in the city. The girls play among themselves. When they can enlist young men about entering dissolute lives it is their interest and object to do so. These same young men play with those they regard as innocents, but they pay dearly for their experiments. Here we might stop to point out where more than one-half of the gamblers of New York are made. We do not speak of professionals. One evil leads to the other in either case, and it makes no difference which is the initial vice. In some cases it is one, in the remainder the other. Will some one say which is the worst, the financial or the social evil?

THE FOURTH CLASS.

and therefore one still higher in the scale of respectability, constitutes gambling at the lager beer gardens and saloons. We place these here not because they operate very powerfully, as an anti-social force, but because they prevail, with little distinction in degree, all over the city. Gaming in these places is found in dominoes, cards and bagatelle. The stakes are never large. Scarcely any avaricious motive can be discovered in this species of amusement—for amusement it surely is. Frugal Germans gather after the toils of the day for an evening of conviviality and sociability over beer and sandwiches; they call for cards; play bluff, vingt et un and kindred games. Generally it can not be truthfully affirmed that there is any cheating.

THE FIFTH CLASS

consists of gambling, eating and chop houses, which are considered as low places of resort. They embrace corner groceries, gin mills, restaurants on South and Front streets, on the east side, and establishments in Greenwich and Washington on the west side. A great deal of "fleecing" is abundant at these places. All nicely planned frauds are practised upon peripatetic countrymen who are allured away from bogus jewelry stores, from the down-town hotels and ferries.

Gangs of men make it a partnership business to play upon the susceptibilities of strangers and engage them in drink at the bar, in stakes at cards and at open swindling when the victim is no longer the subject of his own faculties. These places are not, of course, gambling hells, but they are worse—they are gambling hells in disguise. A man never knows that he has held a hand against a professional swindler till in a sober state he counts up his melancholy losses.

Coming now to

THE SIXTH CLASS,

we touch upon that branch of the vice which acknowledges the name of gambling.

It will appear to the reader that we have done no violence to the truth when we have clearly defined

WHAT REAL GAMBLERS ARE.

It scarcely makes a difference when a man steals under the cloak of business life or as a highwayman; in either case he is a thief, and the only liberty we have taken is in calling a spade a spade. Gambling houses exist in Ann street, in Fulton and in Barclay street, in Chambers street, and all about these localities. Their objects are threefold:—To secure the down-town clerks and brokers as customers; to fatten on the full purses of strangers filling the hotels on the lower part of the island, and to form a business centre among the other business centres for up-town gamblers who have no "banks" with which to deal during the day.

Very little gambling is done above Bleecker street before nightfall, therefore these houses reap a rich harvest. But it should be understood that they never cater to the highest grades of the profession. The first class gamblers are contented with the high stakes of Chamberlain's, Morrissey's and Ransom's. Faro banks in and about Ann and her sister streets, with but few exception, are

"SKIN GAMES,"

that is, they employ agents, who, in general, consist of expert thieves and burglars to "rope in" unsuspecting people. The task of these men is usually very easy. Faro is a game so well known the land over that persons who are what the world calls sports are familiar with its simple details, yet there is not one in a thousand who know the tricks, the little ingenuities, by which a player can be given brief gusts of good luck and then have the ill-winds which swindlers have kept nursing, blown against him. So a man can go to Ann street, to Fulton or Chambers street, depart with no money, and still never have the satisfaction of feeling that he has been a

VICTIM OF FRAUD.

Instances are occurring every day where drovers, paymasters and cashiers are despoiled of large sums by these dens.

A fruitful cause of many of the defalcations, embezzlements and direct thefts recorded by the daily press can be traced to these houses. An average case will suffice to show how. Curiosity makes a young clerk, holding a responsible and confidential position, accept the invitation to spare a half an hour at lunch time to make a detour of some notorious "hell" not a block from his place of business. He enters. He is green, He is wined, treated with courtesy and hospitality. He leaves with an invitation to call again. He thinks he would like to understand faro just out of curiosity. He goes repeatedly. It would not do to partake of their refreshments too often without pay, and

PAY IS NOT RECEIVED.

So to be just he ventures a small sum on a card; he wins by the "bank's" intention; he plays again and again and soon is involved. His future may be—a gambler, an embezzler, a defaulter, an inmate of a State Prison.

BROADWAY FARO BANKS.

The hells on Broadway can be placed in a seventh class. They extend from about the City Hall to Harlem river. There are some fair games, but the majority are "skin games." They are about one grade above the last class specified. A representative establishment is now in running order in the vicinity of Houston street. Ascending the staircase to the second floor, the visitor stands before a door at the rear extremity of the hall. He pulls a hand bell, which gives a low, muffled sound. A negro appears and opens a panel. Assured that everything is right, the visitor is admitted. He passes through a dark apartment, makes a sharp turn and emerges into the front room. It is ten o'clock at night. Some twenty men are gathered about a faro table, and a small bewhiskered man is dealing the cards. The players are clerks, ordinary sporting characters, and old devotees of the game; they do not mingle in the upper circles of society. The game is lively, but no bets exceeding $100 are noted. Deal follows deal, and taking an average it is found that $3,000 is wagered by the throng in total upon each deal. To balance the losses and winnings of the players, of course, but a small portion of this amount actually changes hands. Some evenings the game continues

TILL MORNING,

and is only closed as the last gambler has satisfied his greed. To distinguish these places, let any night pedestrian of Broadway pass along the sidewalk and glance at the second story on the route. He will perceive here and there shutters from which suspicious streaks of light are emitted. Watch the staircase and scores of flashily dressed men will be observed to come and go.

CRIMES

of the most startling character frequently occur in these places; and the police make a descent and "pull" the "hell." But a few months since, as will be remembered, a noted gambler, the keeper of a house on Broadway, was assailed in his own quarters in the stillness of a Sunday evening and violently robbed of $10,000, then bound and left helpless.

RANSOM'S AND MORRISSEY'S

gambling houses. One is in Twenty-fifth street and the other in Twenty-fourth street. They are supported by politicians, men high in authority and influence, by combinations, and the playing is of the most extravagant description. The dealings are always fair. These palaces are somewhat similar to Chamberlain's, which, when an inside view of the workings is revealed, the reader will readily believe the first institution of the kind in America.

It is perhaps too severe to say that all the

SOCIAL CLUBS

of New York are places where gaming is a favored institution. This assertion is not made; yet without specification, it is a fact that the very highest organizations of this character allow games of chance, whereon money is wagered in large amounts, to taint and corrupt the best blood of the city. The influence is bad, very bad. It takes young men from elegant homes, from intellectual pursuits, from Christian enterprises and sends them adrift upon the sporting elements of the metropolis. It makes more than one young broker a suicide; it makes more than one merchant a bankrupt; it makes disgrace and shame fall upon proud but innocent families. The husband of a brief year, under the deathless fascination of his early game, strays into the club to greet his old chums, hardly knowing what force has drawn him there. It is the subtle enchantment of gaming which a beautiful wife could not banish, which a tender babe could not extinguish, to which the affections of home are but secondary impulses. A short while and his work is done—domestic ruin, vile companions, grief, despair. Where are the agents of morality needed more than in the club life of New York. In

THE TENTH CLASS

we place John Chamberlain's establishment alone, because its operations have been obtained upon reliable authority. Chamberlain considers gambling a business. He is

A MERCHANT GAMBLER.

The divisions of gambling houses as classified, with the nationalities of patrons, are as follows:—

Names.	Patronized by.
1. Policy or exchange offices	Negroes, foreigners and Americans.
2. Sailors' gaming houses...	Mixed nationalities, Americans prevailing.
3. Houses of ill fame.......	Three-eighths American, five-eighths foreign.
4. Lager beer gardens, &c...	Principally German.
5. Low eating houses and saloons........	Mostly Irish.
6. Day gaming hells down-town........	Mostly American.
7. Broadway houses........	Mixed nationalities.
8. Ransom's and Morrissey's	Chiefly American.
9. Clubs........	American.
10. Chamberlain's, Twenty-fifth street........	American.

Of the above classes, fair playing can scarcely be expected in the six first mentioned, save in the lager beer gardens, where there is no "bank." The remainder have the reputation of participating in legitimate risks alone. We now come to

THE HIGHEST PHASE OF GAMING

in America—that carried on at the establishment of John Chamberlain, in Twenty-fifth street, not far from Broadway. The system, the patrons, the betting and the game itself are all so different from anything known in the city or the country, and are such excellent types of this fast age, fast society and the prevailing corruption in business circles, that it may be as well to take a survey of the house, its owners, customers and beneficiaries from an interior view. Ascending a broad brown stone staircase, at the bell's demand the visitor is met by an elaborately dressed hallman, whose duty it is to attend the door. The obsequious colored servant takes your hat, your coat and whatever outside garment you may have. With particular nicety he shows you into the parlor and there you meet a scene of unexpected luxuriance. The front apartment is carpeted in velvet, with softly upholstered cushions to match, and the tints correspond with the prevailing coloring of the walls, which are finished in

DELICATE SHADES OF LAVENDER.

The ceilings overhead have been treated by an artist's hand, and they show, encircling the gracefully outlined medallions, gilt tracery and carved scrollwork that are very fine. Large wall mirrors ascend over mantels of Vermont marble, and pier glasses terminate either end of the double parlors. The front apartment is devoted solely to the reception and entertainment of visitors. It contains some elegant works of art. A large copy of "Dante and Virgil in the Frozen Regions of Hell" is supported on one easel, while another bears a copy of "Jeptha's Daughter." Bronzes of very considerable value are placed upon pedestals about the room, and represent human attributes, fowls, beasts, and muscular action. A cabinet safe, which the writer would scarcely take for anything above a parlor ornament, is concealed in the rich panellings of ebony and rosewood. By going into the parlor at eleven o'clock it is found filled with the customers of the house. They sit around in the easy chairs, smoke, order wines, discuss the topics of the day. Often the reader would be surprised to listen to the critical acumen which some of these men employ in speaking of current topics, and especially when debating esthetic culture. Several visits during busy evenings by the reporter disclosed the astonishing fact that Chamberlain's house is not only frequented by what the world calls gentlemen, but also by men of erudition, refined tastes and acute discrimination.

The back parlor is used for the game. On the eastern side stands the roulette table, one of the handsomest pieces of furniture in America. Immediately opposite on the western wall is the sideboard, provided with decanted liquors and the choicest cigars. Standing athwart the room, at the southern end is the faro table, which, probably more than any other on the Continent, has been the foundation for building good or ill fortune to fabulous degrees. In other respects the furniture matches that of the front parlor. Passing through a heavy rosewood door at the southern wall of the back parlor, we are in an elegant dining room fitted expressly for the purpose of

EPICUREAN FEASTS.

In all that relates to richness and lavish elegance this room is well suited to its purpose. Its colors are dark, the woodwork heavily moulded, the figures wrought in a profusion of gilt, and the wainscoting, sideboards and mirror frames indicate wasteful extravagance. Even the glass globes of the chandeliers are cut in figures, representing rural scenery, hunting exploits and marvels of the animal kingdom. Fifty can dine at one spread. The large hallway leading to the front door is tesselated in rich mosaic work, and is capacious and lofty.

Such is the field where men gather to be convivial, to be social, to eat, drink, make merry and gamble. The effect is

DAZZLING

when these three rooms are flooded with brilliant light from the pendant chandeliers; when the front parlor is full of well-dressed men; when the game is proceeding at the table amid the sound of checks and the deal of cards; when the dining room contains the cream of gamesters, seated about the best the market affords. Supper is served at a quarter-past eleven, about the hour the theatres and other places of amusement close. The table is thickly strewn with dishes which represent every department of refined *cuisine*. Game, salads, vegetables from the tropics, all kinds of fruits, gastronomical delicacies, prepared pastries, creams, ices, relishes and wines seem to be exhaustless. Such a bill of fare has charms independent of the immoral business of which it is but a keen ally. Chamberlain appreciates this, and hundreds of others also, who are visitors at the house simply to enjoy the pleasures of his eating. The steward, who has a *carte blanche* and several hundred dollars constantly in his pocket, is as famous as

TRUSTY.

He is one of the oldest and best in the city. He scours the market, has orders never to "Jew" the tradesman or grocer, and the result is that cash down secures the choicest material. Chamberlain, therefore, is accorded

A GOOD CUSTOMER,

not only from his liberality, but because he never questions the justice of a bill whatever its amount.

It is the most natural thing in the world that parasites should find such a feast as we describe a fine place to while away hours of leisure. Yet Chamberlain does not dislike to see these people. He says, on the contrary, they are always welcome to his house when they are not distasteful to his customers, and many take advantage of his hospitality. But there are classes who, with sycophantic ease, gain the confidence of the proprietor, and then carry on a game of

SWINDLING.

Chamberlain relates an interesting incident. He states that a man, formerly one of the richest bankers of the Union, who some years since became a bankrupt, was, until recently, a frequent visitor at his house. He came in about supper time, and for months was hardly noticed, though he always distinguished himself at wines and salads. At last he became acquainted and was looked upon as a nice fellow, though he never yielded a penny of revenue to the proprietor. He continued his visits. One evening a light player had concluded his stakes on faro and found himself the winner of $1,600. Such an unusual result made the player feel

EXCEEDINGLY HAPPY.

Now the swindler steps in. He engages the winner in conversation, and the winner and the swindler are hail fellows. The latter very cautiously suggests to the former the propriety of a loan of fifty dollars, following up the intimation with the assertion that he had staked and lost at faro. Though a stranger to the winner the winner felt that the borrower's presence in the house alone was a guarantee of his responsibility, or that if he never obtained his money again it would be an indifferent loss. So the swindler put a fifty dollar bill in his vest pocket and went about the rooms as unconcernedly as ever. The sharp eye of Chamberlain had detected this bit of strategy. Chamberlain determined to block it. He induced the swindler to return the money without many preliminaries, and politely coupled with it the assurance that his room was exceedingly more desirable than his company. The sycophant swindler departed with little umbrage. In two nights he was again wining and dining at Chamberlain's table. Chamberlain invited him into the fresh air, to remain indefinitely, and cautioned the servants not to admit him to the house.

A YEAR PASSED BY.

On New Year's day this customer again sought Chamberlain's hospitable ground. He returned to his early love. But his career was turned into other channels—into the street.

This man was an elegant gentleman in appearance. He had formerly been one of the heaviest bankers of the Union; he had been intimate with the wealth and talent of the country; he was fluent and sparkling in conversation, easy and engaging in his address, a humorist and a wit. How long he may have kept up his "borrowing propensity" is hardly known. He is but one of a class who make it at once a business and pastime to fatten off the successful risks of gamblers. Gamblers are the most easily swindled of all men upon a mere extortionate or fraudulent demand.

Supper continues for upwards of an hour. It is therefore

PAST MIDNIGHT

before the active playing commences, those accustomed to faro scarcely believing on risks with a craving stomach. A good square meal, as people are accustomed to say in this day, does much to enhance one's good nature, particularly if sharpened and pointed with Widow Clicquot. Chamberlain, who is a subtle master of his art, understands that this weakness is in favor of the bank; he therefore indulges it to the best of his ability. The reporter happened in at midnight, when the house was quite full. The dining table was all but full.

"Supper, sir?" "Supper, sir?" "Walk into supper."

Obeying the invitation of the servant the reporter was soon seated.

HILARITY,

merriment and sharp repartee ruled the guests. Most every profession was represented. Presiding over all was Chamberlain himself. It would scarcely be exaggeration to say he is as handsome a man as there is in the metropolis. He is of middle stature, compactly built, with an almost perfect head, abundantly covered with fine, black, silken hair. His features are small. A fine color mantles his cheek. He has a merry black eye. It is said Chamberlain was never seen to frown. Sure it is that he is one of the best-natured of men. These points alone would never have made him a successful gambler. What has, then? It is his irresistible charm of manner, an intuitive power of fascination, an inborn force of magnetism. He puts every one at ease, and allows no one to monopolize his attentions. One's first impression is, why is he a gambler? The marvellous elegance and subtle attractions that made Bolingbroke the first gentleman and statesman of his day rush upon the mind. The tenderness of St. John's nature seems alive in Chamberlain. These thoughts do not cease thus abruptly. They finally come again to the query,

"WHY IS HE A GAMBLER?"

Highly educated, fitted to command, keen, kindly and forbearing, his position could have been determined by his own selection. He made the choice.

Sitting next to Chamberlain is a wealthy banker. His name is stereotyped in the daily press. There is a literary light, a humorist, the author of a number of successful books; he, too, is famous. Further in we catch the features of a gentleman who was the theme of Washington despatches to the morning journals for months. By his side is a distinguished lawyer; near by are well known stock operators, legislators, merchants and sporting men of the higher grade. The bell rings, and a general of the United States Army walks in. Upon other evenings the observer could note a judge, a Senator or a statesman. The table is gradually deserted. Cigars follow. The game takes a brisk start, and those who wager on faro gather around the dealer.

FARO

is distinctly a gambler's game. Thus considered it is the fairest of all games upon which money can be risked. A brief description, without technicalities, may render what follows more intelligible. The table upon which faro is played is not unlike an ordinary dining table with rounded corners. At the middle of one side, the place generally occupied by the head of a family, the dealer sits in a space of about three square feet, which has been fashioned in from the table. The surface is covered with tightly drawn green ladies' cloth. The thirteen suit cards of a whist pack are inlaid upon the surface in two rows, with the odd card placed as at the round of the letter U. The dealer has a full pack, which he shuffles, then inserts in a silver box with an open face. This box is laid upon the table directly to his front.

THE CARDS

are confined within it by a stiff spring and the top card is visible to all save a narrow strip running about its edge, which is necessarily covered by the rim of the box to hold it securely in position.

The game now begins. The dealer pushes out the top card, and the second card acted upon by the spring rises and fills its place. The second card is pushed off likewise, latterly through the narrow slit constructed for the exit of all the cards. This pair thus drawn out constitutes a "turn," the first one being the winning and the second the losing card; so that the first, third, fifth and in the same progression throughout the fifty-two are

WINNING CARDS,

and the second, fourth and sixth, &c., are the losing cards. The betting is done this way:—The player buys ivory checks and never uses money openly. The checks are white, red and blue and purple. The white checks are one dollar each, the red five dollars, the blue twenty-five and the purple $100.

Having provided himself with the number of checks (which in size resemble an old fashioned cent) he lays down any amount to suit his fancy on any one card upon the able—one of the thirteen described. Suppose the deal is about to begin. He puts $100 in checks on the ace. The dealer throws off the cards till finally an ace appears. If it be the third, fifth, seventh, &c., card

THE PLAYER WINS,

and the dealer pays him $100 in checks—the "bank's" loss. If, however, it were the second, fourth, sixth, &c., card the dealer takes the checks and the bank is $100 winner. Should a player desire to bet on a card to lose he expresses this intention by putting a "copper" in his checks, and then if the card is thrown off from the pack by the dealer as a losing card the player wins. This is practically

ALL THERE IS TO FARO.

It should be remembered that the losing cards fall on one pile and the winning cards on another. When only four cards remain in the box there is generally lively betting as to how the three under cards will come out in precise order, the top one being visible. In this instance alone the player can treble his stake if fortunate in his prediction. This evolution is a "call."

A tally board is kept, showing what cards remain in the box after each turn. This provision is to guard the player. Of course four of each kind are thrown from the box—four aces, &c.

Some one will inquire how

DOES THE BANK MAKE IT PAY

while taking such even chances? In this way. If two of a kind should come out in one "turn," as, for instance, two aces, half of the money bet on the ace, either to win or lose, goes to the bank. This is known as a "split." They are very frequent, and large sums pass to the dealer through this channel. That is where the bank makes the money.

Chamberlain says that if men were to study and labor ten thousand years they

COULD NEVER BEAT THE BANK,

or rather the game. It is something which no one understands. When only one of a kind remains in the box, as an ace for instance, to bet then that the card will come to win or to lose is just like throwing up a copper and awaiting the result, head or tail. So it will be seen that the bank is in a position where it has everything to risk.

CHAMBERLAIN LOST STEADILY

nearly every night for thirteen months, but this did not shake either his capital or determination.

The game thus described continues every night in the week except Sundays; and when the house is closed on Saturday night it is not opened for play again till Monday night. When interrogated as to this rule, Chamberlain stated that his business was the same as any recognized legitimate business; that it was necessary to respect public sentiment, and that though many would play on Sunday he could not gratify them. He stands alone in this particular. Hence he is a merchant gambler. Chamberlain has the wealthiest customers in the Union who play at faro at all. He permits no professional gamblers in his institution. His patrons are bankers, merchants and men of ease. He wishes no clerks or salaried men of any class to play at his table, and he gives his reasons. He says that a salaried man has little money to waste in idle play; if a clerk loses at his table a family suffers by consequence. Suppose a man with $2,000 a year came in and lost $300, he would feel it severely; but suppose Chamberlain lost, it would make no difference. Then there is another view. If the clerk wins $300 he goes away and spends it, and gives the bank no chance to win it back. Whereas, were the clerk, instead, a man of wealth, winning or losing, it would fail to jeopard his value as a customer. He would play, whatever his luck. Proprietors are also adverse to play when their clerks or subordinates are interested, and also when the clerks or subordinates of a competitor are about. Chamberlain is, therefore, forced to be the beneficiary of society in a very marked degree. The men who gamble at Chamberlain's are, therefore, heavy players. Operators in Wall street, members of the different clubs, Union League, Manhattan, theatrical managers and noted sportsmen from abroad are among the frequenters. The proprietor, of course, endeavors to make everything pleasant, and here he has to be master of the art of entertaining. The game once under way it is kept up until four or six in the morning, but if the stakes are very heavy they play on through the day; and it has been a common occurrence to play forty-eight hours at a sitting in this establishment. Bets on a single card are limited to $250, but on a double card $500 may be wagered. When the game is closed the books are written up with the same particularity as in a regular banking house, and the expenses of the day, the winnings and losses, are carefully entered and the balance struck. Some people imagine that gambling consists in going in, opening a game, stuffing the money in the vest pocket and spending it in rum and dissipation. This is a natural mistake. Chamberlain's house permits no game to proceed that is not orderly and sober, and the players are intent on the fascination of the hour. Chamberlain's business is profit. His books show that faro yields less percentage than any other banking game in the world, less than the same amount of money would bring invested in a business enterprise. Knowing this Chamberlain does not hesitate to play faro himself, frequently as loser, frequently as winner.

At a two hours sitting some time since he lost $17,500.

The reader will inquire how does the bank derive a heavy income? Answer, because it does a fast business.

WHENCE COMES ITS PROFITS?

From "splits" and from the fact that a man who is losing plays to retrieve and a man who is winning plays for more. It is common sense that both in the long run, with the odds of "splits" against them, will suffer ill fortune.

Take a case. A person sets out to risk $500, and he makes up his mind to lose no more. He starts off and wins $5,000. The tide turns against him, and before he knows it in the excitement of the hour he has lost $5,000.

"This," says Chamberlain, "is where I make money. It is human nature, and nothing can change it."

The player pinches his good luck and presses his bad luck.

Playing is conducted largely by

CHECKS ON THE NATIONAL BANKS

of the city, men seldom carrying money about their persons. Here Mr. Chamberlain has to use his wits. A check given for gaming purposes is not valid in law. Therefore it is necessary to know his man—to be sure of his wealth, to be certain of his credit. It requires instantaneous decision. If the check is refused the drawer is mortally offended. But a few evenings since a city millionnaire offered his check; it was declined. This was Chamberlain's mistake. It is said that if a merchant repudiates his gambling check at the bank it will destroy his credit in commercial circles. This is the only safeguard upon which the faro bank relies. It shows, however, to what a dangerous extent gambling has laid hold of the mercantile community, how rottenness is at this hour the inward germ of apparent soundness, and how heads of heavy concerns fritter away their capital at faro.

The largest number of business men who play at Chamberlain's are stock brokers, and these persons say openly that it is a fairer game than the cunning and unscrupulous gambling of Wall street. The brokers, as well as other patrons, go in the night time to try and regain what they lost by day in speculation. Thus they alternate between one gaming resort and the other throughout the year. At the faro table they may lose several thousand dollars; but this they consider equivalent pay for rich suppers, costly wines, fine cigars and a merry time, and they are

WILLING TO PAY FOR FUN.

Besides the opportunities which Chamberlain affords to his patrons to lose or win, as luck may direct, he keeps a sort of midnight national bank, where he will cash a check for any man he knows as a reliable party, and many who never think of gambling take advantage of his accommodating spirit. This is why he is reputed a good and valuable neighbor.

How skilfully contrived are all these minutiæ of a gambling palace! They seduce even those who would gladly have never seen a game of chance, and before one is aware of his danger he is past redemption.

A glance at the expenditures of this establishment will disclose its enormous capital. The house is managed by William Chamberlain, who is thoroughly acquainted with his duties. He has

SIXTEEN SERVANTS.

The actual expenses of the house are $60,000 a year. Every one is engaged at a salary, and, unlike other houses, no one participates in the profits but the proprietor. It is a curious fact that the reputation gamblers have of being liberal men sends to their door petitions from religious institutions and denominations of all classes. While the reporter was talking with Mr. William Chamberlain a person came in with a charitable plea, and he left with fifty dollars. The manager assured the reporter that this occurred every day, and that he contributed $500 to the Avondale sufferers; but that charities are never assisted publicly. Gamblers, he asserts, know what it is to want, and they feel for others who are

DESTITUTE AND NEGLECTED

by the cold formalities of the world. As to the actual sum that changes hands at faro and roulette it is something that can hardly be determined, but it is incredibly large. The bank may win or lose. At Chamberlain's the money passing between the player and bank is millions a year. Let us pass to

A FEW GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

From what the reader can perceive, gambling is one of the low and uncontrollable vices which exist where other forms of degradation superinduce a general laxity of morals; but it does not by any means have such base allies when considered in its highest phases. To suppose that this is for the well being of society is an erroneous judgment upon facts. The more gambling or any other radical wrong gains dignity from luxuriance and refinement from patrons who bring to it the prestige of social influence the greater is the measure of culpability, the deeper its degree of damnation. While it kept within the bounds laid down by irresponsible loafers and was circumscribed by certain limits defined by such classes as to whom it was but a natural birthright there was little occasion for alarm. Now, however, the case is different. It is a polite evil. It is one of the accomplishments of the period; it is the rule in every business and gains increasing power as time rolls on. No young man who is ambitious for the status of a sporting man, fast horses, game cocks and champion contests can restrain himself from betting. It is a condition of one's life about town. If he is engaged as a cotton broker, as an oil broker, money broker, or in any branch of speculative business where profit depends upon the fluctuations of an hour, though his actual interests may not be those of a gambler, he certainly is a middleman for those who play at games of chance and cunning. Tracing his career as an agent of transactions which are undoubtedly immoral, we see him soon make the transition from an agent to a principal, and if this evolution is accomplished with facility we may look again, and then we behold him at the gaming table, boldly endeavoring to regain his financial losses. Brokers, from the character of their connections, possess a wide acquaintance. Their consideration for their friends is equal to their own selfishness, for they are a very liberal class of men. The result is that unconsciously they often become the advertisers of the ephemeral luck of a heavy player at faro, and the hearer is interested; he makes up his mind that stock buying and selling is, after all, only a species of gambling, as writers have long been in the habit of proclaiming it. From worse he thinks it an improvement to go to bad, and it is seldom long before he is master of every game whereon money can be staked. There are causes of an unmistakable

TENDENCY TOWARDS GAMING

in the flash halls, the unsettled condition of society—wealth to-day, poverty to-morrow; in the reckless dishonesty which public officials exhibit in draining the city treasury; in the excitements and growing fascinations of the turf, which, in England, brought the Marquis of Hastings to an early grave, the Duke of Newcastle to the ungenerous contumely of his rivals; in aimless lives; in the enjoyments of vast fortunes which fall by inheritance to untutored and easy-going heirs; in dwelling in cities, among crowds, and receiving the foreign influences imported to these shores.

It can only be said, in closing a subject of this vital importance to purity in morals, integrity in government and soundness in mercantile affairs, that it is one which should incite the careful consideration of every citizen. When a vice rises above all others—above them all combined—and struggles at power, has a voice in legislation and influence at the courts, and has enlisted as its supporters the leading politicians of the day, it is truly a question of exceeding gravity. When it goes further, and puts its grip upon every branch of business, then people may look for a financial crisis when disturbing national causes have no weight. The reader will inquire, "What remedy do you propose?" We answer "None." There is no practical cure, and men not attainable through persuasion are seldom reached by morality. Yet it is believed that a constant and systematic agitation of the question will bring many things to light which will guard society against the greatest dangers of gaming. Let one fact alone be impressed upon the player—that no game was ever permitted in any house wherein the keeper was not eventually the winner. The amusing spectacle of giving two dollars for one, whether by gambling or otherwise, is only a wild man's dream. The inference is with the reader.

A GYPSY TRICK.

How They Mesmerized a Lady and Pillaged Her Residence.

[From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, August 15.]

There has been for some days past an encampment of what may be called gypsies, in Rutland, their camping ground having been changed from time to time, if not from day to day. On Saturday last two of them called at the house of Mrs. Hubbard, a widow lady, residing on the corner of Wales and West streets, with some baskets, which they offered for sale. Upon Mrs. Hubbard's declining to purchase they entered into conversation with her, and one of them, observing that she had a small bunch on her forehead, proposed to remove it. Mrs. Hubbard informed her that it originated with an injury which she had received some years ago, and that as it had affected the bone it could not be remedied; whereupon one of the gypsies made a pretence of examining the bunch, and commenced passing her hands over Mrs. Hubbard's face. This is the last she remembers of the transaction at the time. On the next day, Sunday, wishing to use some money, she went to the place where she was in the habit of keeping it, but could not find any, and upon further search it was ascertained that a dozen silver spoons and some other articles were missing. Mrs. Hubbard then remembered that she was unconscious at the time these two women left, and that there had been during the rest of the day a strange feeling of dizziness in her head, and her suspicions were at once aroused that she had been magnetized by these women, and that, taking advantage of her unconscious condition, they had taken the money, silver, &c., with them. Procuring a team she started in the direction of their encampment, and taking advice, proceeded to procure a search warrant and an officer. While doing this she was probably observed by the women, for, on returning to her house to get ready to go with the officer, and while up stairs, the two women came into the house, left a bundle on the table, and simply remarking that "it was all right, they had only borrowed it," or something to that effect, went away. Upon opening the bundle all of the missing articles, as well as the money, with the exception of some two or three dollars, which was in silver, were found. It is supposed that the women noticed Mrs. Hubbard going to different places, and thinking that she suspected them of the theft, and not having had time to properly secrete the articles, took this method to avoid a prosecution.

SERIOUS DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

A Family Shooting Match.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, August 17.]

On Saturday last a domestic unpleasantness between a son-in-law and the family of his wife culminated in a shooting scrape, in which a wound was inflicted, but nothing serious. The parties to the affray were B. L. Seaman, a young man of twenty-eight years of age, and his father-in-law, Gilbert Wicks. Both are well-to-do farmers, and live in Sheridan township; their houses being about three miles apart. It appears that about eighteen months ago Seaman married Miss Wicks, and for a time the young couple lived happily, or, at least, seemingly so. Quarrelling subsequently, however, became frequent, and the young wife after a while made her troubles known to her parents, and a suit for divorce was instituted, but afterwards was withdrawn, and the wife returned to her husband. A few weeks ago the wife was again taken home by her parents, she complaining that, owing to the incompatibility of temper it was impossible for her to live happily with her husband. Since that time young Seaman, it is said, had threatened to burn his father-in-law's house, &c. Last Saturday Seaman called at his father-in-law's, and while there a quarrel arose from Seaman declaring that he would take his child, an infant, home with him, if his wife would not go. Mr. Wicks and he had some rough talk, and Seaman stepped back, drew a pistol and fired two shots at his father-in-law, the last one inflicting a flesh wound in the side. Mr. Wicks, who was armed, drew a pistol and fired two shots at Seaman, but neither hit him. The shooting attracted Mr. Wicks' brother and their hired man, and, after a short chase and a tussle, the son-in-law, who had fallen down, was tied and brought to the city, where he gave bail and was released till yesterday afternoon, Abner Davison appearing for the prosecution and J. T. Lane for defendant. Seaman was held in bonds of $1,000 to answer for shooting with intent to kill. The probabilities are that the father-in-law and his brother will be summoned to answer a charge of assault upon Seaman, who is at liberty, his father going his bail.

GENERAL N. B. FORREST'S RAILROAD.—The Columbus (Miss.) *Index* regrets to learn of the temporary suspension of work at the Columbus end of the Selma and Memphis Railroad by General Forrest, on account of the depression in the sale of his bonds, brought about by the European war, and particularly by the injunction now under consideration with Chancellor Lyon.

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"SOMETHING SENSATIONAL" SPOILED.

The Reported Absconding of a High Official Proves False—His Accounts Correct.

Yesterday morning an absurd and heartless rumor was published, stating that a prominent city official had absconded, and that he was a defaulter to a very large amount.

Those not posted were at a loss to guess to whom the article referred, but most persons observed that it was evidently intended for B. F. Manierre, of the Police Commission, who left on the 30th July for a six weeks' visit to Europe.

Considerable excitement was consequently created in police circles; but there were few indeed who for a moment gave the report any credence. Mr. Manierre's *confrères* were among the first to scout the idea of Mr. Manierre absconding, and characterized it as a weak invention of the enemy.

The HERALD reporter, with a view of getting at the *fact*, yesterday called upon Mr. Norton, the bookkeeper of the Boards of Excise and Health, of which Mr. Manierre was treasurer, and asked permission to examine the books, a request that was cheerfully granted. He found that the treasurer's accounts of the boards had been credited up to the time Mr. Manierre vacated the offices. The following is the exhibit:—

BOARD OF EXCISE.

At the date when the books were audited, May 15, 1870, they were found correct and a balance of $17,396 49 remained in Mr. Manierre's hands. Mr. Norton holds vouchers for the following distribution of a part of this sum:—

To New York State Inebriate Asylum	$1,055
To sinking fund, New York	1,918
To sinking fund, Brooklyn	8,736
To School Commissioners, Richmond county	152
To School Commissioners of towns in Kings county, New Utrecht excepted	97
To supervisor of New Utrecht	108
To School Commissioners, Newtown and Jamaica	48
To School Commissioners, Flushing	43
Total disbursements	$12,159
Balance in Eighth National Bank, per vouchers	5,239
Total	$17,396

This is the condition of the balance of the old excise fund.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The accounts were audited on May 18, 1870, when they were found correct, as follows:—

Remaining in Treasury	$20,604
June 21, paid City Chamberlain	3,724
Leaving due by Treasurer	$16,880

Mr. Norton holds the bank books showing that this sum is still in the Eighth National Bank to the credit of the old Board of Health. This clearly establishes the fact that Mr. Manierre is not a defaulter to the only boards of whose funds he is the custodian.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

An Unknown Man in Minnesota Dresses Himself for a Burial and Then Commits Suicide—His Farewell Letter.

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, August 15.]

The startling news of the suicide of a man who had been sojourning for a time at Maple Plain, a station on the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, twenty miles west of Minneapolis, was telegraphed to the coroner of Minneapolis, Mr. Edward N. Johnson, yesterday.

The facts as stated below are furnished us by Dr. O. J. Evans, who accompanied the coroner and was present at the inquest.

The body was found lying on a bed, fully dressed in a black suit. The head was a little inclined sideways. In the right hand of the deceased was found firmly clutched a large navy revolver, with his thumb on the trigger. The ball penetrated the head behind the right ear and lodged in the brain, causing instant death.

The following letter, found by his bedside, will explain all, so far as can be known:—

My name is Nelson Van Patten, a practising physician. I am utterly weary and want rest; and now in my dying hour I declare that notwithstanding a web that villains are trying to weave about me my life has been an honest one. I am free from all sin; but what the villains seek to perpetrate is not the cause of my final act. I want and hope for rest. My only regret is the pain I shall give my relatives. The thought of what my poor mother will feel would deter me if anything could. I wish to be buried at Davenport, Iowa. Telegraph to that place to J. P. Van Patten, my brother. I wish to be buried in the suit I wear. I hope that the vile wretches that now surround me to-night will not rob a dead man. Let Mr. Bills (a neighbor) take charge of my effects. I leave $2,000 in United States bonds, $115 in gold and some currency; $7,000 in promissory notes, which I wish cared for.

The coroner held his inquest, and the facts are substantially as stated. The body has been removed to Minneapolis. The corpse bears the impress of a quiet and an apparently easy death. It was neatly dressed, and it was generally remarked by those who saw it that it was the finest looking corpse that they had ever seen.

We are informed by a gentleman in this city who knew the deceased in 1866, but who has known nothing of him since, that he was highly educated and a gentleman in every respect. But the later events of his life, the causes that led to this rash act and the circumstances hinted at in the letter are as yet a mystery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

54 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable Protestant woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer.

118 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has a girl of 14 years who would make herself useful.

118 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of soups and jellies; first class reference; none but private families. Can be seen for two days.

154 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has no objection to do housework; has the best city reference from her last place.

227 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A competent young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; good city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; no objection to the country or to do coarse washing; good city reference.

248 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As first class cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good references.

312 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

314 WEST 48TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; would go as laundress in a private family; best city reference.

324 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; is an excellent baker; would cook, wash and iron for a small family; best city reference.

326 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable woman, who is giving up her own home, as first class cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable private family.

336 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Best city reference.

463 4TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 31ST ST.—A REspectable woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has good city reference from her last place. Inquire for two days.

561 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; good city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

29 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best city reference. Call for one day.

40 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first class chambermaid and waitress. Has the best city reference.

49 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days.

57 NORFOLK ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 2.—A REspectable North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

150 SULLIVAN ST., BETWEEN HOUSTON AND Prince.—A respectable young woman, lately landed from Ireland, to do chamberwork or assist with housework. Can be seen for two days.

154 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress in small private family.

201 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, with good reference, to do up stairs work. Can be seen all the week.

224 EAST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a respectable family. Call for two days.

239 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and washing; has lived out in a gentleman's family before; willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

307 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and washing; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

307 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Good city reference.

328 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or to do general housework for a small private family.

362 WEST 52D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as first class laundress; understands fluting; best city reference from last place.

809 LEXINGTON AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and plain sewer; can give good city reference. Call for two days.

1,059 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A GOOD, REspectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing if required, or to do general housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 13TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Summer and Fall Suits, $6 upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

17 WEST 4TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER FROM Paris, who receives the latest styles of fashions, would like to work by the day. Apply to Mme. LEGER.

45 ELIZABETH ST., LADIES' HOME.—A YOUNG Swedish girl as seamstress in the city.

66½ WEST 14TH ST.—A FOREWOMAN OF EXPErience and ability as forewoman in a first class dressmaking or dressmaking and millinery establishment; would go West or South; the best reference given and required. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and will go out by the day, or will take work at her own home for less than any other in the city; dresses repaired equal to new.

301 50TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—AS DRESSMAKER to go out by the week on reasonable terms during the dull season; understands operating on the American and other machines. Address or call.

525 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—An experienced seamstress by the week or month; can cut and make ladies' and children's underclothes and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best city reference.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A FIRST CLASS CUTTER and fitter, also understands tailoring and family sewing; can operate on any machine, would go out by the day, week or month; terms moderate. Address, for one week, TAILORESS, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

141 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

166 EAST 56TH ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A young woman to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

173 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework. Call for two days.

234 EAST 41ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A GIRL LATEly landed to do general housework; no objection to the country.

240 WEST 43D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A Norwegian girl, to do general housework in a small family or as laundress. Can be seen between 10 and 4, this day.

249 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young woman to do housework, in a private family; best city reference.

425 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, or would do up stairs work and plain sewing.

440 10TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer or to general housework in a small family; good city reference.

825 2D AV., CORNER OF 44TH ST.—A YOUNG girl, in a small family, to do housework.

986 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOMS.—A LITTLE girl, 15 years old, to mind a baby or help do light housework. Can read, write and do plain sewing. Can be seen for one day.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT hotel housekeeper of long experience, or as matron in an institution or private family. Call or address Mrs. WEST.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper in a hotel; has a practical knowledge of the same. Call on or address A. H. MILTON.

697 BROADWAY, ROOM 34.—A FOREIGN LADY OF refinement would accept a position as housekeeper or give lessons in French or English, copy or translate.

723 3D AV.—A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISHWOMAN as housekeeper, or as nurse to an invalid lady; she is fully capable of taking care of children, to which she has no objection. Best references given. Address Mrs. ROBERTS, as above.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS AND companion wanted by a lady of refinement. Reference given and required. Address APPLETON, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper; can take entire charge; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Address A. E., box 230 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American lady, as housekeeper, nurse or any responsible position; unexceptional references given. Address Mrs. DELIA, Herald office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A SITUATION TO take charge of a widower's or bachelor's house; no objection to country. Please address Mrs. J. BALL, Post office, 54 East 12th st.

Laundresses, &c.

34 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A WIDOW WOMAN to work out by the day; to wash and iron or house cleaning.

270 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., over the bakery.—A respectable woman to do washing at her own residence; would wash for 75c. a dozen or take family washing by the month and do fluting in the neatest manner.

Laundresses, &c.

348 EAST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes some gentlemen's or families' washing. Call or address.

446 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do the washing of a few families, or would go out by the day for the first of each week. Mrs. SMITH.

634 AV. A, TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—MRS. RYAN wishes to get three or four gentlemen's or ladies' washing; understands French fluting; all care will be taken of the clothes.

635 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C.—A respectable woman to do a few families' and gentlemen's washing.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL A situation as laundress in a small family or chambermaid or good waitress in a private family; good references. Address E. B., box 175 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

11 NASSAU ST.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman as nurse in New York; ten years' reference from present employer. Address, W. BUTLER DUNCAN.

68 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; well recommended. Call this day.

109 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

132 PRINCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED French lady, to take care of a sick lady or to take charge of an infant. Address Mrs. LEMON.

218 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; understands hairdressing; would assist in waiting on a lady; two years in last place.

256 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A very healthy young married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objection to the country or to travel. Call on or address Mrs. MILLER.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AS competent nurse; can do plain sewing; best city reference.

333 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to mind children and help with the work; best city reference.

391 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A REspectable girl, lately landed, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do light housework. Call for two days.

398 SOUTH 2D ST., WILLIAMSBURG, SECOND floor, in the rear.—A woman with a fresh breast of milk one month old. Can be seen for two days.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, who has lost her baby, to go out as wet nurse.

513 7TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A young girl, who resides with her parents, as nurse in an American family; will go errands, also wait on the door.

1,278 3D AV., BETWEEN 73D AND 74TH STS., third floor, front.—A young German lady to attend children; is well experienced in all kinds of needlework; well recommended.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, wants a child to nurse at her own house. Inquire for Mrs. O'BRIEN, northeast corner of Monroe and 1st sts., Hoboken, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

170 FRONT ST.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO teach English, French and music, as governess to children, or would act as companion to a lady. A good home preferred to a large salary. Good references. Address E. Y.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF ITALY, speaking English and capable of teaching French, German and Italian, also music, desires a situation as resident or daily governess. Address A. R., Fishkill, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT OF TEACHing music, desires to obtain a place where she could have her piano; would give daily instruction if desired; also would assist in light household duties; salary no object, but a good home is desired; unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, C. F. H., Morristown, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD LIKE A situation as companion or governess; will teach all English branches, drawing and the rudiments of music; will assist in dressmaking if required. Address, stating terms, M. D., Post office, Troy.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, DESIRES a home in a family where she can instruct children in the ordinary English branches, and drawing if necessary; is an adept with the needle and willing to make herself useful in that capacity. Being without a home she desires that more than a large salary. References given. Address S. S., box 121 Herald office.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH, French and Music, in return for Board. Address Miss PEARCE, box 117 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS LADY'S companion or housekeeper. Can be seen till suited at Steel's Hotel, room 39.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A FANCY or other store. Can be seen till suited at Steel's Hotel, room 39.

A YOUNG EDUCATED LADY, WHO IS ENTIRELY alone, desires some respectable employment. Address F. G., Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED AND REFINED LADY, AGED 19, desires a position as teacher in primary department or as governess to young children. Address, stating place of interview, ORPHAN, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY, AGREEABLE AND REFINED, would go as companion to a lady living alone, or would do any light work or teaching, in remuneration for a pleasant home; references given. Address M. N. H., station D.

COPYING OR TRANSLATING.—A YOUNG LADY DEsires to secure some copying either in French or English at her own home. Address R., box 218 New York Post office.

LITERARY.—ANY AND ALL LITERARY ORDERS executed on demand; business letters, newspaper contributions, original addresses, or personal discussions on rendering such work practical. The young lady refers to her own book of verses, &c., published principally as a reference for this advertisement. Address WRITER, box 79 station D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, aged 35, English Protestant, recently arrived; willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; no objection to the country. Address Mrs. DAY, Emigration Labor Agency, Castle Garden, New York.

WANTED—FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON, A position in a first class house, by a lady of good address and business qualifications; is a good accountant and saleslady; will engage with a fancy, dry goods or millinery establishment. Address L. M. M., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A STRONG, HEALTHY GIRL FOR THE TURKISH Bath; must be pleasing and willing, and make herself generally useful; good references required. 125 East 17th st., corner of Irving place.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—WANTED, A GOOD brancher, to go to Boston. A competent person will have good wages and a permanent situation. Apply to NEWELL & SMITH, 514 Broadway.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK. THE GIRL that formerly lived with Mrs. Young will call again at 103 East 27th st.

BOW, SCARF AND TIE HANDS WANTED.—ALSO AN operator on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. W. M. HUMPHREY & BRO., 5.3 Broadway.

FOREWOMAN WANTED—COMPETENT TO CUT AND fit ladies' suits and cloaks. R. HAYWARD, 322 Canal street.

GIRLS WANTED—WHO CAN SEW BLANK BOOKS and young men to work in bookbindery (steady employment) at 23 Beekman st.

TWO GIRLS—ONE AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; best city reference required. 142 West 43d st.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO SOUTH; steady employment guaranteed. Call at 33 West 13th st., second floor, between 10 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, WITH CITY references. Apply at 30 Bond st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer and have the best reference. Apply at 416 7th av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, ENGLISH OR AMERICAN girl to do general housework in a small family. 164 3d av., second floor.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; the other as chambermaid, with good reference. Call at 321 West 48th st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, BY THE week, a girl who is a good washer and ironer and able to scrub. Apply at 35 East 11th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 120 STATE street, first house from Court street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, and willing to go a short distance in the country; no milking required. Address B. F. SMITH, Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, with good reference, at 16 West 56th st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family in the country. Apply at 307 Hudson st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; reference required. At 358 East 50th st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS, ENGLISH preferred, to go to the sea shore with a small family; cook and waitress to do the washing. To those competent and obliging good wages offered. Apply to-day, room 116 Grand Hotel, from 9 till 11.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best city references required; German preferred. Apply at 210 East 18th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BOW AND TIE MAKERS at 52 White st. H. J. & CO.

WANTED—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, TO GO TO the country for the balance of the season; must come well recommended. Apply to PARKER & LAWRENCE, No. 1 Wall st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS. APPLY at 107 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; none need apply without best recommendation. 19 West 32d st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—AN ORDER AND OYSTER COOK; ONE who understands her business. Apply at 296 Spring st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must understand washing, ironing and plain cooking. Apply at 398 West 24th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WILLING TO DO the coarse wash in small family; city references. 47 West 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

349 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in a store or as coachman; good reference can be given. Address JOHN BANNIRD.

A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING EMployment in a respectable office or store; he writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, understands bookkeeking and would make himself generally useful; salary not an object; best city references; no objection to any part of America. Address A. T., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed from Ireland, in a grocery or dry goods store; best reference. Call at 211 Duane st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN, just relinquished business in England, a situation as timekeeper, assistant in a store or otherwise; good penman; age 23. Can furnish first class references. Address G. P., 502 West 22d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN accustomed to business, about four hours a day, either as collector or office clerk; good references and security if necessary. Address J. J., 589 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS DESIRES A situation as salesman in a fancy goods house; can give best reference. Address E. M. H., Herald office.

ADVERTISER WANTS A SITUATION—IN AN OFFICE or store, as bookkeeper, salesman or to make himself generally useful; experienced and can furnish good reference. Address ALPHA, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN AND STOCK KEEPER wanted for fancy goods and notions. Apply at 327 Canal st.

DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS BEEN IN the drug business three years, and who lives with his parents, wants a situation, were he can improve himself in the business. Address box 4,586 Post office, New York.

DRUG CLERK WANTED. HUDSON CITY PHARmacy, Newark av., near Five Corners, Jersey City.

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER WANTED. ONE that is thoroughly competent and reliable can address, with references, S. H., box 128 Herald office, stating expectations, whether married, &c., &c.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A NOTION HOUSE. One of experience and ability may address C. B. V., box 2,634 Post office.

HARDWARE SALESMAN.—WANTED—AN EXPERIenced man who can sell outside; one who thoroughly understands the business. Address C. L. H., Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR A COAL YARD; MUST be well acquainted in the city and command some trade. Address COAL, Herald office.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.—WANTED, BY A steady, honest and industrious young man from England, a situation as above, having 10 years' experience in one of the best firms in London; also a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Address F. WILLIAMSON, box 180 Herald office.

TO WHOLESALE HAT AND CAP SALESMEN.—A salesman wanted to sell silk hats on commission. Address A. B. D., Herald office.

WINDOW SHADES.—A PARTY WITH A COMPLETE knowledge of above business is open for an engagement with a first class house; the advertiser holds an important Southern trade, together with some Western and Southwestern; sales in New Orleans the past year $29,000; liberal compensation will be expected in the shape of salary, commission or otherwise. Address R. K. S., box 5,279 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A LAW OR MERCANtile office, by a German, writing a rapid and handsome hand, and understanding English perfectly. Please address E. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING SALESman, by a young man of experience; manufacturing or commission preferred. Address A. H. C., box 1,670 Post office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BOTANIC DRUG store or a situation as travelling agent for a house; have had 9 years' experience and can come well recommended. Address box 489 Post office, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A MILLINERY JOBBING house; one with some trade preferred. Address, with references and salary expected, JOBBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRAVELLING SALESman, with good Western trade, in a bow and necktie house. Address, stating references, &c., O. L., box 5,836 Post office.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS CLERKS, TO go to Troy, N. Y. Apply to FOSTER BROTHERS, 167 8th av.

WANTED—AS COPYIST, A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years old, who can write a good and rapid hand. Address BISMARCK, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, IN A SHOE STORE, 125 Myrtle av., between Gold and Duffield sts., Brooklyn. J. FARRELL.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES GOOD business hand; well recommended. Address, in handwriting, box 5,686 Post office.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A WOODEN AND WILlow or Carpet and Oilcloth house West or South; have had seven years' experience; can give the very best of Philadelphia reference. Address JOHN, care Jas. S. Barron & Co., 260 Washington st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUAtions; the man as coachman or to take care of a small place; understands the care of horses and cattle; will make himself generally useful; wife as chambermaid or to take care of children. Address E. T., box 109 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A RESPECTABLE MAN TO WORK IN A GARDEN and take care of horses and cows and make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address T. K., box 227 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN—LATELY LANDED, as gardener; understands fancy and plain gardening. Address GARDENER, box 210 Herald office.

AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN.—HAS FIRST CLASS city reference. Call on or address P. W., 1,325 Broadway, corner of 35th st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROCURE A SITUATION for his coachman, a steady, industrious young man, who perfectly understands driving and proper care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; is sober and obliging. Address DAVIS, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man, as first class coachman in city or country; understands gardening; can milk; best city reference. Address M. S., box 112 Herald office.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS—MAN AS coachman and gardener; wife as cook, washer and ironer; in the country. Address P. S., box 205 Herald office.

COACHMAN—AMERICAN; FIRST CLASS EXPErienced man, horseman, &c.; stylish, capable city driver; a thorough worker; understands gardening, &c.; five years' city reference. Apply to or address EMERSON, 147 Grand st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST class single man of long experience in the city; can produce the best city reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at Brewster's Carriage Repository, 65 East 25th st.

GARDERNER AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A man of long experience, and all work round a gent's-man's place; is middle aged; best reference. Address MICHAEL, gardener, Nanuet, Rockland county, N. Y.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE German, who learned the business thoroughly in every way in Germany; knows all about greenhouses and vegetables; good references. Address H. SCHREINER, care of Mr. Gruber, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; can take care of horses; best reference. Address R. M., box 197 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTant, as coachman and groom; can milk if desired; reference from last place. Address box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN AS first class coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address T. M. A., 259 West 27th st., room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; MARRIED, without children; the wife is willing to do housekeeping; has been five years in one situation; best references given. Address 153 Chrystie st., New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS groom; fully acquainted with the care of good horses. Call at or address 349 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener; home in the country preferred; will give best references and security if required. Address or call on J. J. K., 531 West 45d st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A GERman (married); 20 years' experience in greenhouses, graperies, landscaping and vegetables, in English and American gardening; first class references. Address CHARLES GADE, Orange, N. J., Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom in a private family; is thoroughly experienced in the care of horses; best references. Call at Briggs, harness maker's, 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

THE TRADES.

A WOOL CARDER, OF TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIence, with family of weavers, wants situations for all. Address W. C., 443 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I.

COOPERS.—COOPERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. APply at the office of "the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company," foot of Bridge street, Newark, N. J.

JOB DYER—ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS THE BUSIness thoroughly can have steady employment and good wages; must speak English. A. KEPPELMAN, 168 Fulton avenue.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—WANTED. A respectable young man who can repair watches and jewelry and is a good salesman can hear of a good situation by applying at 150 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SINK A BORE hole down to bed rock, at pier 29 East river; machinery and derrick now up and in working order. Apply to NEW YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, corner Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GENERAL CUSTOMcutter, for this city; a suitable party will be liberally dealt with. Address G. B., box 3,202 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD FILE FORGER. APPLY TO HELLER & BROS., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—IN A HOSIERY HOUSE, A BOY FROM 16 to 18 years. Apply at 124 Chambers st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A PLUSH SEWER, AT DOBBS' SILK HAT factory, 10 Bowery.

WANTED—NEGATIVE RETOUCHERS, TO GO SOUTH; must also work well in water colors and India ink. Apply between 12 and 2 at 591 Broadway; up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, A Ring, which the owner can have on proving property and paying for advertisements, by addressing J. K., box 157 Herald office.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING TWO NOTES, dated November 12, 1869, made by James Ross to order of Ann Ross, one at twenty-four months and one at thirty months, for $400 each, together with other papers and some money. Whoever will return the papers to JOSEPH BELL, foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, N. Y., may keep the money.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A GOLD HUNTING CASE American Watch, No. 221,779, Appleton, Tracy & Co., makers; and Gold Chain, with trinket attached. A reward of $100, and no questions asked, will be paid for their return to SMITH & BEARE, 83 and 90 Leonard street.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH INST., IN GOing from steamer Plymouth Rock, foot of Murray street, to Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, a small black leather Bag, containing child's clothing and other small articles. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving the same at 31 East Twenty-fourth street.

STOLEN—BLACK AND TAN DOG; ANSWERS TO THE name of Gypsy; had on silver plated collar, with watch ribbon attached; large reward will be given for his return. Apply at 1,069 Sixth avenue, corner Fifty-ninth street, and no questions asked.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—A WHITE POODLE DOG STRAYED or lost; marked with red in the hind parts from mange; whoever will return it to No. 657 Fifth avenue, will receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE FIRE ON Seventh avenue, Tuesday morning, a roan Stallion, 15½ hands high. Above reward will be paid on delivery at 449 Seventh avenue.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE WEST STREET horse cars, in the neighborhood of Christopher street, a gold Watch, maker's name Delorme, London. The finder will receive $50 reward, and no questions asked, by returning it to 59 Water street. GAD. BARTON.

$10.000 REWARD.—THE NEW YORK STOCK Exchange offers a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Benjamin Nathan, late a member of said Exchange, who was killed on the night of July 28, 1870, at his house in Twenty-third street, New York City.
J. L. BROWNELL, Vice Chairman, Gov. Com.
D. C. HAYS, Treasurer.
O. O. WHITE, Secretary.

DETECTIVES, DETECTIVES, DETECTIVES.—ONLY experienced and reliable operatives furnished by the old established agency of WARREN, WHIPPLE & CO., 72 Broadway. Refer to the leading business houses as to ability, standing and responsibility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY AND COUNTRY SURVEYING, DRAUGHTING, ores analyzed, mining property prospected, and other branches of mining engineering promptly attended to. Apply at 12 Pine street, room No. 5.

ICE, ICE.—CARGOES OF MAINE ICE FOR SALE. APPLY TO CHAS. H. MATTHEWS, 82 WALL STREET.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT REDUCED PRICES—SLATE MANTELS AND every description of Slate Work, plain and ornamental. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD SELECTION OF Marble Mantels, including some choice specimens of statuary, Lisbon and Tennessee Marbles, at greatly reduced prices. Also Counter Tops, Plumber Slabs, Tiling, &c., at the lowest possible prices. J. McGRAYNE, 153 Flatbush avenue, corner Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 695 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, GRAVEstones, Tiles, Table and Plumbers' Slabs. New show room, with finest assortment of Mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones of superior workmanship; cheapest in the city.

MACHINERY.

AMES' IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE STATIONARY and Hoisting Engines, Saw Mills, Burr Mills, Woodworth & Farrar Planers, machinists' Tools, Shives' Governor, Utica Steam Gauges, Disston's Saws, Belting; all first class goods and at lowest prices. Before purchasing call on or address EDWD. P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

FOR SALE—CALORIC ENGINE (ONE HORSE). 512 Pearl street, top floor.

GREAT MACHINERY DEPOT, 514 AND 516 WEST Thirty-fourth street.—Horizontal and upright tubular and Locomotive Boilers, horizontal and upright Engines, Hangers, Shafting, Pulleys, Pumps, Belting, wrought iron Tanks and cast iron Kettles, &c.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—100,000.—LADIES, NOTICE, THE ONLY INDEPENdent Business and Medical Clairvoyant Spiritualist in America is Mrs. LINWOOD, 148 West Thirty-seventh street. No gents.

MADAM ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from cradle to grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at the Auction Mart,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day (Friday), at 12 o'clock.
For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
Successors to
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street,
Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The firm of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER (established 1847), having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Henry H. Leeds, and by limitation, the business will be continued by Allen B. Miner, surviving partner, who has associated with him his brother, Henry D. Miner, under the firm name of
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.
NEW YORK, August 1, 1870.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Feather Beds, Bedding, Parlor Organ, Office Furniture, &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(Established 1847).
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway.
On THURSDAY, August 25,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, SPECIAL SALE OF CALIFORNIA WINES, BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, &C., BY ORDER OF CONSIGNEES.
467 CASES as above, from one of the most celebrated wine growers of California, all in fine order, just received and to be sold without reserve. Particulars in time.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., AUCtioneers. Over 800 lots and over $20,000 worth Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, at public auction to the highest bidder,
On THIS DAY (FRIDAY), August 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the large five story residence, 12 Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue.
Magnificent four round cornered rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte, eight rich Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; Pier and Oval Mirrors, brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; magnificent Oil Paintings, Bronzes, French Clocks, Statuary, Vases, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcase, Writing Desk, 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, 2 Sideboards, 2 Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges.

AUGUSTUS A. SHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.
$30,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Silver, China, Glassware, many rare, costly Works of Art.
Public Auction,
500 Lots by Catalogue,
On this day (Friday), at the elegant private residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Rooms—Superb Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel, of richest description; Window Curtains, Marqueterie Cabinet Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, rosewood Etageres, Bookcase; Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Bronze Clock, Chandeliers, valuable collection of Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Artistic Bronzes, Statuary, Mirrors, Lace Curtains; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker. Bedrooms—Rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes. Dining Room—Sideboards, Extension Tables, Lounges, Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Spoons, Forks, China Ware, Glass Ware, Sheffield Cutlery. Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Furniture of servants' apartments. Every facility for packing, removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 105 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Our first fall sale of
Household and Cabinet Furniture,
on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, a large and general assortment of second hand and new Furniture, &c., including Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, &c. Also Crockery, Glassware, Plate, Cutlery, &c., &c. Our salesrooms are now the largest and best lighted, and in the most convenient location in the city. Consignments solicited. Cash advances made when required.

AUCTION NOTICE—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street.—LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, August 19, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private residence 113 West Twenty seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz.:—rich Parlor Suits, covered in satin brocatel and silk reps, magnificent 7¾ octave Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Lace Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Bookcase, Books, &c.; Dining Room Furniture, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Engravings, Tea and Dinner Services, Sheffield Plated Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Urns, Pitchers, &c.; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Spring Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Bedding, &c.; Kitchen and Basement Furniture. N. B.—Over 400 lots by catalogue of useful Household Furniture. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction, This day, August 19, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large and general assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, China, Crockery, Carpets, &c. By order of John F. Stewart, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION I WILL SELL, ON Friday, August 19, at 11 o'clock, at 37 Nassau street, Counter, Chairs, Tables, one hogshead Ale, Glasses, Bottles, &c., of saloon No. 37 Nassau street, basement.
GEORGE J. SMITH, Marshal.

BY I. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS 10 o'clock this day, 242 Second street, Groceries of all descriptions; also Store Fixtures, in lots; dealers invited.
I. J. SWARZKOPH, 275 Bowery.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 78 Reade and 98 Church streets.
CLOSING SALE AT AUCTION
OF THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF CABINET FURNITURE AT THE
WAREROOMS OF MR. J. W. SOUTHACK,
NOS. 194 AND 196 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FULTON
AND JOHN STREETS,
ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 19,
at 11 o'clock.
THIS DAY'S SALE WILL COMMENCE WITH
LOT 752 ON CATALOGUE, AND WILL
EMBRACE ALL THE OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS
AND CHAIRS. DEALERS INVITED.
SALE PEREMPTORY.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, August 20,
at 10 o'clock, at 898 Broadway, near Eleventh street, the Fixtures of a millinery establishment, consisting of Counters, Shelving, Drawers, Upright Cases, Show Cases, five large French plate Mirrors, 100 yards velvet Carpet, black walnut Sofas, Chairs, Stools, Benches, green Reps and Lace Curtains, Office Desks, Railings, Clocks, Stove and Pipe, Oilcloth. Must be removed immediately after the sale.

JACOB BOGART AUCTIONEER.
This day, Groceries and Liquors,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 7 North William street, by virtue of several executions, a lot of Groceries and Liquors, consisting of chests of Tea, boxes of Soap, Coffee, Flour, Rice, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, Sweet Oil, Vinegar; also Liquors, cases Brandy, 15 barrels and half barrels Bourbon Whiskey, Port Wine in casks, Rhine Wine in cases, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—SATURDAY, AUgust 20, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Marshal's sale—Black walnut Office Furniture, Iron Safe, Household Furniture, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots of Men and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, &c. By order of H. Gillen, 336 East Thirty-third street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Bedding, Shoes, Gaiters and other valuable Goods. By order of H. McAleenan, Second avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 590 Lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads. By order of P. BRYAN, 17 Walker street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S Sale.—Will sell on THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 296 Grand street, a large assortment of House Furnishing Goods—viz., Tin and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Refrigerators, Stoves, Fixtures, &c. P. McCABE, Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 469 Pearl street, a lot of elegant Parlor Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Tables, one fine Piano (Stodart's make) and one Mirror.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, all the Furniture, &c., of a large house; Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, French Plate Mirrors, Etageres, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Feather Beds, Bedding, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture; 100 second hand Carpets, Oilcloths, 20 fine, large Chandeliers, and the Furniture of 40 Rooms, in lots to suit, by order of mortgagee. Dealers are invited. Mortgagee.

ALSO, BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL MORTGAGES, A very large quantity of Household Furniture.
G. RUSSELL, Mortgagee.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—LIQUOR STORE AND DWELLING, THE corner Forty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, with fixtures complete, to a good tenant; good advantages will be given. J. M. O'DONNELL, 62 Pearl street.

LARGE STORE TO LET—AT THE JUNCTION OF Broadway and Sixth avenue, or the lease of entire building for sale. Apply on premises, 547 Sixth avenue.

SAMPLE ROOM TO LET—THE REAR PART OF CIGAR store 358 Bowery, near Fourth street. Inquire within for two days.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING 146 EAST Fifteenth street; Show Cases and Goodwill of the place for sale. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—A STORE, 20X60, FOR A NICE CLEAN business. Inquire on the premises, 978 Third avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

TO LET—PART OF STORE, WITH LARGE SHOW WINdow, on Fulton street, near ferry; also a stout, intelligent boy wanted. Address S., box 120 Herald office.

TO LET CHEAP—BUTCHER STAND AND FIXTURES complete, with good run of trade. Corner Thirty-seventh street and Tenth avenue.

TO RENT—FIRST LOFT OF 330 BOWERY, SUITable for light manufacturing business, with Apartments, at an extremely low rent; good business location. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE FACTORY TO LEASE AND MACHINERY for sale, separate or together.—The old established North River Grain Mill, containing 200 horse power engine, four boilers, ten run stones, elevators, shaftings, deep well of water; building 100 feet on Eleventh avenue, 105 feet on Thirty-third street; merchandise can be transferred from Hudson river cars direct in building; good dock. Apply to GOODKIND, 49 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRST CLASS HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished, to let for the winter or longer for private or boarding purposes.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A PRINTED LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET distributed free upon personal application; mailed on receipt of stamp. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement, A, B.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS HOUSES TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, all over the city; one, furnished, for sale; House $1,800; one, parlor furniture all new, for sale, rent $1,800.
N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway, rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, NEWly painted; first class neighborhood; all modern conveniences. Room reserved for a single gentleman. Call at 107 West Forty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House 219 East Seventeenth street; will be leased to a first class responsible party only, at a moderate rent; possession immediately if desired. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SEVERAL DESIRABLE Houses. HATCH & RIKER, 1,293 Broadway. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

TO LET—323 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, FOUR story brown stone House, containing 21 rooms, handsomely frescoed and furnished throughout; $3.0 per month. Apply to Dr. LOZIER, 331 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE story high stoop, Thirty-first street, for boarding house; rent $300 per month; sale $23,000; easy terms; $5,000 cash.
F. C. BENNETT & CO., 33 Union square, north, near Everett House.

Unfurnished.

ABINGDON SQUARE, NO. 13; RENT $1,600; OPEN daily until let from 8 to 9. For unfurnished Houses call or enclose stamp for circular.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

AT 880 THIRD AVENUE.—TO LET, HOUSES, PARTS of Houses and Floors, to desirable tenants. Immediate possession. JAMES ROWE.

TO LET—SOME FINE THREE STORY AND BASEment high stoop new brown stone Houses; elegantly finished; all improvements; rent from $850 to $1,000.
J. C. KAVANAGH, 519 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—RENT ONLY $30 A MONTH—BEAUTIFUL Cottage, West Ninety-sixth street, adjoining Eighth avenue cars, Central Park; three stories, ten rooms; Baltimore heater; large garden. Apply at 226 West Forty-first street.

TO LET—A FULL SIZE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, in fine condition, on Forty-fourth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; unfurnished; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession immediately. Address box 813 Post office. Will not be rented for a boarding house.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a large, desirable House; rent low.
HATCH & RIKER, 1,293 Broadway.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR FLOOR WITH BASEMENT, HANDsomely furnished, to let, to first class dressmaker or dentist; also Rooms up stairs, newly painted. 137 West Twentieth street.

A SUIT OR FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS TO LET, IN THE New European House,
78 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Every necessary convenience for genteel housekeeping.

A NEAT UPPER FLOOR, NO. 150 EAST FIFTY-FIRST street, near Lexington avenue, to let; parlor, kitchen and three light bedrooms; gas fixtures, wardrobes, &c.; rent $20 per month.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TWO LARGE, CONnecting Rooms to gentlemen only; house and neighborhood first class; family private; billiard room; references exchanged. Address AMERICAN, Herald office.

TO LET—THREE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for three or four gentlemen, or for light housekeeping, at the private house No. 17 Bleecker street.
WILLIAM RAUSCH, Dentist.

TO LET—AT 289 EAST TENTH STREET, A FLOOR, consisting of seven rooms, in good order, at $25 per month.

TO LET—TOP FLOOR, TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN A private house, No. 456 West Fifty-first street.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NICE SECOND Floor, six light rooms, bath, waterclosel, gas; all in good order; rent $33. 254 East Eighty-first street, near Second avenue.

TO LET—LOW RENT; THE LOWER PART OR THE Second Floor of the handsome brown stone house 418 West Fifty-first street; must be seen to be appreciated. All improvements and gas fixtures.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE SECOND and Third Floors, five rooms each; private house; pleasantly situated, between Eighth avenue and Broadway. Apply at 248 West Fifty-fifth street.

TO LET—IN A BROWN STONE HOUSE, A FIRST Floor and Basement (six rooms); all improvements; rent $30. Also a Second Floor. Apply on the premises, 210 East Fortieth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LOWER PART OF A handsome first class House; rent very low to a small family. Apply at 213 West Fortieth street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, IN private house No. 316 Sixth street, near Second avenue. Terms reasonable.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS TO let, front and back; bath, gas, &c., with the use of kitchen and laundry; terms very moderate. 139 West Twentieth street.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Bleecker and Macdougal streets; rooms elegant and spacious; modern conveniences; for business purposes if desired. Inquire in the store.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements. Apply at 243 East Thirty-fourth street.

2D FLOOR—THREE ROOMS, AND TWO OTHERS, IN house 99 Bedford street; $13 a month; one family in the house. Apply on the premises or 193 Canal street.

$7.—NICE SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED for housekeeping; abundant pantries; closet on floor, water in rooms; washtubs; all comfortable; more Rooms. 132 East Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7 50 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED FLOOR TO let, suitable for housekeeping; bath, &c.; west side; will be let in part. 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

46 IRVING PLACE, BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND Seventeenth streets.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; large closets; hot and cold water; terms moderate; reference required and given.

49 AMITY STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, suitable for one or two persons.

106 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, nicely furnished, with gas and bath.

735 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.—A neatly furnished Room to let, suitable for lodging; terms $3 per week. Inquire up stairs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ACTIVE YOUNG MEN WANTED—TO WORK THE best plan for life insurance in this city. Address T. C., box 3,482 Post office.

A DENTAL STUDENT WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, between 18 and 22 years old. Apply to Dr. DUKE, Dentist, 459 6th av., one door below 28th st.

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED—IN A sewing machine office; must reside with his parents; wages first year $150. Address, with references, SEWING MACHINE, box 8.0 Post office, New York.

AGENTS CAN MADE $75 A MONTH BY SELLING the New York Clothes Line Holder; everybody wants them. A. A. WEEKS, 105 John street.

BOY WANTED—ONE WILLING TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful; wages $2 a week. Apply to GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., dry goods, 465 6th av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

EMIGRATION TO COLORADO.—THE LANDS FOR the location of families in the West being selected, all persons who are willing to work and to enjoy farms, implements, seeds and provisions for one year must join the Association immediately. No. 7 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED.—An A1 man who thoroughly understands the business, and is now disengaged, may hear of a first class route West, by addressing PAPER HANGINGS, box 1,267 Post office.

STOUT, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE notion house, to run of errands and carry parcels; salary $4 a week. Address, with references, box 1,751 Post office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—GERMANS, TO ASSIST in bar and restaurant at corner of 6th av. and 59th st. S. C. HINE.

WANTED FOR UNITED STATES NAVY—SEAMEN, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen, and good, able bodied landsmen. Apply at 65 Market st., New York. E. & J. W. RODE.

WANTED—AGENTS, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, everywhere, to canvass for "The Life and Writings of Charles Dickens," by Mrs. P. A. Hanaford. A handsome $1 50 12mo, destined to meet with an immense sale. Now is your time to make money.
B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A MAN 25 YEARS OF AGE, THOROUGHLY acquainted with the jobbing trade in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, would like to take the agency or sell goods on commission for a New York house; reference and security given. JOHN S. STEARLY, 235 Market st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN ACQUAINTED WITH business men to solicit business. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN AND WIFE; MAN WHO understands farming, and wife to do general housework and for dairy, on a small farm in New Jersey; good reference required. Address J. M. E., box 5,655 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, AS TRAVELLING agent in an importing fancy goods business; one acquainted with the business preferred. Inquire at A. & E. WALLACH'S, 451 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, NOT OVER 20, TO ATtend bar down town; must be well recommended; one living with his parents preferred. Address, with full name and reference, box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE MEN, TO SELL A newly Patented Article, required in every hotel, family and laundry in the city or State. Apply at No. 21 Cortlandt st.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS of age, to open and cook oysters. Apply for three days at 205 Wooster st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18, WHO HAS HAD some experience in the retail hat business; must have good references. Apply to THOMPSON & CO., 79 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN COOK; ONE WHO WILL TAKE an interest in a restaurant; also a man waiter. Apply to SAM. LYON, Museum Hotel, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HALL BOY, AT THE ARLINGTON House, 14th st., near Union square. None need apply who have had no experience in the hotel business, and good references.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADdress, who wish to make from $3 to $12 per day. Easy business; pleasant and success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD MORAL character, with cash of about $100, to engage in neat, instructive business; must have some education. Address ELOCUTION, box 213 Herald office.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—150 clean beds and Rooms at 35 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $2 50 per week; at the Grant House, 43 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL—FRANKFORT House, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms. A Room to yourself 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT PARK, NEW York.—Splendid Suits of large Floors to let, with Board, well calculated for families with children.

1.—A ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD, $7 50. ALSO A large Room, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; $14. 322 West Eighteenth street.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS ON first floor; also a large Room on third floor, at moderate price, with Board. 346 West Twenty-third street.

2 OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated in a strictly private family with Rooms and Board. No. 233 Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues, about two blocks from Broadway.

5 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PRIvate table, ample closets and private bathrooms, or gentlemen requiring good accommodations, without board. No boarders or children. 52 West Twenty-first street.

$7 A WEEK—TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING TO room together can be accommodated with good Board at 107 West Fifteenth street, one door west of Sixth avenue.

7TH AVENUE, THIRD DOOR FROM TWENTY-SECOND street.—A handsomely furnished Second Floor, with first class Board for four, at $25 per week. Call for three days at 208.

8TH STREET, 119 EAST, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; transient boarders accommodated.

9 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Comfortably furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen only; price from $5 and upwards. Reference given and required.

13 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—A THIRD FLOOR, consisting of parlors, three bedrooms; on reasonable terms if taken by the year; house and location strictly first class; references required.

14TH ST., 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—TWO large, elegant Rooms, front and rear connecting; also Rooms for a party of gentlemen, to let, with Board. House strictly first class.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 300 AND 302.—Second story front double Room, handsomely furnished, with enclosed bedstead, to let, with Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives of single gentlemen. Summer prices.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Very pleasant Rooms, with first class table; dinner at 1 o'clock.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Apartments, with or without private table; house delightfully located; everything first class and for first class persons only. References required.

26 THIRD STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE Bowery.—Nicely Furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two persons; modern improvements. Terms moderate.

28 HENRY STREET.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with Board.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board.

36 WEST TENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, the back Parlor and Second Story of English basement house, in suits or single rooms; each room 22 feet square. References required. Call for one week.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Fine Suits and single Rooms, for first class families and gentlemen, with full or partial Board. Location delightful. References exchanged.

40 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for gentlemen only.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—ROOMS HANDsomely furnished, in suit or singly, to let, with Board; also two Parlors on first floor.

41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH, BETWEEN FOURTH and Madison avenues.—Furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with Board, in a small family, to gentlemen; references.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Neatly furnished Rooms on third floor front to let with Board; references required.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen or families, with or without Board; private table if desired; location first class. References exchanged.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Rooms en suite or singly, to let, with Board; liberal arrangements made with families for the winter; references given and required.

53 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Elegant Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, without board; private family; terms reasonable.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor to let; also single Rooms, at moderate rates, for the summer, with or without Board; references required.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. No moving.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED, cool, pleasant Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with Board; table, house and attendance strictly first class; references exchanged; terms moderate.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

117 EAST 125TH STREET.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Room and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, to a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

126 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Two Rooms to let, with Board, in the family of a French Professor; French is the language spoken.

136 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—EXCELLENT Board for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Back Parlor, $25; Second Floor, front, $30; Second Floor, back, $18 per week for two; gas, bath, closets, &c.

139 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished Parlors to let, with or without Board; home comforts, with every convenience; use of kitchen and laundry. Terms very moderate.

140 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth streets.—To let, with first class Board, an elegant furnished Room, with private table, to family, gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; also back Parlor and Extension, furnished or unfurnished. Reference.

144 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH street.—Handsomely furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife, or single person. Very small, private family of adults.

150 EAST FORTIETH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Lexington avenues.—Furnished Bedrooms to let, well aired, to single gentlemen; terms moderate.

210 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR DR. Tyng's church.—Pleasant Rooms, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with Board.

217 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—$6 PER WEEK for neatly furnished Rooms, with Board; all modern improvements; home comforts; American family. Board in the same family in the country.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large Room, well furnished; hot and cold water. Those in pursuit of a home call.

268 WEST FOURTH STREET.—THREE NICELY furnished Rooms on second floor to let, with Board, in a private family. Terms reasonable.

281 HUDSON STREET.—A WIDOW LADY WILL accommodate a gentleman and wife with a newly furnished Room, with or without board. Also two gentlemen can be accommodated with single Rooms. Gas and bath.

312 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A LARGE well furnished Room on third floor; $15 with Board for two; $6 without Board; modern improvements. References.

315 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—LARGE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first class Board, on reasonable terms.

321 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can find pleasant Rooms, with Board, together or separate; house first class, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

349 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVEsant Park.—A large furnished Room, also a hall Bedroom, on the third floor, $5 and $2 50 per week, unfurnished.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—A gentleman and wife may obtain a desirable front Room, with Board; also a small Room suitable for one or two. References exchanged; terms moderate.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—New Rooms, well lighted and well ventilated, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Meals; gentlemen preferred.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO GENTLEMAN, with or without partial Board, a third Floor, furnished, single or together; locality East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY WISH AN UNfurnished Room and Bedroom, with a widow lady, or where there are few boarders; board for the lady. Address L. A., 54 East Twelfth street.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD FOR A GENTLEman and wife, in a respectable family, where there are no other boarders, east side, from Fifteenth to Twentieth street; not to exceed $16 per week. Address M. E. DAVIS, 306 East Thirteenth street.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND story Front Room to a gentleman and wife; Board for the lady only. Address MARSHALL, station D.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO BOARD WITH A PRIvate family in Harlem; location between avenue A and Second avenue, near 120th street. Address, stating particulars, B. O. B., box 3,283 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Board for lady only, in a quiet family, where there are few or no boarders; price not to exceed $10 per week. Address JAMES, Herald office, stating full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN, for a gentleman, wife and two children (six and nine years old); private family preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, P., box 301 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—AN ENTIRE FLAT, FOR A small family, with privilege of private table; rooms unfurnished preferred; location between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Park avenues. Address ROBERE, box 1,129 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES, TWO GENtlemen, child and nurse; Board for ladies only; with a widow or lady living alone preferred; location central. Address L. L., Herald office.

PERSONS HAVING ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, in a pleasant neighborhood, for moderate prices may address W. A. C., Herald office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A FURNISHED Room, with or without Board, in a private family. Address M. & S., station E.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and wife; location between Forty-second and Fifty-second streets, Fifth and Eighth avenues. Address, stating location and terms, J. M., box 5,147 New York Post office.

WANTED—FROM SEPTEMBER 15, AN UNFURNISHed Second Floor, consisting of four rooms, in a full width house, with Board, by a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location must be between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets and Madison and Seventh avenues; references given and required. Address, stating particulars, O. J. C., box 8,000 Post office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH good Board, for gentleman and wife, below Thirty-fourth street, east of Broadway; references exchanged; terms $25 per week. Address EUGENE, Herald office.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISH TO secure Rooms and Board; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $120 a month. Address BACHELORS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom for a gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady only, with a widow lady, where there are few or no other boarders; will be permanent. Address, stating terms and location, M. Y., 54 East Twelfth street.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets; superior accommodation for families and gentlemen; Rooms $1 per day; with Board, $3; liberal arrangements made with permanent parties. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE—SOUTHEAST CORNER of Broadway and Twelfth street, single Rooms, $1 and $1 50 per day. Rooms en suite at moderate rates.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard street—(European plan)—200 light rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50 cents to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

WORTH HOUSE, 202 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING Fifth avenue, Broadway and Madison square.—Suits of Apartments, with private table and attendance; reasonable terms to permanent parties. French table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, NEW Brighton, north shore, Staten Island; fronts the bay; fine view; salt water bathing; thirty minutes from Cortlandt street, three from landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE elegantly accommodated at the former residence of William Bement, Bement avenue, West Brighton, S. I.; fine shade, garden and fruit. Inquire on the premises, or address Mrs. S. A. HALL, West Brighton, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AND FINE BATHING.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated for this month and next. Communication by boat and railroad twice a day. Address Mrs. CARPENTER, Glenwood, Roslyn Post office, L. I.

CHOICE ROOMS TO LET IN A PRIVATE BOARDING house at Cornwall, on the Hudson; terms moderate. Address A. H. SAVING, Brookside Cottage, Cornwall Landing, Orange county, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATH HOTEL—SITUATED ON THE SEASHORE AT Bath, L. I., will be kept open during the autumn at reduced prices. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties wishing accommodations. Rooms can be had on Monday next. GEORGE SHIELDS, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished; boating, fishing, fine drives; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; terms reduced to $3 per day; gas and bells in every room; families taken for season at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, ON THE BEACH AT Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., 25 miles from New York by boats, foot of Harclay street.—Fine sea bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, groves, romantic walks, chalybeate springs; first class house; $10 to $12 per week. Dr. LENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, DIRECTLY in the Highlands, 1,200 feet above the Hudson.—Several Rooms vacated; terms moderate; twenty minutes from station. S. D. WRIGHT & BRO., Proprietors, Garrison's Station.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Three nice Rooms to let, with Board, after August 20. C. H. RING.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST class Hotel, one hour from New York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, six minutes' walk from Montrose station, with all modern conveniences; house delightfully located and well shaded, with extensive grounds, pleasant surroundings, charming drives and cool and healthful mountain air; a few desirable rooms now vacant. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Choice family and single Rooms, at reduced prices. Board $17 50—seventeen dollars and a half per week. JEROME LELAND, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, WILL REmain open to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the city; distance 17½ miles per New Haven Railroad; trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH.

OLD DOMINY HOUSE, FIRE ISLAND.—GOOD ACcommodation for families; boating, fishing, bathing and shooting. Communication by South Side Railroad, leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. STEPHEN P. CONKLIN, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—NOW open; extensively improved; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; splendid sea bathing, fishing, driving and sailing; terms moderate; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip, and by steamer Eastern City, pier 26 East river. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS.—TWO SUITS ROOMS just vacated.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—This favorite resort will remain open until late in the fall. Parties wishing accommodations for the fall season, at moderate rates, will apply at or address the hotel. DE CAMP & COLE.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—ROOMS FOR the month of September at reduced rates. NICKERSON & YOUNG.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—REDUCtion in Board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day. APRIL 11, 1870. SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

ADJOINING FIFTH AVENUE, ON THIRTY-FOURTH street; first class four story, high stoop, modern, desirable brown stone Dwelling; 25x60 and extension; lot 100 feet; price very reasonable; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A COMMODIOUS AND CONVENIENT DWELLING; 46 East Forty-ninth street, opposite College Park. Four story, brown stone, bay window; lot in fee; 21x55x100; painted, frescoed; perfect order; elegant mirrors, cornices, gas fixtures, $38,000; terms easy. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT COTTAGE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, for sale cheap; easy terms; $6,000; near Central and Mt. Morris Parks; 113 East 115th street, near Fourth avenue. Call at 225 East 116th street, or 260 East Fifty-sixth street. A. DAVIS.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW THREE STORY AND BASEment stone front Houses, parlor stories, all finished with hardwood. 151 East Sixty-second street, $14,500; 149 and 153 East Sixty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues, $17,500. Terms to suit. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, or 118 East Sixty-second street.

FOR SALE—IN EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Madison avenue, a large, elegant new House; price $45,000. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP SMALL brown stone frescoed Dwelling for sale, at $16,000; terms easy; possession. Forty-eighth street near Sixth avenue. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE MODERN DWELLING AND STABLE and nine well located Lots for sale low—Ninety-fourth street, near Eighth avenue cars, between Central Park and Grand Boulevard; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FACTORY FOR SALE—OR TO LET, IN CENTRAL portion of the city, near the North river; main building of brick, about 50x40 feet, four stories and cellar; other buildings and sheds covering entire property, which is 66x80 feet, with engine and boilers of 70 horse power, shafting, &c.; all in good order; machinery continually in operation and can be seen at any time. Address M. H., box 119 Post office.

Miscellaneous.

TO LANDLORDS.—BEING THE OWNER OF TENEment property, and having spare time, I would like to take charge of some more property, attending to collecting rents, &c.; terms very reasonable. Address D. K., Herald office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 51 (new No. 88) Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, 75 feet deep by 22 feet front, plate glass windows, gas fixtures, and at present fitted up for a carpet store, suitable for any large business, will be let, with the second story if required. For particulars apply on the premises.

A HANDSOME DWELLING FOR SALE—ON LEE avenue, Brooklyn; terms moderate; or New York city property taken in exchange. Apply to HENRY J. DAWSON, 77 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS, IN CARROLL STREET, NOT far from Prospect Park, in a fast improving neighborhood; terms easy; or will exchange for a House in Brooklyn and pay part cash. WALLACE, 134 Jane street.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FLOORS AND ROOMS IN first class houses, Nos. 180 and 186 Floyd street and No. 142 Ellery street; all next door to Tompkins avenue; furnished or unfurnished, with improvements cheap. VAN VECHTEN & LAWRENCE, 32 Cedar street.

VERY CHEAP.—HANDSOME THREE STORY BASEment and cellar high stoop Philadelphia brick and brown stone House; range, marble mantels, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; splendid order; location excellent. Address JONES, 325 Grand street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON THE Sound.—Village Residences, Country Seats, Farms and Villa Sites for sale and exchange; several shore front properties. J. W. ATWATER, Cilden Bridge Station, Conn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—5,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 100 ACRES, four miles from large town, ninety miles from New York; land of very best quality; 75 acres under fine cultivation; 25 acres good woodland; nice two story frame house, eight rooms; splendid barn, corn cribs, hog houses, &c.; apple orchard; pure water, beautiful and very healthy location. Only $4,000; cash $1,500; balance easy. GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A RARE CHANCE.—A COUNTRY STORE, HANDsome Stone Dwelling House and two acres of choice Land, in a thriving village, eight miles from large town and railroad depot, ninety miles from New York; store is doing a large and paying business; there is also a tenant house, four rooms, good barn, hennery, piggery, wash, wood and smoke houses; lots of fruit; very healthy; price $4,000; cash $1,500, balance easy. Address GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

COTTAGES, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL, FOR SALE OR to let.—At Rutherfurd Park, New Jersey. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, grocer and tea dealer, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

ELEGANT TWO STORY NEW FRENCH ROOF COTtage, ten rooms, cellar, piazzas; quarter acre garden; four minutes from North Shore Staten Island ferry; $5,500; easy terms; surroundings first class. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR will exchange for New York property; the mill is of brick, three stories, with dwelling attached; all in complete order; also barn and cider mill, 5 acres of land, &c.; is situated at Leedsville, Duchess county, 1½ mile from Amenia station, Harlem Railroad. For particulars inquire of SEWARD, HOPWOOD & CO., No. 4 Dey street.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 14 MILES FROM NEW YORK. The farm contains 213 acres; is one of the best farms in the State; 20 acres of the choicest fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and quinces. There are three houses on the farm, besides the mansion, plenty of outhouses, barns, &c., all in complete order; terms easy; will sell part or all if desired. For further particulars inquire of SEWARD, HOPWOOD & CO., No. 4 Dey street.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH and Junction stations. House, 35 feet wide, 12 rooms, bathroom, water closet, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order; immediate possession; over half an acre of land; very healthy location; price $12,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE LOW—A NEW FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, 12 rooms and cellar, all improvements; three minutes from depot; terms to suit; photograph at my office. A. J. ANNIN, 117 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN SIDE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE of the subscriber, near South Orange, is for rent. To a tenant who will take good care of the place the rent will be very low. Address or apply to R. M. LOCKWOOD, office Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, 187 Broadway.

SOUTHERN LANDS.—FREE NEW CATALOGUE, CONtaining brief descriptions of Farms, Mills and Mill Sites, Grazing and Timbered Lands in Virginia and Maryland. Address BRAWNER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 10 North Fairfax street, Alexandria, Virginia.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, A small House, either furnished or unfurnished, on very reasonable terms. Address G. D., Herald office.

$1,800—NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEMENT Cottage, five rooms; desirably located; high and healthy; near third landing, Staten Island; lot 25x125 feet. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

4,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE—AT A LOW figure for cash; situated in Pike county, Pa. Apply to D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

$6,000 FOR 40 ACRE FARM, HUNTINGTON, L. I.; good house and barn, bearing apple orchard; stock, crop and farming implements go with it. Apply to owner, 193 Canal street, near Mott.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN—HALF TO EXCHANGE—60 ACRES SUperior Land, good location, comfortable buildings, 7 acres of choice fruit, 5 miles from New Brunswick, 2½ from depot; must be sold; only $6,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A FARM FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY LOTS OR IMproved Property; half a mile from Hudson river; fine river view; good buildings. JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

EXCHANGE.—ELEVEN MILES FROM NEW YORK—Fine Farm, Stock, Crops, &c., together with some first class Brooklyn property. Prefer business property. Owners only. Address F. G., box 220 Herald office.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOUR STORY BRICK STORES and Dwellings, well rented, unencumbered, for a good Farm or Country Seat in Westchester county (Hudson river preferred), including stock and furniture; might take other location. Address, with locality, size and price, M. E. J., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE three story high stoop brown stone House, in fine order and replete with improvements; will exchange for good tenant property or country seat. Full particulars by applying to JAMES ROWE, 530 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$10,000 CERTAIN YEARLY income—a fine water front property, only 80 minutes from New York, embracing flour mill, lumber mill, two dwellings, barns and other outbuildings, and about 130 building lots. The above offers a rare opportunity to embark in a safe and highly lucrative cash business; will be sold on easy terms. Owner, 232 Pearl street.

GRIST MILL FOR EXCHANGE—AT ELLENVILLE, N. Y., one mile from railroad depot; good buildings; mill in fine order; no encumbrance. JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME LOTS ON EIGHTIETH street, west of Third avenue, and a House on Eighty-second street, for a House and Lot not less than twenty feet wide, located west of Third avenue between Sixtieth and Ninetieth streets. Address J. E. SERRAN, Hyde Park, Dutchess county.

TO EXCHANGE—22 ACRES, AT VANDERBILT'S Landing, Staten Island, a Farm of 238 acres, on Harlem Railroad, 80 miles from New York; a Farm in Monmouth county, N. J.; 500 acres Timber land on Black Railroad; $10,000 worth of Merchandise, and also large new first class House on Northern Railroad of New Jersey. W. H. WELLS, 181 Broadway.

$4,000 IN MERCHANDISE FOR $1,000 CASH, balance in Western land; 100 acre Farm in Virginia and one near Saratoga to exchange cheap. Address I. H. B., Herald office.

$4,000 WORTH ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, good stock, to trade for Brooklyn or New York Property, Schooner or Farm; also Building Lots to trade, $4,000 worth. LEWIS, 206 Broadway.

$32,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO EXchange, for city or Brooklyn Property, or for sale, Marble Property in Rutland county, Vt., consisting of a 200 acre Farm, with buildings, upon which are statuary and all the finer grades of white marble, market value from $4 50 to $15 per cubic foot; a number of fine quarries can be opened; one now being worked. For full particulars and samples address the owner, WILSON, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—100 TO 200 ACRES, IN GOOD CONdition; first class Brooklyn improved property in exchange. Address, with particulars, location and price, C. BONNER, care of John Brainerd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR BRICKS, Horses, Wagons, Cattle and some cash. Address, full particulars, F. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A NICE FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT IN exchange for city improved property well rented. Address WAM, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO 20 FOOT LOTS IN A REspectable neighborhood, for cash or to exchange for other property, or with a loan to build on them. Address ARCHITECT, Herald office. No agents.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE FOR $25,000. Situation between Thirty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address A, box 114 Herald office.

CLOTHING.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

AT 853 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 8 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 172 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, EITHER SEX TREATED with unparalleled success. Nervous debility speedily cured. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED AT ONCE, WITHout mercury; no detention from business. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines safe and certain; $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes; price $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe monthly Pills and Compound; price $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (30 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female Restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French pills never fail; rooms provided before and during confinement. 165 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

IN THE LATEST EVENING TELEGRAM, RELIABLE CABLE DESPATCHES FROM BERLIN, PARIS AND LONDON. THE EVENTS OF THE MORNING IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY. All parties wanting THE EVENING TELEGRAM can have it addressed to them for 50 cents a month or $6 a year.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

LOOK FOR TO-DAY'S WAR CARTOON. ALL OVER THE CITY.

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IN THE LATEST EVENING TELEGRAM, RELIABLE CABLE DESPATCHES FROM BERLIN, PARIS AND LONDON.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SIXTH WEEK of EMMET, in Gayler's Drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. EXCITEMENT UNDIMINISHED. HOUSE CROWDED EVERY EVENING. EMMET IN TEN SONGS AND DANCES. SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. REOPENING FOR THE REGULAR SEASON. Engagement of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, in his world renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE, in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name. FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway. The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS IN ROCHESTER TOnight, at Corinthian Hall.

MATINEE—DUKE'S MOTTO. MATINEE, DUKE'S MOTTO. MATINEE, DUKE'S MOTTO. NIBLO'S, SATURDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL—UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 126 WOOSTER street, New York, August 17, 1870.

Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale on the part of the United States, to the highest bidder, the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, viz.:— Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000. Counterpanes, 15,000; G. Percha Bed Covers, 1,000. Mattresses, hair, 300; Mosquito Bars, 20,000. Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow Cases, white, 20,000. Pillow Ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 20,000. Drawers, 20,000; Dressing Gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woollen Socks, 55,000; Towels, Hand, 7,000 dozen; Roller, 200 dozen.

The above mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised.

Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 Wooster street, near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be endorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, August 11, 1870.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 9th day of September next, at 12 M., for supplying Ship Chandlery to the revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the ship chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom House.

Proposals will be considered not only in the aggregate sum, but item by item, and accepted or rejected accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

IMPROVEMENT OF PAWTUCKET RIVER, R. I. ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., August 10, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 9th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., for dredging in the channel of the Pawtucket river, from about one mile below "Dunnell's Wharf" to the City of Pawtucket, to obtain a channel seventy-five (75) feet wide, and six (6) feet deep at mean low water.

The present mean low water depth is four (4) feet, and the mean rise and fall of the tide is five (5) feet. The material to be excavated is coarse and fine sand. It can be deposited at high water within a distance of one mile. The amount to be excavated is about 20,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per yard, measured in the scows; also the earliest time at which work will be begun after acceptance of proposal. Work once begun must be prosecuted with all practicable diligence. Payments will be made at the close of each month, ten (10) per centum being retained until the completion of the contract. No contract will be entered into for working after the 30th of June, 1871. Each proposal must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guaranty in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal. Blank forms for proposals and guaranties will be furnished by this office on application, and any other information practicable to give.

The object of this advertisement being to give every responsible and capable party an opportunity to bid for the work, and to secure to the public the greatest amount of work with the funds appropriated, the right is reserved to reject any and all bids, if these objects are not thereby obtained.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Dredging the Pawtucket River, R. I."

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Committee on Course of Study, &c., at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Saturday, August 20, and until 9 o'clock A.M. on said day, for furnishing new "Steam-heating Apparatus" for Grammar Schools Nos. 35, 57, and 56; and for "Alterations" at Grammar School No. 33 and Primary School No. 7.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MAGNUS GROSS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Committee on Course of Study, &c.

AUGUST 6, 1870.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Boston, August 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. Monday, September 12, 1870, for widening and deepening the channel across the Upper Middle Bar in Boston harbor by dredging to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water.

The quantity of material to be removed will be about 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, which may be deposited either in South or East Boston, at such places as may meet with the approval of the engineer in charge and of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts.

The dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the engineer in charge.

The material to be dredged consists of from 2 to 3 feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this of clay.

Contractors will be required to furnish all the machinery, scows, labor, &c., necessary for the prosecution of the work.

Payments will be made monthly, at the rate of 90 per cent of the contract price on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids which may be deemed exorbitant or defective. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of 25 per cent on the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Dredging Channel Across the Upper Middle Bar," and addressed to the undersigned, and state the price per cubic yard for dredging the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Blank forms for proposals and guaranty can be obtained at this office, where also any further information can be obtained. J. G. FOSTER, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SMALL COSEY HOUSE, OR LOWER PART, IN A first class neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished (unfurnished preferred), for myself and wife. Address JOSEPH B., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE TENANT WANTS A LARGE UNfurnished House, centrally located; would pay about $3,000 per annum. Address M. C., 315 East Fourteenth street.

A LARGE PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOM AND TWO small Rooms communicating, first floor, for housekeeping; terms low; also small Room $3 per week; unexceptionable location. 483½ Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to hire a medium sized, well furnished House, in good locality, or would Board occupants in first class style for rent. Rent not to exceed $250 per month. Address RODOLPH, Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A good location, not above Fortieth street; must have all the modern improvements and be in perfect order, rent not exceeding $1,200. Address S. D., box 5,137 Post office, stating particulars and price of rent.

ROOM WANTED.—A LARGE ROOM, ABOVE TWENtieth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues; private family. Address box 583 Post office.

STORE WANTED—ON WEST SIDE OF SIXTH AVEnue, between Seventeenth and Thirty-third streets. Address, with full particulars as to length of lease, terms, &c., box 1,628 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, BEtween Fourth and Sixth avs, Twentieth and Thirty-second streets. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

WANTED—DESK ROOM AND USE OF DESK IN A good, central office down town; terms must be low. Address box 3,963 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FROM September 1, Apartments in a private house for housekeeping; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address J. M., box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE BY A small family; rent moderate. Address E. A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED LADY, AN UNFURnished Room; location not material; neighborhood of Astor Library preferred; rent not to exceed $7 a month; references exchanged. Address A., box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a respectable neighborhood, between Tenth and Thirtieth streets and First and Fourth avenues; references given and required. Address box 2,869 Post office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING from 20 to 30 rooms, between Tenth and Twenty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars, SUMMERS, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small private family, on the line of Broadway, from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth streets, a good chance for a party going to Europe or relinquishing housekeeping; or would hire the lower part of a house; state terms and locality. Address RESPONSIBLE, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, three or four story House, high stoop preferred, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and below Twenty-third street. Address box 665 Post office, with full particulars and lowest rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER. The managers beg to announce that during the summer recess the theatre has been REDECORATED, PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 19, THE BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR, LAWRENCE BARRETT, in the ever-popular Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO, which will be presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, and the FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST:—

Captain Henri de Lagardere....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
Prince de Gonzagues..........Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus..........Mr. W. R. FLOYD
Esop (a hunchback)..........Mr. E. B. HOLMES
Duchess de Nevers..........Mme. PONISI
Blanche de Nevers..........Miss LOUISA MOORE
Zilla (a Zingari), with Song..........Miss EMMA CLINE

DUKE'S MOTTO MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

In preparation, A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA, in which Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT will sustain the leading part.

Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR..........Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager.

SIXTH WEEK of the wonderful artiste KATHI LANNER, KATHI LANNER, and her incomparable VIENNOISE VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE. BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE. IMMENSE HIT IMMENSE HIT of the FRENCH QUADRILLE FRENCH QUADRILLE and CHAMPAGNE GALOP CHAMPAGNE GALOP in the new comic ballet SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA..........KATHI LANNER.

To commence with the Terpsichorean Melange entitled THE NATIONS. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Madame Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

Seats secured in advance at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

514 THEATRE COMIQUE. Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers and Proprietors.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL THEATRE. CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD. Immense hit of the new comic pantomime, KICK NACK.

The great Clown..........CHAS. ABBOTT
Harlequin (engaged expressly for this piece)..Paul Martinetti.
Pantaloon..........C. Christie

HART, RYMAN and STEWART, G. W. JESTER. THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE. See small bills. All the great company will appear. Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE. WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager. STILL IN THE ASCENDANT. FIFTEEN MORE NEW STARS, ALL NEW FACES IN NEW YORK, TOGETHER WITH TWENTY OLD FAVORITES. The Bowery Specialty, THE GREAT FEMALE MINSTREL SCENE. MATINEE SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NOTICE. REOPENING MONDAY, AUGUST 22. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST. BY MRS. JAMES A. OATES' Newly organized Comic Opera Company.

HERVE'S COMIC OPERA LE PETITE FAUST; OR, LITTLE FAUST. This popular comic production of the celebrated composer, HERVE (Offenbach's only rival), now performing with unprecedented eclat both in London and Paris, has been secured expressly for this new combination by Jno. E. Macdonough, Esq. The scenery, costumes and grotesque appointments are all new. Full and elaborate choruses and increased orchestra have been added.

MEPHISTO..........Mrs. JAMES A. OATES
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The sale of seats commences on Tuesday, 16th inst., 9 o'clock, at box office.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. George Wood..........Proprietor and Manager. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA. Every day at 2, and evening at 8, ALBERT W. AIKEN'S new local drama of extraordinary interest, entitled ACE OF SPADES, ACE OF SPADES, with new scenery, costumes and Properties, and the following powerful cast:— MR. ALBERT AIKEN, MISS ROSA RAND,

Miss Theresa Wood,	Mr. T. W. Keene,
Mrs. Ryner,	Mr. L. J. Mestayer,
Miss Alice Logan,	Mr. J. S. Rooney,
Mr. J. C. Charles,	Mr. James Barnes.

In preparation, THE HEART OF GOLD.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY. TONY PASTOR'S NEW COMPANY. THE CONGO BAND OF MINSTRELS. FRANK KERNS, Bones. SEYMOUR, Tambourine. BILLY CARTER'S BANJO SONGS. COMIC PANTOMIME. BARBER AND BEADLE. MLLE. IRMA, THE STATUE QUEEN. ELLA WESNER, ALICE SOMERS, HELENE SMITH. MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2½.

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NIBLO—MATINEE TO-MORROW. THE REGENT'S BALL.

FOR THE BIOGRAPHY OF WALTER MONTGOMERY, the distinguished actor, see Men of the Time, published by ROUTLEDGE, to be had of all booksellers.

PIANOFORTES.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

AN ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE Piano (used a little); bargain for cash; fully warranted. DECKER & BROTHER, 36 Bleecker street, one block east from Broadway.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO; carved legs; used a short time; a bargain for cash. Also a seven octave rosewood Upright at a sacrifice. PEEK & SON, 145 Bleecker street.

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A FAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT ROSEwood Pianoforte, cost $650, for $225; carved case and legs, 7 octave, overstrung, celebrated maker's guarantee, nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker at a cost of $700, for $250; Stool, Cover; maker's warantee for five years. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Box for shipping.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used six months, cost $850, for $250; Parlor Suit, covered brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

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PIANOFORTE $80.—A VERY GOOD INSTRUMENT, OF powerful tone; in excellent order. Call immediately at 257 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE WAR.

Severe Fighting from Monday to Thursday.

French and Prussian Accounts of the Battles.

Claims and Counter Claims of Victory.

THE ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE METZ

Marshal Bazaine's Account of the Action on Tuesday.

French Reports of Heavy Prussian Losses.

Prussian Victory Over Four French Divisions.

The French Reverses "Fully Checked."

Marshal Bazaine "Forced to Face About."

"SUPERB COURAGE" OF THE GERMANS

Count Palikao's Statement to Excited Paris.

Naval Engagement in the Baltic.

A Prussian Squadron Retires from the French Iron-clads.

Ireland Jubilant Over French Victories.

FRENCH REPORTS.

The Battles Near Metz—A Large Force Engaged—Heavy Losses of the Prussians—Weak Operations of the Germans in Front of Strasbourg—General Frossard Wounded—The Garrison of Paris Busily Employed—Marshal Bazaine and the Telegraphs—Naval Operations—Claim of a Victory Over Prince Frederick Charles—Flight of the Ex-Premier—The Reverses Checked—Prussian Repulse Along the Line.

PARIS, August 18—6 P M

The different battles around Metz were fought by the troops of the Third and Fourth corps

About forty thousand French troops were engaged

The Prussian loss was very great, and is computed at twenty thousand

The French loss is comparatively small, owing to the aid afforded by the cannon of the adjacent fortresses.

The investment of Strasbourg is so slack that French troops have entered and reinforced the garrison. Provisions have also been carried there without attempt at capture. A paymaster of the French army left there with a large amount of treasure without any hindrance whatever

It would seem that as the Prussians have no siege trains they have given up the idea of a regular siege of Strasbourg.

Having attacked Phalsbourg unsuccessfully, the Prussians have retired six kilometres to the valley of Dorsenheime to assure their communications.

It is pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

An official despatch from Marshal Bazaine, just received, claims a great victory over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, between Doncourt and Vionville

The French government represents that the previous reverses of the army have been fully checked and that the attempts of the enemy to interfere with the concentration of the corps at Chalons have been completely repulsed

La Patrie gives the following *résumé* of information received from its private sources —

The army under Marshal Bazaine, resting upon one of the strongest places in the world, occupied near Metz a position which enabled it to check the enemy and gain precious time. The Prussians decided to turn Metz, but Bazaine knew their intention and crossed the Moselle in several places at the same time. He was not surprised as has been said. He knew that he must soon meet the enemy and was prepared. By crossing the Moselle the French intended to fall back on Chalons, but the Prussians endeavored to cut the French line Four times they attacked and were repulsed with great loss. The army of Bazaine continued its march, and may be considered as certain to make a junction with the troops of MacMahon and Trochu. This result the Prussians have not been able to prevent, and it changes the situation vastly. Bazaine will then be at the head of larger forces than those opposed to him, and when he wishes may assume the offensive This view of affairs is based on information from the scene of hostilities, dated Tuesday, the 16th.

In the serious engagements which occurred Tuesday, near Gravillotte, the French held their ground, but suffered heavy losses.

A private despatch dated Thionville, Monday, four P. M., says.—

The cannonading of the Prussians commenced at three o'clock, and lasts yet. Many of the enemy have been placed *hors de combat*.

It was rumored this morning that a demonstration would be made around the Hall of the Corps Législatif about two o'clock P. M.

The *Gaulois* says encouraging despatches have been received from Marshal Bazaine, but they must be kept secret as yet to prevent any hints of the Marshal's plans from reaching the enemy.

The *Figaro* (newspaper) proposes the presentation of a sword of honor to Marshal MacMahon, and the subscription started for that purpose is already very large.

The Chateau Chambord has been placed at the disposal of the authorities, by the Count de Chambord, as a military hospital. It contains 440 rooms 300 of which are unfurnished, and all have chimneys and are admirably adapted for the uses to which their noble owner so patriotically devotes them

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, finds himself overwhelmed with the consequences of assuming protection of Prussian subjects

L'Avenir says all military authorities approve of the retreat to Metz.

M About, the correspondent of the *Soir*, describes the entrance of the Prussians into Saverne He says they do not maltreat the country people, but exact requisitions out of proportion to the population. Large sums of money and enormous quantities of bread, tobacco, wine, beef and forage are demanded. At all places where the people resist the Prussians are very cruel, but otherwise they are disposed to be orderly, quiet and kind Many peasants kill their horses to prevent the Prussians from taking them.

General Trochu has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces at Paris and has issued a proclamation counselling order and calmness, not only in the streets of the city, but a spirit of resignation under the trials consequent upon the situation He says that France must have the demeanor of a great military nation conducting its own destinies, and the government will gain the confidence of the people by showing the greatest confidence in them. He appeals to all men and to all parties, saying that he belongs himself to no party, save to that of his country, and declares that all good citizens must by moral restraint keep down those who see in public misfortunes only an opportunity to satisfy their own detestable designs.

The Senate was in session to day. The Corps Législatif has adjourned to await further news from the scene of hostilities.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a list of German vessels captured since the commencement of the war. They are eleven in number

The theatres are nearly all closed

Prince Napoleon sent his children and valuables away against the earnest remonstrance of the Empress

A bulletin just issued in Paris says the following news is official —

General Frossard is reported to have been grievously wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

The officers of the French fleet now in the Baltic have received orders to claim at each commercial port of Prussia an indemnity double the amount of each contribution exacted by the Prussians in those parts of France now under their control.

The entire garrison of Paris is busy day and night making cartridges.

The *Opinion Nationale* nevertheless complains of Count de Palikao's sluggishness.

By Saturday 1,000 guns will be mounted on the Paris fortifications, one-fourth served by numerous but inexperienced hands.

General Mellinet has been assigned to the command of the Garde Mobile.

Marshal Bazaine has again stopped all private telegraphing, as by that means news reaches Berlin by way of London.

The *Pays* this morning says .—

Two days ago the French vessels of war captured an English vessel in the English channel, laden with articles contraband of war, destined for Prussia. When the captain was questioned how he dare do this, he replied that "he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would therefore probably be recalled, he thought he could run the risk."

The *Pays* comments upon this reply, and says that the same impression regarding a revolutionary outbreak in Paris exists in Germany, and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

The *Gaulois* says Pierre Bonaparte has gone to Corsica.

The Paris journals comment bitterly upon the attitude of Austria, which is neutral in the present struggle, when with barely 100,000 troops she might avenge Sadowa.

The *Moniteur Soir* says —

It was feared that certain important railway connections were cut by the enemy, which would thwart the present movements of the French army. The general commanding at Chalons was sent, with a strong column, to prevent this movement of the Prussians and to assure our communications That column arrived in time and accomplished its mission.

The *Temps* to-day says —

M. Emile Ollivier, the ex Prime Minister and his wife have gone to Italy. His departure at such a moment is severely commented upon.

The French authorities continue to send away Germans who are considered suspicious

The *Journal of France* says in this connection that "even in the boudoirs of the great ladies must research be made for the enemies of the country." The article creates a sensation

Ex Minister Ollivier and wife have fled from Paris to Italy. They were hooted all the way.

The Prince Napoleon has sent all his valuables to Italy.

The Prefect of the Rhine urges the destruction of all the railways and bridges and the sending of all able bodied men to Chalons

Marshal Bazaine has declared that the enemy were repulsed along the whole line

The German official report of the last fight claims a victory on the ground that the French were prevented from continuing a retreat

Marshal Bazaine's Report of the Fighting on Tuesday—Other Despatches from the Front—The "Enemy Thrown Back on the Moselle."

PARIS, August 18, 1870

An official despatch from Marshal Bazaine, dated four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, says —

Yesterday late in the afternoon we gave battle between Doncourt and Vionville

The enemy were driven back and we bivouacked on the positions we had taken I halted in my movement for several hours in order to bring up a full supply of munitions We had before us Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz.

The following despatch is not official, but is given to the public by the Ministry —

VERDUN Wednesday.

The battle still continues on the side of Mars la Tour, and seems to be going in our favor A number of wounded French and Prussian soldiers have been brought into Briey

A force of 1 200 (?) Prussians is encamped on the plateau between Briey and St. Jean. They send out couriers who have entered Briey

Trustworthy parties who have arrived here from Mars la Tour speak of a heavy engagement there yesterday with a large portion of the Prussian army, which, they say, was charged with great vigor by our cavalry and the Garde Imperiale, and was thrown back on the Moselle.

General Trochu has issued an address to the inhabitants of Paris, appealing to their patriotism for support and good citizenship for the preservation of order.

General Sarrus takes the place of Major General Le Brun, who has resigned.

The *Journal des Débats* prints an absurd story that the King of Prussia, destined to be consecrated Emperor of Germany by the Pope, has offered his Holiness an asylum in Germany.

Algeria proposes to send 5,000 volunteers to France.

It is rumored that Generals Battaille and Frossard are badly wounded.

Thionville still remains in our hands. A Prussian column recently approached too near the town and was saluted with a discharge of artillery. The enemy fell back with precipitation, and have since kept at a respectful distance.

Fresh arrests were made yesterday in the Quartier du Pantheon. It is supposed the parties taken into custody were implicated in the affair of the Boulevarde de la Villette.

PARIS, August 18—Night.

The following additional details of Tuesday's battle, near Doncourt and Thionville, have been obtained from official sources.—

Prince Frederick Charles attacked our right and was firmly met. The corps of General Argand, at Rezonville, hastened into the action, which ceased only with night. The Prussians repeatedly attacked us and were as often repulsed. Toward night a fresh corps sought to turn our position, but was beaten off. Our losses are serious. General Battaille is wounded.

By eight o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the entire line. He had 120,000 men engaged.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Scenes Outside the Legislative Hall.

PARIS, August 18, 1870.

The last meeting of the Corps Législatif was interesting.

A great crowd of people had collected around the hall to hear the war news. The National Guard was at its post to preserve order, but no soldiers were seen.

At the commencement of the session Count de Palikao, the new Minister of War, spoke as follows —

The Chamber will understand that I cannot give precise details as to the number of troops engaged, the casualties, &c. I cannot even state the result of the engagements, but I may say that the enemy has made an ineffectual attempt to capture Pfalsburg, and lost fifteen hundred men killed. This repulse has had a great effect both on the enemy and the people of that part of France The moment the government has information of the great movements now taking place I will communicate it to the Chambers.

The Minister then withdrew.

Deputy Jules Favre then took the floor, and requested that the utmost severity be shown the rioters and assassins of Villette

M. Thiers suggested that in case of a seige of Paris, the peasants be allowed to enter the city with their grain and cattle, and that the State reimburse them for their property. He also recommended that the Chambers now meet daily.

Minister Duvernois, in reply to M. Thiers, said the government had intended to fully provision Paris.

The Deputies, after a consultation, decided to meet again to day.

PRUSSIAN REPORTS.

Severe Fighting East of Metz—The Prussians Engaged With Four French Divisions and the Imperial Guard—The French Driven In—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—Bazaine's Defeat on Tuesday—"Forced to Face About"—Thousands of French Prisoners and Two Imperial Eagles Captured—"Superb Courage" and a Fine Triumph.

BERLIN, Thursday, August 18, 1870.

The following official news has been made public here this morning —

PONT A MOUSSON, Wednesday Evening.

General Alvensleben advanced yesterday with the Third corps toward the east side of Metz. On the line of the enemy's retreat toward Verdun he encountered severe fighting with the divisions of Generals Decaen Ladmirault, Frossard, Canrobert and the Imperial Guard.

General Alvensleben was sustained successively by the Tenth army corps and by a detachment of the Eighth and the Ninth, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles.

The enemy was driven in upon Metz, in spite of this great superiority of forces, after a severe combat of twelve hours. The losses on both sides were very heavy.

The Prussian Generals Doering and Widel were killed and Generals Raush and Gruscher wounded. King William to-day saluted the troops on the field of battle, which is gloriously maintained.

The details of the conflict at Pont à-Mousson have just been received. Marshal Bazaine, endeavoring to fall back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning by the Fifth division and forced to face about.

The Prussians were admirably firm, though they sustained the attack of four French corps, among them the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for six hours the Prussian Fifth division was reinforced from the Tenth corps.

These reinforcements arrived opportunely.

The French found that a prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles and seven cannon.

The French utterly disregarded the Convention of Geneva by mutilating the dead, firing on surgeons, ambulances, &c.

General Manteuffel telegraphs to the government here relative to the battle of the 14th, dating his despatch near Metz yesterday afternoon, thus:—

The French in heavy masses issued from Metz, and, after a bloody engagement of three hours, the First corps routed the enemy's right. Our troops fought with superb courage, carrying the enemy's positions by assault splendidly. I write without waiting to remove my helmet

A despatch from King William, dated at Pont a Mousson, August 17, says —

In the fight here yesterday, we took 2,000 prisoners, seventeen guns and two eagles.

The *Provincial Correspondence* says that in resuming possession of the former German provinces of the Rhine, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects, expelled from France

The Naval Battle in the Baltic—The Prussian Squadron Retires.

BERLIN, August 18, 1870

Advices have just been received here of a naval engagement off the coast of the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic.

One division of the Prussian fleet, consisting of an aviso and the gunboats Drache, Blitz and Salamander, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock encountered the French fleet, consisting of four armored frigates, a corvette and an aviso

The Prussians soon withdrew without loss.

The French fleet is now off Dornbusch.

[The Island of Rugen is situated in the Baltic Sea and forms a part of the Prussian province of Pomerania. It is very irregular in shape and is indented by numerous bays and creeks. It lies north of Berlin in the same degree of longitude and east of Kiel The island is separated from the main land by the narrow strait of Gellen, on the northwest shore of which, directly opposite the west coast of Rugen, is the fortified city of Stralsund]

Frederick, Duke of Schleswig, has issued a manifesto imploring all Germans to sustain Prussia.

The Prussian government allows only one correspondent of the Berlin press at the front, and Herr Kreissler, of the *Borsen-Halle*, has been selected for the place.

General P H Sheridan, of the United States Army, has arrived at the King's headquarters at Pont à-Mousson, and has been received as a royal guest.

ENGLISH REPORTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Severe Battle Between Metz and Verdun—Large Numbers Killed and Wounded—Two French Generals Wounded—Another French Town Captured.

LONDON, August 18—Noon

War telegrams received here from the Continent, and dated at Verdun, report that a great and fiercely contested battle between the French and Prussians commenced, and is now in progress, at Mars-Latour, a small place situated on the road between Metz and Verdun and distant about one third the way when travelling from the first named place to the latter.

A large number of soldiers have been killed and wounded on both sides, but the particulars of the engagement have not yet come to hand.

Generals Frossard and Bataille, of the French army, have been wounded.

A large force of Prussian troops have entered into and taken possession of the town of Briey, which is situated in the French communal department of the Moselle.

Queen Victoria's Mission for Peace—A Royal Messenger from Britain in Berlin—Communication to King William—Napoleon Willing to Treat—Prussia Keeps Him to the Rule of Actual War.

LONDON, August 18—1 P. M.

A special telegram which has just come to hand from Berlin reports that another attempt has been made by the Queen and Cabinet of England for the negotiation and arrangement of a peace between France and Prussia.

A Queen's messenger, specially commissioned by royal order, had arrived in Berlin, conveying the proposals of the British Cabinet to the Prussian government.

King William and Premier Count Bismarck were telegraphed to immediately after the arrival of the English official in Berlin.

The telegram reached his Majesty at the head quarters of the Prussian army.

This message conveyed the highly important intelligence that the Emperor Napoleon had made known his consent to treat a peace through Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador in Paris.

His Majesty the King had a brief consultation with Bismarck, at the conclusion of which he replied that if France wanted peace the Emperor must ask it after having obtained an armistice in the field, as is usual between contending armies; or still abide by the arbitrament of war, which will soon decide between the two Powers.

History of Events Since Sunday—Prussian Losses Before Metz—French Retreat on Verdun—Burial Truce Refused by Bazaine—The Fight at Mars le Tour—Active Defence of Paris—Hope of Peace by Intervention.

LONDON, August 18—7 P. M.

Telegrams from Paris this morning give the following *résumé* of events since Sunday last —

On that day (Sunday) the French army engaged the Prussians before Metz The latter suffered heavy losses. The French retired on Verdun. On Monday the Emperor was at Gravelotte, with 60,000 men. Subsequently occurred engagements at Longueville and at other places, the French constantly fighting and retreating contesting every step.

On Tuesday the Emperor passed through Verdun and reached Rheims, where he now is.

The Paris *Press* says the report that the Prussians had demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead is fully confirmed, and praises Marshal Bazaine for not according it. The peasants must bury the dead and the army continue its work of annihilating the enemy The French forces are increasing constantly and the Prussians decreasing. The hour of the complete victory of France is near. There is great activity on the fortifications at Paris. Thousands of men are at work putting the defences in better condition.

A telegram from Briey, a town fourteen miles northwest of Metz, has the following—

An obstinate struggle occurred near Mars le Tour yesterday. It is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of wounded both armies are arriving at Briey Travellers report that a vast body of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery was entrenched between Briey and St Jean.

The London *Times* says —

All day Monday and a good part of Tuesday the French were fighting their way to get a position against the enemy on the rear and flank. Progress was consequently slow Tuesday night they had gotten no further than Staen, sixteen miles from Metz. These are the only facts positively known.

The London *News* to day says, semi-officially that English hopes of succeeding in intervention have been abandoned

There is immense activity at the Paris defences. The laborers are absolutely swarming on the fortifications. It is hinted that this measure of strengthening the works is due more to a wish to keep a dangerous class busy than to any actual fear.

The London papers have some three hundred words of war despatches this morning less and not so late as the American papers have every day.

The coincidence in time of the recent revolutionary outbreaks in Paris and in the South of France suggests to the police evidence of a combined attempt to declare the republic. The testimony of the prisoners concerned in the affair of the Boulevard de la Villette on Monday last is withheld.

A well informed diplomat says that Prussia will exact no surrender of French soil, but will insist on the exclusion of the Bonaparte family from the throne of France. Other terms of peace not reconcilable with the French *amour propre*, including, doubtless, a partial reimbursement of the cost of the war, may be added. The political restoration of the House of Orleans is currently discussed as probable.

The French Ambassador at Brussels has refused Francois Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, a passport to Paris

The London *Times* eloquently calls for aid for the French and German wounded, says future results will depend on the development of the reserves of the hostile Powers, and declares that a transfer of Alsace to Prussia would violate the sacred principle of national sovereignty and conflict with a permanent restoration of peace

A better tone generally prevails in the Liverpool market. At Antwerp confidence is restored and business has resumed its ordinary course. German dealers, dealing in petroleum, and others connected with American trade, are especially confident and look forward to a favorable result of the war

The French continue to report that the last Prussian loan is a failure

The latest telegrams from the Continent to London, dated at night to-day, report the junction of the armies of Bazaine and MacMahon is momentarily expected at Vitry le-Français, near Châlons, where the French are expected to make a new stand.

The commandant at Metz, on account of the deficiency of food, drives away the fugitives who throng into the city

Indiscreet Prussians have been mobbed at Bordeaux.

The firemen have been enlisted as soldiers, and throng the streets of Paris, the *Gaulois* says, to the number of 100,000. They wear their brass helmets, and are armed.

Peace Propositions.

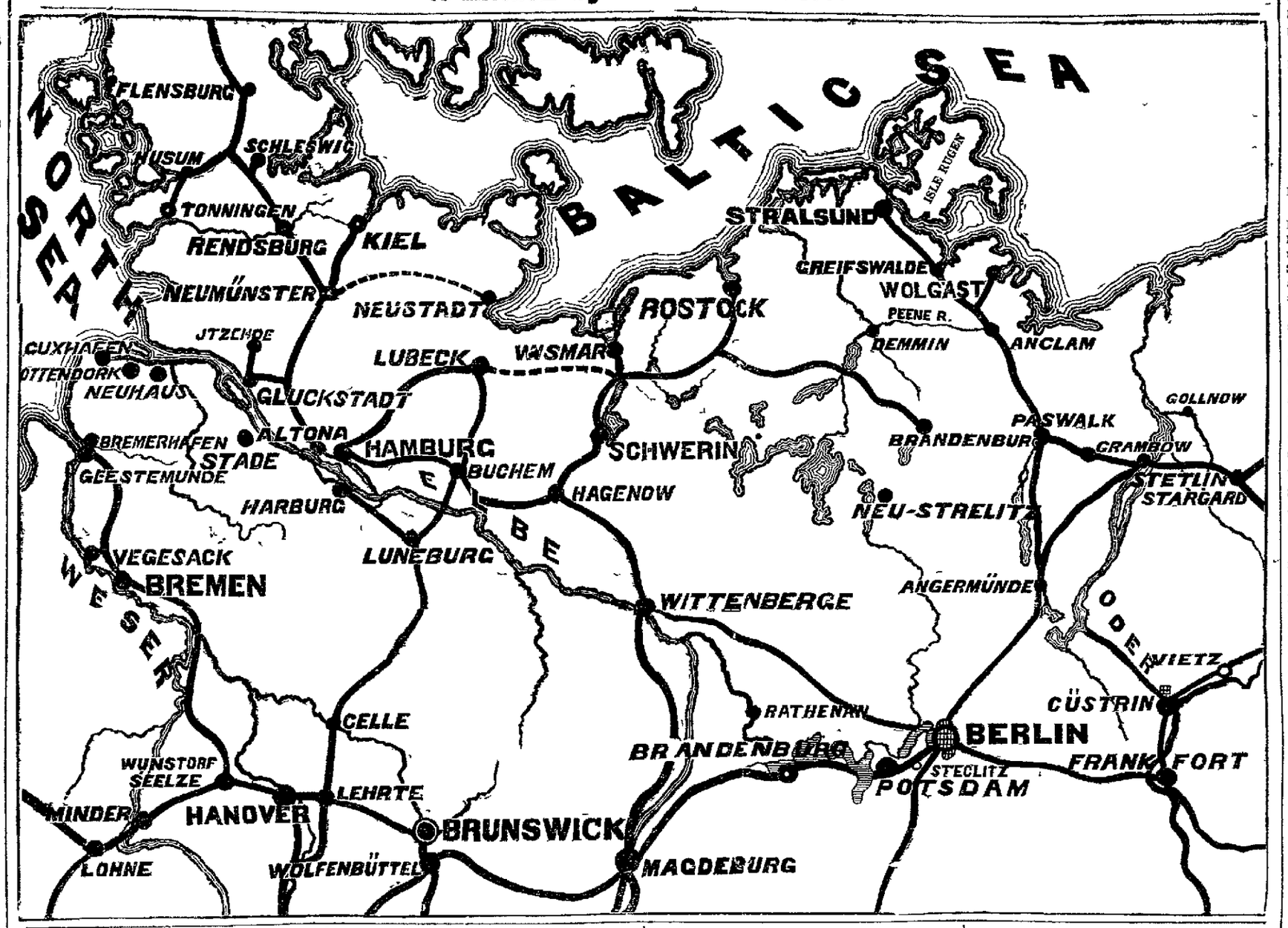
LONDON, August 18, 1870.

Prince Murat has not yet returned to the French army, but continues to pass between the Duke de Gramont and Mr. Gladstone, having already crossed the Channel several times.

There is no doubt that he is the bearer of negotiations which look to peace.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH AND BALTIC SEAS.

Situations of Hamburg, Kiel and Stralsund—Their Connections with Berlin—Probable Points of Attack by the French Fleet.



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

EUROPE.

Special Despatches by Mail to August 6.

England's Position Towards Belgium and the Belligerents.

The Neutrality of Belgium---Coal and Other War Contrabands.

How the British People and the English Aristocrats Incline.

The Alabama Case and the Present Code of Neutrality.

Irish Agitation and Popular Ferment.

GENERAL MOLTKE AS A SILENT MAN.

The European mail of the 6th of August at this port supplies the following important news details, by special correspondence, for our columns.

ENGLAND.

The Secret Treaty and Neutrality of Belgium—French Oversight and Prussian Advantage—Luxembourg—British Anxiety—The Navy and Army—Coal and Contrabands—Moltke and Bismarck—Financial and Commercial Consequences.

LONDON, August 3, 1870.

We were all startled by the publication in the *Times* of a draft of a treaty between France and Prussia, without date or signature, but very ominous for all that. In consideration of France making no objections to Prussia's gains in South Germany, Prussia was to put pressure on Holland to sell Luxembourg to France, and, further, to assist France with an army if that Power should choose to annex Belgium. An alliance, offensive as well as defensive, was to secure these objects. It is not too much to say that this document has almost monopolized attention in France, Prussia, England and Belgium. At first it was thought by many to be clear proof of a desire on the part of France to disregard the faith of treaties, though some regarded it simply as an attempt to embroil this country with France, since England stands pledged to guarantee the neutrality of Belgium. The course of the week has not favored entirely either of these simple constructions. On the document being brought up in Parliament the government gave no opinion as to the value to be attached to it, but said that the Powers implicated would doubtless hasten to explain whatever mystery there was about it.

OVERSIGHT IN DIPLOMACY.

There has been plenty of "explanation" since, but not enough to clear up the matter. The Prussian government says that the document in question was written by Comte Benedetti, and exists in their archives in his handwriting; and so much is conceded by France. The difference is this, that while Bismarck says it was one of a series of similar French proposals, the French Ambassador here says it was a suggestion of Bismarck reduced to writing by M. Benedetti from his dictation. Each party, while alleging that it was the other who made the proposal, says that it was at once and definitely rejected. Bismarck adds that he kept the fact of the offer a secret in the interests of peace. He adds that he believes but for the publication of the draft in the *Times* France would have renewed the offer as soon as the rival armaments were both complete, and have urged Prussia to make peace at the expense of Belgium. It is useless to try to reach a decision at present as to who originated this neat plan of spoliation; in any event it is unlucky for France that the plan exists in Berlin in the handwriting of M. Benedetti, whose indiscretion in leaving such an instrument in such a place seems incredible.

DOUBTS OF BOTH POWERS.

This is about all that can be made of it at present, though the French government might clear up its part in the affair, if it is capable of it, by publishing its despatches from M. Benedetti at the time in question, the date of what was called the Luxembourg affair. As the matter stands no one can help feeling that confidence in both these friendly Powers is considerably shaken. It is felt that such proposals are not usually made, at any rate in writing, without a tolerable certainty that they are not sure of immediate rejection. As matters stand Belgium feels that her utmost strength must be always in readiness to defend her neutrality. And England sees with what suddenness she might have been dragged into war for the defence of Belgian neutrality. Nor is she by any means too sure that the danger is not in store for her yet. The matter has been before the House of Lords twice, where Lord Granville has given such information as to documents as is summarized above. But on Monday next the House of Commons will undertake the subject, which will be properly introduced by Mr. Disraeli as leader of the opposition. On that evening the government will no doubt be pressed for the fullest statement of what it knows and what it thinks, and the more powerful and popular Chamber will, it is hoped, make clear the wishes and feelings of the country.

POWER OF ATTACK OR DEFENCE.

Great anxiety is naturally felt to know the state of the forces available in case of trouble breaking out. The navy is reported at 60,000 men and 400 vessels, of which forty are iron-clads. These are said to be in a greater state of efficiency than has been known in the fleet for years.

With regard to the army, it is stated by Mr. Cardwell to be as nearly as possible at the full strength called for by the estimates. Of course many more questions have been asked on this subject than it was prudent for the Ministry to answer; but, as remarked above, Monday is expected to bring out a satisfactory explanation from the Premier himself.

COAL AND CONTRABANDS.

Coal is already a subject of lively discussion. France will not consider it contraband of war, while Prussia will. Hence, if the French navy captures vessels carrying coal to German ports it will let them go as innocent; but, as the Prussians are far inferior in naval force, the supplies of coal to France run little danger. Annoyed by these reflections the Germans are already clamoring that England will violate neutrality if she allows Newcastle to supply coal to the French fleet, and asking if England really wishes another Alabama question. Truly, the ways of neutrality are hard to travel. Coal, unfortunately, is as useful in peace as in war, which is more than can be said of ball cartridges. However, without defining as contraband articles of doubtful nature, Parliament is amending the Foreign Enlistment act as it should have been amended before Mr. Laird's business practices were enabled to do such harm. It is hoped that the new provisions will prevent any one of Mr. Laird's turn of mind from repeating those operations in which he so cunningly made the whole country his special partner. But about the coal business it is impossible to say what will be done, since neutral nations are not in the habit of redressing irregularities between belligerents, or of laying down rules for the decisions of their prize courts.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Very little news from the seat of war reaches us. The position of the French army is not known with certainty, while the Prussian arrangements can only be guessed at. It is certain, however, that the valleys of the Moselle and the Saar are crowded with agriculturists whose tools would scarcely be recognized by a farmer. One or two skirmishes are reported, but in very different terms by writers of opposed nationalities. The Emperor Napoleon has reached Metz with his son, and with his restless cousin, who is supposed to be all the safer for being under the Emperor's eye, and without a command. An imperial proclamation has been issued in the army, telling it frankly that the war will be long and severe, and that the enemy consists of some of the best troops in Europe. The greater the glory of overcoming them, which is certainly to happen, since the French soldier will prove himself worthy of his fathers. The army is assured that the cause of civilization depends on its success, and that if every man does his duty the God of Battles will be with the French. It must be very comforting to know all this on the word of their Emperor, but the French would hardly have objected to a little more fire in the proclamation. An address specially composed for the navy was read by the Empress at Cherbourg just before the departure of the squadron, and of course her Majesty's inspiriting presence added greatly to the natural enthusiasm of the moment. Some fifty thousand men are believed to have left for an expedition to land on the coast of North Germany, no one knows where.

MOLTKE AND BISMARCK.

The German preparations are reported as complete. Count Moltke inspires as much enthusiasm in matters military as does Bismarck in matters diplomatic; even though the soldier is so chary of his words that he is said to be "silent in seven languages." He reminds one of General Grant. A gentleman in Berlin lately tried to pump him:—"How are things going on, General?" The answer was, "Thank you, sir; my rye crops are doing nicely, but my potatoes are backward." His affairs are, at all events, getting on well in one respect—the supply of men—for numbers of eligible recruits are declined owing to a sufficiency in the army. Every indication shows that the Germans will have plenty of reserves to fill the gaps made by battle.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Failures on the Stock Exchange keep still occurring, both here and in Liverpool. About forty cases have been reported in London and more are expected. Still the markets are growing steadier and moderate investments are made. The war burst upon a "bull" speculation not unworthy of Wall street, and with similar results—the only difference being that certain foreign government loans are the vehicle of disaster here for the most part. In the commercial markets the only favorable item is that the grain market is lower than last week, both in wheat and other domestic crops and in Indian corn. The cotton spinners and clothmakers are very gloomy, and well they may be, with lower prices and a market slipping away from them. All production is in suspense, unless we except that debatable article of coal.

Popular Feeling Toward the War Combatants—The People Inclined Toward Prussia, the Aristocracy to Napoleon—Has Civilization Commenced or Is It Ended?—First Commercial Failures—Two Millions Sterling Gone in One Bank—A Banker Shot.

LONDON, August 4, 1870.

The war has, of course, been the all-absorbing topic here. The general sympathy is, no doubt, with Prussia, unless it be in the lordly circles to which the *Standard* addresses itself. That paper has been very solemn, Pecksniffian almost, in its lectures to other journals, and bidding them speak more respectfully of England's "great ally," not without a covert threat that Napoleon may punish them for their blunt language. But the sermon falls on heedless ears. The war is generally considered as Napoleon's wanton act, and newspapers cannot be expected to hide that belief. To be sure, pretty strong language has been used, but who can wonder at it? Europe always deludes itself with the thought that the war of the day is the last that will ever occur, and that in face of armaments which waste almost as much money as war does. There can never be another war, it is argued: that would be "a scandal on our boasted civilization." The next war arrives in due time, and the homilies which ushered in the last are worked up to suit the present, and "scandal" is explained away or laid at the door of one party. It does seem a little odd that men find, even in these old days (for they are old and not young, although new) no better means of settling their disputes than by slaughter; so odd that one is driven to think that the fault lies in human nature, of which, according to Sam Slick, "There's a deal in man." It would not so much matter if the customary way of speaking were true, and that France or Prussia really bore the whole burden. It is that plaguey Jacques Bonhomme or Hans who will put an individual human interest into the business by getting wounded or killed, and his great and glorious country labors under difficulties if it tried to act as his substitute in either of these events. Horace is as right now as ever. "Whatever the madness of the kings the people get the blows." No doubt each man flatters himself that he will survive the war on the sound principle that "all men think all men mortal but themselves." But each man knows, as well as we more fortunate outsiders, that thousands will be killed who will each leave a hole in some family and circle, and they go to it just as cheerily as if killing were the politest thing in the world. One cannot but think a thing or two proved by the conduct of civilized mankind with regard to war: either people utterly disbelieve the Christian religion as taught by any of its churches, or they believe that a man who dies in his country's service goes straight to heaven. As I do not think the latter opinion is prevalent I am driven to the former, and I record it as my conviction that the treatment of the question of war proves that Christians disbelieve their religion. It is very clear that they face with much calmness the risk of damnation—for other people.

EFFECT ON 'CHANGE.

However, we do not want to talk theology, since even our universities are to be freed from a compulsory dose of it. Let us speak of mundane things. It was said above that the war was an all-absorbing topic "of course." If you were here you would see the strict propriety of that statement. The Stock Exchange affects almost every man, woman and child in this land of capitalists and paupers, and a lively time there has been in that mysterious institution. Thirteen failures as the result of one fortnightly settlement make a pretty heavy list. Not that any one but their friends ever care a button about the failure of stock brokers or dealers, always barring their creditors. But the fall in securities is the thing that pinches. Consols down two per cent, five-twenties ten, Turkish bonds heaven knows how much, and even English railways as high priced as Illinois Central ten or twelve. The bad feeling was aggravated by the failure of a bank in Norwich with liabilities of nearly two millions sterling. It was a private affair, the Crown Bank, with thirty-one branches, and owned by three persons. One worthy partner had been speculating for years with poor success and managed to lose some three million pounds sterling. As his own resources did not reach this trifling figure, and as his deposits were temptingly within reach, the deposits of the Norfolk tradesmen and farmers had the honor of defraying his expenses. A few days since a pistol bullet entered his chest, by whom fired the discreet papers omitted to state. The coroner's inquest leads one to think that he committed suicide. Decidedly these English papers are very delicate to the troubles of an unfortunate man if he is a baronet or better. What puzzles me is whether the ruined speculator shot his banker for not continuing his advances, or the banker shot the speculator for not keeping a better account. At any rate, the depositors have thrown the concern into bankruptcy, and will be lucky if they get seventy-five per cent. The circulation was forty-nine thousand odd pounds sterling, all unsecured; and the holders of notes take their chance with the others. This vicious practice of issuing notes without special security is the usual one here, though it has not escaped the condemnation of the philosophic John Stuart Mill.

This bank failure added intensity to the first panic, which was already so severe as to show a wide spread system of operations for a rise. What would become of foreign governments without this speculative feeling in England it is hard to say; they might be driven to keep the peace. The phlegmatic John Bull is, between ourselves, the greatest gambler in the world, with the possible exception of one or two of your Congressmen. But he does not like the "chips," so he buys Turkish sixes, or any other neatly drawn device for raising money. A small bookseller near me sees that "Turks" are down six per cent, so he buys a bond; the week sees his Turk down nine per cent more. He is a *prédestiné*, as Balzac would say. Count on him as a warm friend of Turkey till he gets his money back. Now this bookseller, and thousands like him, would have bought five-twenties if they had been in smaller denominations. The sanguine Bowles is so far in the right. But if he thinks bonds of fifty dollars would fund the existing five-twenties and ten-forties into a four per cent loan he shows an amount of faith which I am sure does not characterize his own successful business. All the same: he is doing good service to America, both by his published testimony before Congress and by his weekly lucubrations published here.

The Naval Armament—A Fleet for Gibraltar—Its Aggregate, Power and Command—A Cruise in the Atlantic.

LONDON, August 5, 1870.

The whole of the ships forming the Channel squadron will leave this week for Gibraltar, where they will meet the Mediterranean squadron about Sunday week. The combined fleets will proceed thence under the command of the Mediterranean Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, for a cruise in the Atlantic, when the several ships will be exercised in divisions and a trial will be made as to the comparative merits of the Monarch and Captain, armor-plated turret ships.

ORGANIZATION AND COMMAND.

The fleet will comprise the Lord Warden, 32 guns, armor-plated ship, with the flag of the admiral commanding in chief.

The Bellerophon, 14 guns, armor-plated screw ship.

The Royal Oak, 24 guns, armor-plated screw ship.

The Prince Consort, 24 guns, armor-plated screw ship, and

The Caledonia, 20 guns, armor-plated screw ship, from the Mediterranean squadron.

The Minotaur, flagship of the Vice Admiral, Sir Hastings Yelverton, in temporary command-in-chief of the Channel squadron.

The Agincourt, flagship of Rear Admiral Henry Chads, second in command of the Channel squadron, and the Northumberland, Warrior, Hercules, Monarch and Captain (iron-clads) and Inconstant and Volage make up the squadron from here.

The latter vessel is at present watching the movements of vessels in the Downs, but will be ordered to join the fleet before it leaves Gibraltar.

AT WOOLWICH.

The splendid dockyard at Woolwich, the freehold of which was ordered to be put up for sale, is, I hear, to be for the present retained by the government, and the town, which has been desolate for the past twelve months, is once again likely to show some tokens of activity, although the present Board of Admiralty have created a vast amount of havoc by the recent sale of machinery and the displacement of the iron flooring as well as the breaking up of the iron shafts, all of which was sold by public auction at an enormous sacrifice. At all the Royal dockyards ships are being got ready and the men in the reserves are being transferred to them. The dockyard hands are being increased as far as practicable, and, in fact, every means is being used for the augmentation of all the naval establishments.

MEN AND STORES WANTED.

The stores are being surveyed, but in every respect found deficient for the requirements, the dockyards and victualling establishments being entirely denuded. Men are in great demand, both for the fleet and the Royal marines, so much so that good bounties will have to be given if the government really intend to increase these forces, and then where they are to come from I am at a loss to know; they certainly are not to be found in any of the ports I have visited this week—viz., Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Chatham and Woolwich, if the latter may be termed one. Again, where the stores are I am at a loss to know. They most certainly are not in the dockyards, and since my return from Plymouth I hear, on a reliable authority, that the ships at that port belonging to the Channel squadron are unable to leave, as there are no ordnance stores to fill them up with.

A GREAT RAM.

I have just had a telegram saying that the Hotspur, a new armor-plated ram, mounting two guns, left Messrs. Napier's yard, at Glasgow, this morning. She is 2,637 tons and 600 nominal horse power, and will be brought forward for commission on her arrival at Devonport with as little delay as possible.

Profits of a Peculiar Neutrality—Both Belligerents Welcome for Cash.

[From the London Telegraph.]

Many of our manufacturers are already beginning to reap a rich harvest from the war. At Leeds several of the mills have begun to work five days a week, and they will soon, no doubt, have to work six, in order to supply the requisite military stores. Birmingham is enjoying a still greater share of good fortune, the gunmakers having received more orders for small arms than they can execute. Of course the orders do not come directly from the belligerents; they are forwarded, in most cases, by neutral Powers desirous to guard themselves against the contingencies of the conflict; but in some cases, no doubt, they are sent by agents, who carefully conceal the name of the party for whom they act. France, at least, seems to have been active two months before the war; for, according to a well informed provincial contemporary, a Birmingham firm recently supplied her with 30,000 chassepots. During the war each of the belligerents is likely, under whatever difficulties, to make ample use of Birmingham. It is not comforting to think that we should thus be taking even an indirect part in the present war; but the belligerent character of Birmingham has at least one assuring side. It is a source of strength to England. By means of the official as well as the private factories, this country, should the government but choose—as it does not—to avail itself in time of the gunmakers' services, can produce more rifles in a given time than any other nation. Were we at war the gun factories of Birmingham could, of course, if prior orders were got out of hand, be virtually made government works; and in the present perilous state of affairs that fact affords a certain sense of security. On the other hand our supply of rifles seems so deplorably short that the sooner the War Office turns its eyes to the resources of Birmingham the better it may be, not only for the security of England but for the peace of Europe.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The Cabinet Policy and Code as Between France and Prussia—Provisions of the New Law and a Glance at the Old—How the Queen and Government Stand Towards the Belligerents—The Alabama Claims Case—Hints for the United States Executive—Will Queen Victoria Pay Up?

LONDON, August 6, 1870.

In one of the late Lord Macaulay's essays—that on the "Seven Years' War," I think—after referring to the breach of faith of which the English were guilty in abandoning the cause of Frederick the Great, he goes on to say that the result of this act of treachery was that, many years afterwards, all the efforts of Pitt to get up a coalition against the First Napoleon were for a long time fruitless, the remembrance of the perfidy of which Great Britain had been guilty on a former occasion being still fresh in the minds of the German people. The moral deduced from this incident by the great essayist is that nations never can hope to escape paying sooner or later the penalty of any crimes they may commit. "Instances may be adduced," he says (I quote from memory, not having the volume at hand), "of individuals who have committed great crimes and who have yet gone down to the grave in the full enjoyment of all the advantages they had ever hoped to have obtained from those crimes. But in no case does a nation escape retribution, and for the simple reason that the life of a nation, unlike that of an individual, is not limited in duration, the whirligig of time, sooner or later, bringing its revenges." These remarks of Lord Macaulay apply with singular force to the present position of this country.

During the late American civil war, utterly regardless of public morality, and looking only to the immediate advantage of the trading classes, the English government, while professing to act according to the strict letter of the law, systematically closed its eyes to the fitting out in British ports of privateers for the service of the Confederates.

To the remonstrances of the American Minister Lord Palmerston's Cabinet turned a deaf ear, refusing to admit even for one moment that it was their duty to remedy by legislation the defects in the existing law, notoriously inadequate as it was to deal with the emergency, and rejecting any suggestion to that effect with an affectation of virtuous indignation. "The present law," said Earl Russell, "is sufficiently stringent, if properly carried out, to prevent any violation on the part of our people of the neutrality we profess; and, even if it were not so, it would not be consistent with our dignity to entertain the idea of altering it at the suggestion or request of any foreign government."

The neutrality we profess! Profess is a good word, forsooth! Well, the Alabama escaped—her doings are a matter of history—the result being that the American mercantile flag was almost driven, for the time, from the sea.

Apropos of the Alabama, the London *Standard* of last Wednesday, the 3d inst., in the course of an editorial on the war between France and Prussia, makes the following damaging admission:—

> The Alabama was allowed to steam out of the Mersey at a time when public opinion was so strong in favor of the South that Earl Russell was not sorry to avail himself of the loopholes afforded him by the somewhat scanty evidence and coincident illness of the Crown's official law adviser. Subsequent experience has only shown the fallacy of sailing so close to the wind.

To return. The immediate gain to the English people from the line of conduct adopted by the government was considerable. "But what will be the ultimate consequences of it?" objected some few statesmen—Bright for one—who saw an inch beyond their noses. "Oh!" was the reply, "the South is certain to secure its independence (the London *Times* said, 'The federals and Confederates can no more be reunited under one government than the heptarchy restored in England'), and the North will be so exhausted by the struggle and so weakened by the separation that we can afford to despise its enmity."

If, again it had been suggested at that period that, one day, a war might break out in Europe, say, as has happened, between France and Prussia—the one strong enough at sea to blockade every one of its adversary's ports—and that as the weaker Power in this respect might seek to play over again the same game that the Confederates had done, it would be wise to provide for the contingency; the man who had made such a proposition would have been laughed to scorn. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; let the morrow take care of itself," was the motto of the British Ministry of that epoch.

THE CRISIS COME.

Well, the contingency, which any one deserving the name of statesman ought to have foreseen must, necessarily, one day present itself, has arisen; and what was refused to America at the hour of her utmost need has been done, in hot haste, in anticipation of the demands of the Emperor of the French. A bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment act was read a second time in the House of Commons on Monday last, and is, says the *Standard*, to be hurried through both houses at express speed, in order that shipbuilding for belligerents and their agents may be placed under a ban which will effectually prevent a European reproduction of the Alabama controversy.

NEUTRALITY TO-DAY.

The bill is entitled "The Neutrality Act of 1870." It repeals the old statute of 1819 and substitutes a new code. Its provisions generally, however, do not differ very materially from the enactment of 1819, except that the clauses are expressed with greater precision and leave less opportunity for evasion. The part of the measure which bears more particularly upon the present juncture of affairs is that entitled "Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions." Here the language differs widely from that of the former statute, and shows that the lesson of recent unsuccessful prosecutions has not been forgotten. Any builder who "with intent or knowledge or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State," is liable to fine and imprisonment and to the confiscation of the ship. The same punishment is to be inflicted on any one who equips a ship or causes it to be despatched with the like intent, or with "reasonable cause to believe" that she will be illegally employed. Obviously the net of the law is made far more comprehensive and its meshes closer than they were under the old act. The former law forbade actual equipment or attempts to equip; but a ship might be constructed in English ports with a full conviction on the part of the English builder that she was to receive warlike apparatus and armaments elsewhere, and to be employed for belligerent purposes; yet if the ship were only built here she did not come under the operations of the statutory words "equip, furnish, fit out or arm." That was the result of the decision respecting the Confederate ship, the Alexandra. But, under the present law, a cruiser cannot escape in this way, for the mere act of building, with a reasonable cause to believe in the illegal destination of the craft, is now rendered a penal offence.

Under the new act, too, not only are much larger powers given to local authorities to detain a suspected vessel, pending a judicial inquiry into her character, but the Secretary of State is, by one clause, authorized to seize, summarily, any ship which he may have reason to believe is intended for the service of a belligerent, throwing the burden of proving the innocence of the vessel upon the builder or owner.

It will be seen that the provisions of the above statute just remedy those defects which were so conspicuous in the old law.

THE AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.

The passage of this act cannot fail to be a strong argument on the side of the United States in any future renewal of the discussion of the "Alabama claims," for it is not only a palpable admission that the old law was not sufficiently stringent to enable the British government to fulfil its obligations towards foreign Powers in general, but it is also a tacit acknowledgment of its moral responsibility for the consequences which resulted from its refusal during the American civil war to comply with the reasonable demands of the federal government.

The Secret Treaty—Earl Granville's Report to the English House of Lords—Bismarck's Despatch.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury asked the government if they had any further information to give in reference to the Projet de Traite, which was published in the London *Times*.

Earl Granville said that Count Bernstoff had placed in his hands yesterday a telegram from Prussia, of which he would read an English translation:—

BERLIN, July 28, 1870.

FROM COUNT BISMARCK TO COUNT BERNSTOFF:—

Your Excellency will be good enough to communicate the following to Lord Granville:—The document published by the *Times* contains one of the proposals which have been made to us since the Danish war by official and unofficial French agents, with the object of establishing an alliance between Prussia and France for their mutual aggrandizement. I will send the text of an offer made in 1866, according to which France proposed to aid Prussia with 300,000 men against Austria, and to permit Prussia's aggrandizement by six or eight millions of subjects in return for the cession to France of the district between the Rhine and the Moselle. The impossibility of agreeing to this course was clear to all except French diplomatists. On this proposition being rejected the French government began to calculate upon our defeat. France has not ceased to tempt us with offers to be carried out at the cost of Germany and Belgium. In the interests of peace I kept them secret. After the Luxembourg affair the proposals dealing with Belgium and South Germany were renewed. M. Benedetti's manuscript belongs to this period. It is not likely that M. Benedetti acted without the Emperor's sanction. Finally, the conviction that no extension of territory was attainable in conjunction with us must have matured the resolve to obtain it by fighting us. I have even grounds for believing that, had not this project been made public after our armaments on both sides were complete, France would have proposed to us jointly to carry out M. Benedetti's programme against unarmed Europe, and to conclude peace at Belgium's cost. If the French Cabinet now repudiates aims, for our participation in which it has uninterruptedly labored since 1864, either by demands or promises, this is easily to be explained by the present political situation.
BISMARCK.

Yesterday afternoon M. Lavalette made a statement to him (Lord Granville), which he would read from a despatch to Lord Lyons, in which was embodied a despatch from Granville to Lord Lyons, dated Foreign Office, July 29, 1870:—

MY LORD—The French Ambassador called on me on the 28th inst., for the purpose of communicating to me the purport of a despatch which had been addressed to his Excellency by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the pretended draft treaty published in the *Times*. In that despatch, which M. de Lavalette was good enough to read to me, the Duc de Grammont observed that the very form in which this treaty is drawn up and the terms in which it is couched showed clearly whence it came and can deceive no one. Those who have watched the course of European affairs since the accession in office of M. de Bismarck are aware from which side have come those suggestions which are now attributed to France, ever since the year 1865. M. de Bismarck has constantly endeavored to carry out his own plans by endeavoring to draw the attention of the French government to territorial aggrandizement. He told M. De Lefevre de Behaine, then Chargé d'Affairs at Berlin, that Prussia would willingly recognize the right of France to extend her borders wherever French language is spoken thereby indicating certain Swiss cantons besides Belgium. These overtures the government of the Emperor declined to entertain. Immediately after the battle of Sadowa similar proposals were made at Brunn to M. de Behaine, and on this occasion Count Bismarck told him that the course of France was clear. The French government should go to the King of Belgium and explain that the inevitable increase to Prussian territory and influence was most disquieting to their security, and that the sole means of avoiding these dangerous issues would be to unite the destinies of Belgium and France by bonds so close that the Belgium monarchy would become in the north a real bulwark of safety to France. Further reporting a conversation with Count Bismarck in July, 1866, the French Ambassador informs his government that he reported nothing new in stating that M. Bismarck is of opinion that compensation should be sought by France in Belgium, and offered to come to an understanding on the subject with the government of the Emperor. The Duc de Grammont went on to say he declined to listen to these proposals, and when at a later period they sought a ratification of the frontiers they expressly declined to mention even the name of Belgium. The Duc de Grammont then points out that if such designs against Belgium had really been entertained by his government it would have been easy to carry them out with the proffered assistance of Prussia, who is only anxious to secure the fruits of her victories. These suggestions were again made at the time of the Luxembourg affair. They were unwillingly received, and categorically rejected by the Emperor. Finally the Marquis de Lavalette was instructed formally to assure her Majesty's government that in these proposals the initiative was entirely taken by the Prussian Cabinet. M. de Lavalette then informed me that he had received instructions, by telegraph, to acquaint me that the documents in the handwriting of M. Benedetti were written by him under the dictation of Count Bismarck, who wished to entangle the French government in a conspiracy against the liberties of Belgium, and that then, as at other times, the scheme was positively rejected. I am, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

M. Lavalette stated that this was not an answer to the telegram from Berlin, but that further information would be afforded.

The Bismarck Assaults on England.

[From the Cork Herald.]

A violent anti-English article appeared in the *North German Gazette* (the Berlin organ of Count Bismarck), on Wednesday. It charges England with "being a French arsenal for the manufacture of cartridges to shoot down the sons of Germany," and reminds Englishmen of the loss that would follow to their commerce if Prussia allowed France to absorb Belgium. The refusal of the British government to consider coal as contraband of war is also causing considerable dissatisfaction in Prussia, as the movements of the French fleet would be seriously retarded if the export of coal from England were prohibited. The London *Post* is very irate at the unmistakable menace contained in Count Bismarck's mouthpiece, and reminds Prussia that in the event of her violating the neutrality of Belgium, the first to resent the outrage would be the Power whose commerce and prestige she has threatened to extinguish. Another Berlin paper published yesterday a still more significant menace, by stating "that the people of Germany were asking whether England wanted another Alabama question."

FRANCE.

If Prussia is Defeated—What Then.

[From the Paris Temps, August 5.]

As to the issue of the war, the adviser of King William looks forward to it with the utmost calmness—not that he affects any arrogant confidence in the military results, but the political consequences appear to him to present little danger to his cause, even on the supposition of a striking defeat. "If Prussia is victorious," he says, "she would not only achieve German unity to her own advantage, but she would retake, if she thought fit, Lorraine and Alsace; she would have in France only a neighbor lessened in territory and lowered without the hope of recovery, subject to a political crisis, of which it will require ten or twenty years before it will be over; she remains incontestably in possession of the first rank among the Powers of Western Europe. Should Prussia, on the other hand, be beaten, what has she to lose? At the very worst the boundary of the Rhine. In point of fact her territorial integrity is not interfered with; her power of expansion as representative of the Germanic idea remains what it was before; her internal constitution rests intact; her power and her military renown will be shaken for a time, it is true, but she will remain in full possession of all the elements necessary for her recovery. For Prussia, in a word, defeat means simply loss of time; for France it would be equivalent to ruin. The first risks at the most to see her present compromised and her advance delayed, while the second plays her future and her position in the world. So reasons M. Bismarck, and it is from such arguments that he derives the serenity of mind of to-day, just as it caused him for four years to brave us unceasingly. He piques himself on the fact that he led us where and how he pleased. He has the conviction that he has, on his part, secured all the advantages on his side before beginning the game, and he thinks himself, at least, certain that he will not lose even if he does not succeed in winning. The calculation is worthy of the profound politician who prepared and made the Prussia of 1866; but M. Bismarck has already experienced a first surprise in seeing France acclaim the war, and her people range themselves around their government instead of separating from it. Perhaps this is not the only miscalculation that this result of the enterprise may entail upon him, in spite of his confidence that he has foreseen everything."

What Thiers Says.

The following is the translation of a private letter from M. Thiers, published in London:—

SIR—I thank you for the letter you have done me the honor of writing concerning the circumstances through which we have just passed. I have always believed that France would be led to resist the ambition of young and conquering Prussia, but I have always been of opinion that this ought only to be done when the necessity was obvious, and when all European nations would hold us to be in the right. Policy and humanity equally counselled such a course. If in demanding the production of the despatches I had been able to obtain twenty-four hours' respite I think that my fellow countrymen, having time for reflection, would perhaps have decided in favor of peace. I was unable to succeed, and now, always faithful to the flag of my country, it only remains to me to pray for success, while desiring that this may cost humanity as little suffering as possible and lead to a durable peace.

IRELAND.

Demonstrations for France in the War—The Franco-Hibernian Muster in Dublin—Scenes in the Streets—The French Flag Torn Down By the Police—Monster "Turn Out" Against England and Prussia.

DUBLIN, August 3, 1870.

Irish sympathy with France at the present crisis has during the past week manifested itself in a most unmistakable manner. Three monster demonstrations have already been held—two in this city and one in Cork, while several other smaller towns have expressed their sympathy not less decisively in favor of France.

The first of these demonstrations took place here in front of the French Consul's house, in which, it is said, not less than 15,000 persons took part. This was a large number, considering that no advertisement or public information was given of what was about to take place. The promoters of it, anticipating a collision with the police, kept the matter a secret. Their intention, however, was anticipated by their enemy, and, at the appointed hour, a large force of police crowded the place of rendezvous. Several bands were in attendance, which played French and Irish airs, such as "Partant pour la Syrie," the "Marseillaise," "God Save Ireland," "O'Donnel Aboo" and others. The enthusiasm of the people was very great, and as they passed the house of the French Consul cheered vociferously for the people of France, the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial, and cried, "Down with Prussia and England."

The police endeavored to suppress this manifestation, but in vain. They however succeeded, in the early part of the proceedings, in preventing the music, but afterwards they found it impossible to restrain the numerous bands from playing whatever airs they pleased. At one time a serious collision took place between the police and the people, which, had it not been for timely interference of the leaders, might have been attended with evil consequences.

COLLISION.

About half-past nine o'clock, when the streets were thronged with a living mass, cheering vociferously opposite the Consulate, a French tri-color, with a broad stripe of orange and another of green entwined with it, was raised on a pole by one of the groups standing close by. The appearance of the French colors was, as might be expected, hailed with the wildest enthusiasm, when suddenly half a dozen or so of the police endeavored to seize the flag and to remove it out of the hands of those who bore it.

A scene of great excitement ensued. The cry was raised, "They are tearing down the French flag," and then the populace rushed forward to attack the police, and, if possible, to rescue the flag. A struggle of some moments' duration ensued, which ended in the destruction of the colors; but the remains, such as they were, were in the hands of the people.

ANOTHER ASSEMBLAGE.

An immense gathering for the same purpose took place on the 24th instant; not, however, as was previously announced, at Harold's Cross, but in Sandymount Park. The bills and advertisements summoning this meeting were purposely printed so as to mislead the police. It was first announced that the meeting would take place at Harold's Cross; but it is believed that there was no serious intention on the part of the promoters of it to hold it there. Several thousand persons, however, assembled at the Cross, but when they ascertained that the meeting was to be held at Sandymount they at once repaired thither. The number assembled at this latter place is estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000. French and Irish airs were played as usual; the national colors of France and Ireland were worn, and speeches were made showing the sympathy which always existed between the two countries. Mr. Augustus Chapronniere Byrne, a Frenchman, read an address to the boys of St. Thomas' band, and, in behalf of the French residents in Dublin, presented them with some instruments in place of others which are alleged to have been broken by the police on Tuesday night.

THE ADDRESS.

The paper read as follows:—

DEAR FRIENDS—A glorious demonstration of sympathy with our nation took place in the streets of Dublin a few evenings since. You participated in it and we thank you. Returning on that evening to your homes we learned with regret that you were wantonly assaulted by some members of the police force and that your instruments were broken. We are come to replace those instruments and to ask you in the name of France to accept the ones we now present to you. In this presentation we mean to reciprocate the feeling of good will offered to us on the evening of the 18th July. We do this in the strong belief that our offering is not to any one section, but to the whole Irish people. Your assembled thousands expressed sympathy to us under the united banner of Ireland mingled with the tri-color of France. France and Ireland are inseparably allied. We who reside among you feel that we are not in a strange land, nor that our lot is cast among strangers. We feel, on the contrary, that we are as one people and one race, and that the destinies of France and Ireland, of Frenchmen and Irishmen, are similar. God protect Ireland and France! Signed on behalf of the French residents in Dublin.

EUGENE BOURG,
M. BONNETT.

REPLY.

Mr. Madden, of St. Thomas' band, in replying to the above address, remarked that their instruments were broken by the agents of the enemies of Ireland, while the restoration of them was the work of Ireland's friends. He hoped that the demonstration of Tuesday evening, though apparently so trivial, but in reality so significant, might serve to strengthen and consolidate the alliance between the kindred nations and tend to prove to all Frenchmen that we are a distinct people, having nothing in common with the English. The world, he hoped, would observe that the English press, on any question did not represent the views of Ireland.

The drum, which was one of the articles of presentation, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to St. Thomas' band by the sons of France, to reciprocate the feeling of sympathy offered by Ireland to France, July 18, 1870."

After the ceremony the new drum was taken up by the boys of St. Thomas' band, who marched along the entire line formed by the other bands playing the "Marseillaise," which was afterward taken up by the associated bands.

ORDER.

To the credit of all be it said the greatest good order prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The bands, on their return to the city, played through the principal streets, but there was not, as on Tuesday last, the slightest interference on the part of the police.

A REPLY TO ENGLAND.

The whole proceedings, from first to last, were most unmistakably a demonstration of a very significant character, and no one who witnessed them can for a moment doubt that they were intended as an answer from the Irish people to the tone of the English press respecting the conduct of the French government in the war about commencing between France and Prussia. The thousands which met to-day, not merely in Dublin but also in Cork and Galway, prove, beyond all doubt, that Ireland manfully and indignantly repudiates the sentiment expressed by the English press regarding the ruler and people of France.

In the great struggle about to ensue Ireland takes the deepest interest. She has expressed herself in the most decisive and emphatic manner that France has her sympathies, and, under the circumstances, this can hardly be wondered at. It is perfectly evident that England, in case she should be induced to give her physical as well as her moral support to Prussia, will not find a willing ally in Ireland. Nothing would induce the Irish people to side with Prussia and England in a war against France.

Public feeling upon this question runs rather high at present, and I have no doubt that before long it will manifest itself in a variety of ways on the side of France.

Mr. Johnston, M. P., the Leader of the Orangemen—Special Interview with the Political Chief of the North—His Views on Public Affairs—The National Situation as It Is and May Be.

BELFAST, August 5, 1870.

Mr. William Johnston, M. P., Belfast, is one of the most remarkable men in Ireland. For years he has been identified with the cause of Orangeism, and there is not in the whole north a more tried or trusted member of that association. Whenever his public duties admit of his doing so he invariably attends the Orange lodges; he is the chief organizer of the July and December celebrations, and, with Viscount Crichton, Mr. Verner and Colonel Stuart Knox, he is the champion of Orangeism in the House of Commons. His fidelity to the cause is above all suspicion. Under all circumstances he has continued a stern and unflinching Orangeman, and even those who do not agree with him, either in politics or religion, are ready to bear testimony to his candor and consistency. He does not say one thing and think another, for he is a man who has always acted up to his word. Moreover, he has suffered for his opinions. Not many years ago, for marching at the head of an Orange procession at which party tunes were played and party colors worn, he was tried and convicted, and sent to jail for six months. But this persecution did not cool his ardor or enthusiasm in the cause to which he is so devotedly attached. No sooner was he liberated than he availed himself of the first opportunity to violate the law again, this time, however, with impunity, as a liberal government had come into office. He became the darling of the Ulster Orangemen, and was regarded by his friends as a martyr; but he received a martyr's crown by being elected to represent the second city of Ireland in the British House of Commons. The people of Belfast are very well pleased with Mr. Johnston's Parliamentary career, and there is no doubt that should he again seek their suffrages he will be returned with an overwhelming majority.

In politics he is what is known in this country as a tory nationalist, and, notwithstanding his violent Orange proclivities, he has always endeavored as best he could to unite in one bond of fellowship persons of every shade of religious and political opinion. However anxious he may be to secure this end, he has adopted very peculiar means to bring it about. As soon as he came to Belfast I resolved to see him, and, although he complained of being somewhat unwell, when I announced myself from the HERALD he readily granted me an interview and conversation.

THE DIALOGUE.

CORRESPONDENT—What, sir, do you think of the Party Processions act?

MR. JOHNSTON—Well, I think the Party Processions act ought to be repealed. I may say that virtually it is a dead letter, for it is repeatedly violated with impunity by Protestants and Catholics. Both parties set it at defiance whenever it suits their purpose; but, at the same time, as long as it remains upon the statute book, it offers a gratuitous insult both to Orangemen and nationalists. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be doing no more than simple justice to both parties to repeal the act. Believing this opinion to be the correct one, I introduced a bill into Parliament for this purpose. The Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Judge Advocate General promised me their support; the former said that it would give him the greatest pleasure to record his vote for the repeal of so odious an act, while the latter declared that only he happened to be a member of the administration he would have seconded my proposition for repeal. But, strange to say, when my bill was being read a second time these two members of the government, instead of supporting me, as they promised to do, voted against me, and one of them, the Chief Secretary, introduced a bill which, had it become law, would have made the Lord Lieutenant a dictator and made our processions liable to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet. It was a second Coercion act. But there is no likelihood of its becoming law. Should it again be presented to Parliament it is certain to be rejected by a majority of the House. Protestants and Catholics, Orangemen and nationalists, are agreed on this question, and the government bill will receive the same opposition from the Roman Catholic members of the south as from the Orange members of the north. There never was such unanimity among the Irish members as upon this question of party processions. The Orangemen believe that they have a right to celebrate their anniversaries in whatever manner they please, and the nationalists think also that they have a right to hold their processions; and both are agreed that the time has come when they can do these things without arousing any party feeling or spirit. For my part I must say that, strong as my sympathies are with the Orangemen, I claim for the nationalists the same privilege and the same right to hold their processions and to celebrate their anniversaries as I claim for my own people.

CORRESPONDENT—Don't you believe that the celebration of your anniversaries is likely to insult the Roman Catholics?

MR. JOHNSTON—It may; but I think it ought not to do so. There is one thing I may say, and it is this—these celebrations are not intended to insult the Roman Catholics, but to preserve the memory of a struggle to which we owe our liberties. I deny that the observance of these anniversaries is inconsistent with our duty and allegiance to the throne. On the contrary, if we err at all we err in our excess of loyalty, and not by any want of respect or devotion to the laws and constitution.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think, sir, is the feeling occasioned among Protestants by the disestablishment of the Church dying out, and is there any reason to believe that the present government are in league with the Roman Catholics?

MR. JOHNSTON—Well, I think the feeling still exists in some quarters; but, speaking generally, I think it is rapidly dying out. There are, to be sure, many persons who will never be reconciled to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, believing, as they do, that it was an act of robbery and spoliation, but these are a very small number in proportion to the population. As regards your other question, many are inclined to think that the government next year will concede denominational education to the demand of Cardinal Cullen, and this is one of the chief reasons why people suspect the Cardinal has some influence with the present ministry. The bill, too, which the Irish Chief Secretary introduced with regard to the party processions was, I must say, far more partial to Catholics than to Orangemen. The Secretary did not think, nor could he believe, that green was a party color; and green is, as you know, the color usually worn by the nationalists. Besides, his bill was chiefly intended for us—Orangemen—as it was introduced a short time before our July anniversaries, and was framed so as to prevent them. Nothing else occurs to me just now to show that the Catholics are more favored by the present government than their Protestant fellow countrymen.

TERMINATION AND CONCLUSIONS.

This brought my interview with Mr. Johnston to a close. Though naturally indiscreet and violent on public occasions, and particularly when addressing a crowd of Orangemen, Mr. Johnston is an extremely affable and courteous gentleman. He has a very prepossessing appearance, is over six feet in height, and wears an unusually long beard of a light red color. His appearance and manner appear to me to be such that, were you to meet him, you would be tempted to ask "Who is he?"

Sympathy with France in the War—Popular Demonstrations in Support of the Tricolor—The Movement in Tipperary, Castlebar and Kanturk—Democratic Agitation Extending—Marshal MacMahon—Hopes of the People.

DUBLIN, August 4, 1870.

Irish sympathy with France continues to manifest itself in several parts of the country. Tipperary, Kanturk and Castlebar have followed the example of Dublin, Cork and Galway in holding public demonstrations, while Limerick and other places have announced their intention of adopting a similar course so as to give expression to the feeling. In several parts of the county Tipperary meetings of a most enthusiastic character have been held, and others, unless prevented by the authorities, will be held in a few days. Sunday, near the "Devil's Bit," a large meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Peter E. Gill, at which the following resolution was passed:—

> That we, the people of Tipperary, assembled on this eventful day for Europe, when France's sword is unsheathed for human liberty, deem it our duty to express our entire sympathy for her arms, which were always identified with Ireland in her struggle for liberty.

At the meeting in Castlebar, county Mayo, some six or seven thousand persons were present. The French tricolor was carried in front of a brass band, which, during the proceedings, played French and Irish national airs. The meeting, though lively and spirited, was very orderly, and the names of the Emperor Napoleon and Marshal MacMahon elicited the wildest enthusiasm.

In Kanturk another meeting was held, at which, it must be admitted, a very strong anti-English and anti-German feeling displayed itself. Several of the speakers contrasted the sympathy which France has always had for Ireland with the language and policy of Great Britain towards this country, and reminded the meeting that "the Germans were employed as mercenaries to oppress Ireland in the Williamite wars, and also during the rebellion of 1798." A resolution was passed tendering to France not only the sympathy but the arms of Ireland should they be required in the present emergency.

The chairman said that "Marshal MacMahon had only to speak and an Irish brigade, like that which fought at Cremona and Fontenoy, would rally around him."

SOUTH VERSUS NORTH.

These demonstrations, held in different parts of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, show that beyond all doubt the feeling of the Southern population of Ireland is decidedly in favor of France. I may say,

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